The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. 20. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CHILE'S NAVY OFF.

To Dispute the Passage of the Straits of Magellan.

CONDELL AWAITS NEWS.

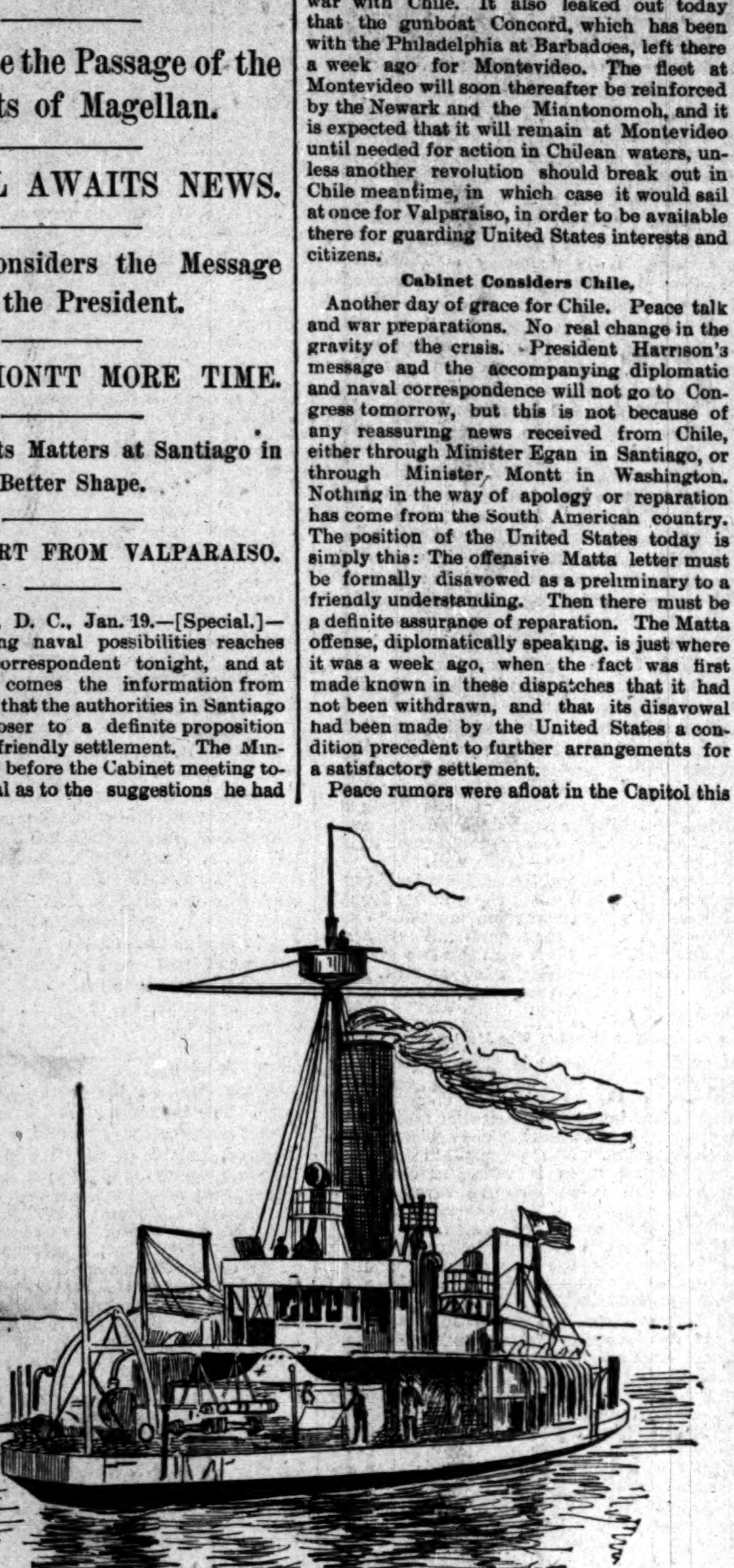
Cabinet Considers the Message of the President.

GIVING MONTT MORE TIME.

Egan Reports Matters at Santiago in Better Shape.

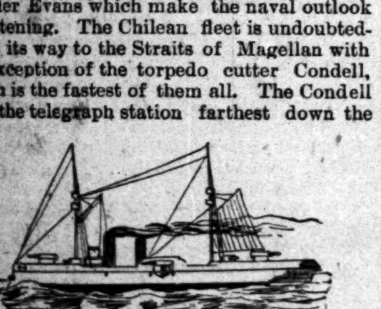
THE REPORT FROM VALPARAISO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—News of startling naval possibilities reaches THE TRIBUNE correspondent tonight, and at the same time comes the information from Minister Egan that the authorities in Santiago are coming closer to a definite proposition looking to a friendly settlement. The Minister's message before the Cabinet meeting today was general as to the suggestions he had received from Foreign Minister Pereira, but he has supplemented it with an intimation of his own belief that the prospect is improving and that it may be worth while to give further consideration to what the Montt Cabinet has to say. He represents that he is merely awaiting the proposition the Foreign Minister makes, and thinks it possible that the disavowal of the Matta letter may be made satisfactory.

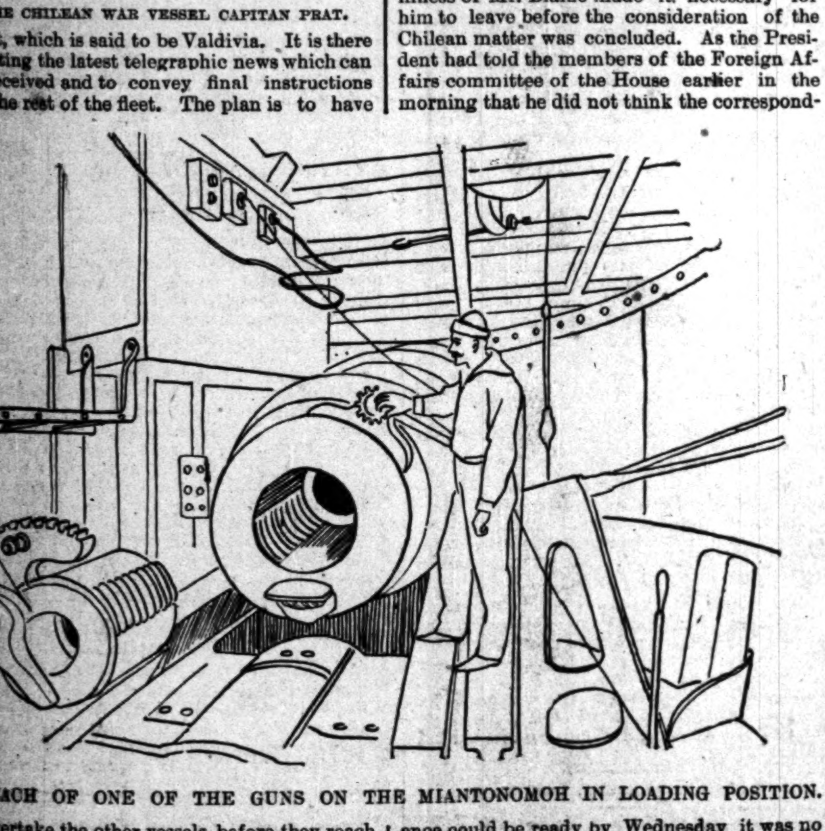


THE MIANTONOMOH.

While the outlook at Santiago is therefore more promising the skies are darker in Valparaiso, which practically dictates the policy of the government. Consul McCreary has found the ugly feeling against Americans increasing. This is not so important in itself as the news that the Chilean naval authorities are showing a more hostile spirit than ever, and a naval engagement in the Straits of Magellan within the next few days is not altogether improbable. THE TRIBUNE is in a position to state that Secretary Tracy has advices from Commander Evans which make the naval outlook threatening. The Chilean fleet is undoubtedly on its way to the Straits of Magellan with the exception of the torpedo cutter Condell, which is the fastest of them all. The Condell is at the telegraph station farthest down the coast, which is said to be Valdivia. It is there awaiting the latest telegraphic news which can be received and to convey final instructions for the rest of the fleet. The plan is to have it overtake the other vessels before they reach the straits should the situation suddenly become dangerous.



THE CHILEAN WAR VESSEL CAPITAN PRAT.



BREACH OF ONE OF THE GUNS ON THE MIANTONOMOH IN LOADING POSITION.

To Meet Admiral Walker's Fleet.

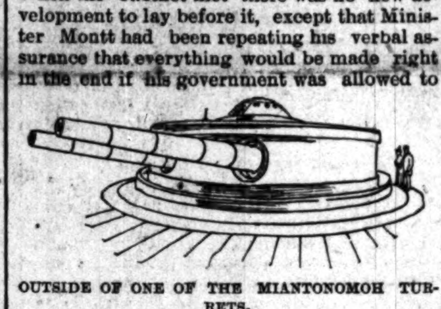
The purpose would be to dispute the passage through the straits of Admiral Walker's ships, though in advance of a declaration of war no justification could be found for doing this. Admiral Walker was given discretionary orders yesterday, and it is understood some of the vessels under his command left Montevideo then. They would reach the straits about Friday. Commander Evans in his cablegrams lays stress on the holding of a fast vessel at the end of a telegraph line and declares his belief that there is trouble ahead. He is said to have received some important information, only an outline of which is given in the dispatches. He will remain in Valparaiso harbor with the Yorktown.

On the part of the United States there is no let-up in the naval preparations. It was acknowledged at the Navy Department today that Rear-Admiral Gherardi had left Barbadoes with the Philadelphia, bound for Montevideo. This fact tends to confirm the statement made in these dispatches that Admiral Gherardi would in all probability be placed in command of the naval forces in the event of a war with Chile. It also leaked out today that the gunboat Concord, which has been with the Philadelphia at Barbadoes, left there a week ago for Montevideo. The fleet at Montevideo will soon thereafter be reinforced by the Newark and the Miantonomoh, and it is expected that it will remain at Montevideo until needed for action in Chilean waters, unless another revolution should break out in Chile meantime, in which case it would sail at once for Valparaiso, in order to be available there for guarding United States interests and citizens.

Cabinet Considers Chile.

Another day of grace for Chile. Peace talk and war preparations. No real change in the gravity of the crisis. President Harrison's message and the accompanying diplomatic and naval correspondence will not go to Congress tomorrow, but this is not because of any reassuring news received from Chile, either through Minister Egan in Santiago, or through Minister Montt in Washington. Nothing in the way of apology or reparation has come from the South American country. The position of the United States today is simply this: The offensive Matta letter must be formally disavowed as a preliminary to a friendly understanding. Then there must be a definite assurance of reparation. The Matta offense, diplomatically speaking, is just where it was a week ago, when the fact was first made known in these dispatches that it had not been withdrawn, and that its disavowal had been made by the United States a condition precedent to further arrangements for a satisfactory settlement.

Peace rumors were afloat in the Capitol this morning, and were laid at the door of Secretary Elkins. The Secretary of War was quoted as authority for the statement that a peaceful message had been received from Peru, but it was afterwards found that Mr. Elkins disclaimed all knowledge of such a message. When the Cabinet met there was no new development to lay before it, except that Minister Montt had been repeating his verbal assurance that everything would be made right in the end if his government was allowed to have its own way. But there was not the remotest sign of definite instructions to him to disavow the Matta circular in the sense demanded by the United States, nor was there any indication that he had the necessary authority for his government to make reparation for the Baltimore outrage. All there was to it was that he believed further delay would help to clear up the misunderstanding between the two countries. This was received with ominous silence for it is just what Minister Montt has been saying for the last month, and he knows that the administration insists on something more definite.



OUTSIDE OF ONE OF THE MIANTONOMOH TURRETS.

The Message Outlined.

The President's message was outlined to the Cabinet, but it was not complete because the illness of Mr. Blaine made it necessary for him to leave before the consideration of the Chilean matter was concluded. As the President had told the members of the Foreign Affairs committee of the House earlier in the morning that he did not think the correspondence could be ready by Wednesday it was no surprise to the Cabinet when this statement was made. The diplomatic correspondence is all copied and in proper shape, but the delay in getting Judge-Advocate Remy's final report in time to have it copied today was one reason why it was thought advisable not to attempt to lay it before Congress tomorrow. Inasmuch as there is to be a square issue of fact regarding the Baltimore outrage it is thought important to have everything bearing on the naval side of the controversy completed.

But there is another reason. It is considered desirable that the President and the Secretary of State shall be fully agreed as to the recommendations to be made, and Mr. Blaine's illness today made it impossible to get through with the whole matter. However, he and President Harrison will have a consultation tomorrow and then the record will be completed. When the message goes in it will be of such a character that it will represent with absolute unanimity the sentiment of President Harrison's Cabinet. The

[Continued on sixth page.]

IN A BURNING HOUSE.

DEATH OF MRS. FREDERICKA OLESON AND HER DAUGHTER.

Their Home Catches Fire While the Husband Is Absent, and Only One of the Three in It Is Rescued—The Bodies Carried Out by a Neighbor Who Discovered the Blaze—The Structure Destroyed Before Any Engines Arrived on the Scene—Grief of the Husband.

Mrs. Fredericka Oleson and her 2-year-old daughter, Fredella, were burned to death in their home at Johnson avenue and Fifty-first street last night and another child, a boy 3 years old, now lies at his grandfather's house, Justine and Fifty-first streets, suffering from burns that will probably prove fatal.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. The Oleson house, which was located in Brighton, was a one-story frame building, standing near the corner and fully 100 yards away from any other house in that sparsely-settled district. The husband and father, a thrifty Swede, made a living by running a dairy. Shortly before 6 o'clock last night he left home, and at 6:45 o'clock August Meyer, the nearest neighbor to the Olesons, while eating his supper chanced to look out of his side window, and saw that the rear portion of the Oleson house was almost entirely enveloped in flames. Meyer had seen Oleson leave the house, and knew that Mrs. Oleson and the children were alone.

When Meyer reached the scene the house was entirely in flames. Meyer hesitated for an instant and then rushed through the flames into the narrow kitchen. He had proceeded but a few steps when almost blinded by the dense smoke and the intense heat he stumbled over the prostrate body of Mrs. Oleson. Taking her in his arms Meyer staggered out into the open air, where he deposited the unconscious woman on the ground.

The red glow of the fire had attracted neighbors and some person hunted up a telephone and sent word to the Lake Fire Department that a fire was raging at that place. A still alarm was sent out, but when the Fire Department reached the scene the house had been destroyed. Meyer, meanwhile had again forced his way into the house and in one of the front rooms found the dead body of little Fredella. Hastily handing it from the window to some men who came up at that moment, Meyer turned his search for the little boy.

Searching for the Boy.

The fire was crowding close upon him, and it was by the light from flames overhead that he prosecuted his search for the missing child. The intense heat brought blisters on his face and singed his hair, and the people who had congregated outside became apprehensive for his safety and called to him to leave the house. The heat had about forced him to abandon his search when his foot struck a soft object near the front door. Meyer raised the object up and found that it was the body of the little boy. As Meyer raised the little fellow he moved his head and called for his mother.

Meyer's clothes were now burning, but placing the little boy's head beneath his coat he staggered through the open doorway and fell unconscious in the street. Willing hands grasped him and hurried him, with the boy, to Meyer's own home. Then a physician was called and the extent of their injuries examined. Meyer's injuries were found to be severe but not serious, while it was thought that the boy would not survive the night. He had been burned about the face and head, while his lungs had suffered from the smoke and heat. Fredella was also burned about the face and head, while Mrs. Oleson had been burned about the head, face, hands, and arms.

The unfortunate victims had all been rescued from the house before Oleson returned from his work, and when he saw the work of the fire his grief was uncontrollable. He prostrated himself upon his wife's body, and was with difficulty taken from the place.

With his suffering son he was taken to the home of his father-in-law on Fifty-first and Justine streets, while the dead bodies were taken care of by local undertakers and prepared for the Coroner.

The loss on the place will reach about $1,000—about $800 on the house and the remainder on the contents.

MUST ALWAYS PAY FOR NEGLIGENCE.

Contract as to Damages on a Telegraph Blank Held to Be Inoperative.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The Court of Appeals today gave its opinion of the contract which telegraph companies have printed on the blanks which they furnish. The case on hand was that of Laurence vs. The Great Northwestern company. While Mr. Lionel Laurence was in New York one of his employés sent him a dispatch saying: "Writing you tonight." The sentence was made to read: "Waiting you tonight." Consequently Mr. Laurence made an unnecessary trip from New York to Montreal, and sued the telegraph company for $200 damages. The court in the first instance awarded $30, the actual cost of the trip from New York. The company appealed from this decision. The proof established the fact that the error was due to the negligence of the employés of the company, but the appellant set up the plea that dispatches were sent under a contract which declared that it would not be liable for damages resulting from errors unless the dispatch was repeated and then only to the amount of fifty times the price paid for the message. Such a contract the court declared to be contrary to public policy, and any contract by which a party sought to fix the punishment for his faults was illegal. The judgment was confirmed.

GARZA WILL NOT SURRENDER.

One of His Lieutenants Says the Revolution Will Be Pushed.

LAREDO, Tex., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—One of Garza's lieutenants who is in charge of a squad of twenty-two men three days' ride from this place vehemently denounces the charges that they were bandits. Garza, he said, represented a principle. He was a patriot and was determined to overthrow the tyrannical yoke of Diaz, who was not only defying all civil law but was holding an office to which he had not been elected.

"We have over 1,500 followers and adherents on this side of the river. We are not yet ready to strike the final blow. It may be six or eight weeks before we absolutely declare war. All we are now doing is keeping the spirit alive among the people on both sides of the river and when we do begin it will be on the Mexican side. We have officers and agents all through Mexico and we have a wealthy and strong party behind us, so that we cannot possibly fail. We also know every move made by both armies and keep fully posted on all that is occurring."

SAYS HE OWNS PART OF CHICAGO.

A St. Louis Tinsmith Who Claims to Be One of the Heirs.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19.—Luke Tiernon of No. 210 North Seventh street, this city, claims one-fifth of $1,000,000,000 worth of real estate in the heart of Chicago. Tiernon arrived home from Chicago this morning but refused to talk about the matter, saying that it might endanger the chance of the five claimants in securing the property, as those now holding the title would bestir themselves to defeat them. Tiernon is a tinsmith.

AGENT CROSBY CANNOT BE LOCATED.

He Confessed a Shortage to His Pastor and Then Went Away.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Two years ago George H. Crosby, a very distinguished appearing man about 35 years of age, made his appearance in St. Joseph armed with a valise full of credentials from well-known people in the East. These credentials opened the doors of society to Mr. Crosby, and he at once became prominent in social and church circles. Joining the leading Methodist church he was made Superintendent of the Sunday-school and was looked upon as the leading light of the congregation. Mr. Crosby's business was that of a life insurance agent, representing the Massachusetts Mutual Benefit Association of Boston.

Aided by his connection with the church Mr. Crosby wrote policies by the score. A few months since he began to pay attention to a leading society belle and the announcement of their engagement was expected daily. One of Mr. Crosby's peculiarities was the possession of a half dozen very stylish rigs, and as he was the best dressed man in town people began to wonder if he made all his money in the insurance business. Within the last few weeks his creditors, who were found in every part of the city, began to grow anxious and pressed him for a little account. When they became too persistent Mr. Crosby suddenly disappeared, and no one can say where he has gone.

An investigation of the affairs of the fascinating Sunday-school Superintendent resulted rather startlingly. Not only has he left many creditors, but a large number of people who are holding policies in the Massachusetts Mutual Benefit Association are wondering if these policies are worth anything. It was found that after receiving the initiation fee from one of his victims Mr. Crosby would sent it to Boston, get the policy, and hand it over to its owner. Every three months after an assessment was due, which was paid to Crosby, and many think never went any further. Just previous to his sudden departure he visited his pastor and confessed that he was short $150, and stated that he would probably go away and try to raise the money. The full extent of his operations was not discovered until after his departure.

MR. BLAINE HAS AN ATTACK OF NAUSEA.

It Comes on Him at a Cabinet Meeting, but Does Not Prove Serious.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Secretary Blaine was not well enough to leave his house today, but insisted on attending the Cabinet meeting. The first matter taken up was the Bering Sea arbitration and the Secretary sketched what had been done in that direction, and then started in on a vigorous discussion of the Chilean situation, in which the President and Secretary Tracy took part. The talk had been going on fifteen or twenty minutes when Mr. Blaine complained of nausea, arising from the heated room. A window was at once opened, but he felt no better, and remarked that he would go and see his doctor. The other members of the Cabinet were solicitous, but Mr. Blaine assured them his illness was temporary. Secretary Elkins helped Mr. Blaine on with his overcoat and after calling the carriage drove with him to Dr. Hyatt's office. The physician gave a simple prescription, telling Mr. Blaine he must be careful of exposing himself in weather like the present. The Secretary then returned to his house and in half an hour was at his desk looking over some State Department papers, while Mr. Elkins went back to the Cabinet meeting. Mr. Blaine saw several callers during the afternoon and said he was none the worse for his indisposition. He did not, however, take the risk of attending the state dinner at the White House tonight, and it may be several days before he is at the State Department again. Mr. Blaine's friends are apprehensive that in spite of all cautioning he is drawing too much on his strength. It is not thought that the illnesses to which he is subject are serious in themselves, but they may become so.

LUMBERMEN ALLEGEDLY INDICTED.

United States Grand Jury Said to Have Decided Against the Association.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The rumor afloat last night that the United States grand jury had returned an indictment against the Mississippi Valley Lumber Manufacturers' Association of wholesale lumber-dealers, it is asserted today, was made on unquestionable authority. It is added that the indictment was found as stated, and that it will be placed in the hands of the Clerk of the United States District Court tomorrow. The indictment, it is said, charges the association with having formed a trust or combine to establish a monopoly in lumber in the Northwest and enhance the price of all kinds of marketable lumber. Attorney W. E. Hale of Minneapolis has made a careful investigation into the matter and finds that the law against trusts provides that there must be a monopoly, and, second, that the prices must be extortionate. The facts in the present case he holds to show that there is neither a monopoly nor an extortion—that the prices on lumber are not unreasonable and that there is no combination in any way. It is understood that Mr. Hay holds practically to the same opinion.

CAPT. BASSETT STATES HIS POSITION.

The State Treasurer Ought to Be Satisfied with His Salary Alone.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The Peoria *Transcript* will publish tomorrow an extended interview with Capt. Bassett, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, in which he clearly defines his position on the subject of the emoluments attached to the office. He has announced himself to be strongly opposed to the "perquisite" system and says that if he is elected to fill the office he will be content with the salary, $3,500, which he believes the law intended for it. Up to the present the Treasurers have been drawing the $40,000 to $60,000 interest a year on the money paid in by the taxpayers, in addition to the $3,500 designated as the salary of the office.

In Capt. Bassett's opinion the interest on the State's money belongs to the State, the same as revenue received from any other course, and that the law never contemplated fixing $3,500 as only a portion of the salary.

MOST PECULIAR RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A Shifting Engine Weakens a Bridge, Which Gives Way Under a Train.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 19.—A shifting engine at Carrie furnace at Rankin, Pa., ran into an abutment of the Pittsburg, McKeesport and Youghiogheny railroad trestle this morning and dislodged it. A freight train passed over the trestle a moment later a span gave way, precipitating eight cars to the bottom. Brakeman A. G. Carruthers was killed instantly and Brakeman Charles Hose fatally injured. The cars were completely demolished.

Col. McKee Dies of His Injuries.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Col. Melville McKee of Chicago, who was injured in the wreck on the Louisville and New Albany railroad Monday, Jan. 11, died this morning.

Col. McKee was a member of the real estate firm of John N. Stone & Co., No. 167 Dearborn street. His home was at No. 2940 Vernon avenue. He was 63 years old and had gone to Greencastle, Ind., to attend the funeral of a nephew and was on his way home when the disaster occurred. He leaves a widow. The remains will probably be taken to Chicago.

Horse Fat in Oleomargarine.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Inspector Lawrence of the dairy inspection has just returned from a trip along the St. Paul and Duluth railroad. At Kettle River a quantity of oleomargarine was found on the premises of the manufacturing company and confiscated. Lawrence has discovered that horse fat enters largely into the composition of oleo.

NINE MEN KILLED.

SLEIGHING PARTY RUN DOWN BY A TRAIN NEAR ST. LOUIS.

The Engine Cuts Through the Conveyance and Throws the Victims Upon the Top of the Cab — Terrible Scenes as the Wounded Are Picked Up and Sent to Their Homes—List of the Dead and the Injured—End of the Outing of a Fishing Club.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19.—A little before 8 o'clock this evening a party of twenty-two started out for an evening of enjoyment of the sleighing furnished by the recent heavy fall of snow. Of these nine are now lying in the morgue and nearly all the rest are in the hospital.

The Dead.

CONNORS, JAMES.
KRONE, WILLIAM.
METTER, AL.
NEUERT, FRED, No. 201 South Broadway.
NEUERT, GUSTAVE, No. 616 Washington avenue.
STEVENSON, ANDREW, Driver.
SCHUFFLE, J. C., No. 606 Washington avenue, formerly No. 133 North Clark street, Chicago.
VON BEHREN, E.
UNKNOWN MAN.

The Injured.

BARRETT, JAMES, slightly.
BRESSART, DAN.
FREY, CHARLES, both legs broken; cut about head and body.
UNKNOWN MAN, left arm cut off; skull fractured.
UNKNOWN MAN, slightly bruised and cut.
WAGNER, H.

The party was made up of members of Cloverleaf Fishing club, a social organization of white waiters in some of the leading restaurants. They were all in one conveyance, a large four-horse sleigh. Starting out about 7:45 p. m., after an evening's drive they went to the Delmonico, a road-house near Forest Park. Partaking of a lunch the party reassembled at 10:30 for the return home. The drive was commenced with gayety, but fifteen minutes later at the Sarah street crossing of the Wabash railway the accident occurred. A Wabash special train, chartered by a local Legion of Honor lodge, was returning from an evening spent at Ferguson, twelve miles out. The train in charge of Engineer James Blanchfield, Fireman Murphy, and Conductor Robert Dalton, was moving some twenty-five miles an hour, tender first. Owing to this last fact the engineer did not see the sleighing party until fairly upon them. The tender struck between the pole horses and sleigh, killing two of the horses and throwing the occupants out of the sleigh in every direction.

So great was the shock that two of the injured were afterwards found on top of the cab. The train was stopped within 300 yards of the crossing and returned to the scene, where the Legion of Honor excursionists aided in gathering up the dead and wounded. By this time the mounted police of the district were on hand, and taking charge they ordered the dead and wounded placed upon the train. This was done and all taken to Union Depot, whence the wounded were taken to St. Mary's Infirmary and the dead to the morgue. The dead number eight. But five of them are known. The remaining three are awaiting identification.

At this hour it is impossible to get the names of all the wounded. It is believed that at least four of the wounded will die, but their condition is now so serious as to preclude measures of identification before the surgeons are through with them.

George Frey and an unknown wounded man are dying and four others may die.

CINCINNATI'S BUSINESS SENSATION.

H. B. Claflin & Co. Charge Their Agents with Embezzling Nearly $70,000.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Chas. Weatherby and ex-Police Commissioner Stevens, who have represented H. B. Claflin & Co. of New York in this city, were arrested this afternoon on warrants sworn out by Leo Frank, agent of the New York concern, charging them with having embezzled moneys, checks, and negotiable instruments to the value of $69,981. The embezzlement is alleged to have continued since the year 1888. Weatherby and Stevens failed in that year, and, taking charge of the business, Claflin & Co. put the two men in control as employés, Stevens' father, who is wealthy, becoming their surety. They were arraigned in the magistrate's court this afternoon, being represented by T. C. Campbell of New York. At the request of the prosecution the preliminary hearing was set for Feb. 8. Weatherby and Stevens were released on $5,000 bond each. Civil proceedings will be begun against Levi Stevens, the surety. The actual shortage is said to be nearly $100,000. Weatherby is one of the oldest merchants in the city, having been in business here for thirty-five years. Stevens figured in a sensational divorce proceedings, and a few months ago accidentally killed a man, subsequently marrying the niece of his victim.

The alleged fraud consisted in the removal of goods from the store and appropriation of funds belonging to Claflin. Although expected, the arrests made a sensation in business circles. The last invoice made out by Weatherby & Stevens, and the one which excited the suspicion of Leo Frank, was made out in blank—that is, the goods were not specified. Each article of the inventory would read "blank" goods at so much, naming the amount in the margin, the number of the articles not being specified, and all that the invoice showed was the lump amount in dollars. This was taken to Kramer & Kramer to be verified as the correct invoice, and they refused to so certify it. Then the New York agent took complete charge and the same clerks made the inventory, specifying, of course, each article and giving the amount, with the remarkable discrepancy of between $40,000 and $50,000.

FIGURING FOR A RICE TRUST.

A New York and Chicago Syndicate at Work in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—E. V. Douglas and others, representing parties in New York and Chicago, are in the city for the purpose of purchasing the rice mills of the city, some fourteen in number, for the purpose of forming a rice trust. They have had conferences with the millers and it is generally believed that the majority are willing to sell, the only point at issue being the price. It is reported in rice circles that the proposition made to the millers is 10 per cent cash and remainder to be paid July 1. The dealers, brokers, and receivers and other branches of the rice industry are much alarmed at the outlook, as they believe that the formation of a trust such as is contemplated would result in lower prices for the rough rice and the elimination of the dealer in selling the clean product. It is also believed that the interests of the planter would be very unfavorably affected. The deal involves about $1,000,000.

PAINTINGS OF NUDE FIGURES BARRED.

Philadelphia's Society Women Protest Against That Kind of Art.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 19.—It is understood that the forthcoming annual exhibition at the Academy of the Fine Arts will display a contrast with former exhibitions by a general suppression of the nude. The paintings of nude figures at former exhibitions have always been the subject of more or less comment. There will be very little of it to be seen at the approaching exhibition. A number of prominent society women protested against the nude pictures displayed at last year's exhibition and quite a controversy arose over the matter.

BULLETIN OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

JAN. 20, 1892.

Weather in Chicago today:
Fair and warmer.

Pages.
1 Chile's Navy Is Moving.
Woman and Child Burned to Death.
Nine Persons Killed at St. Louis.
Springer and Four Others Held by the Jury.
2 The Evidence in the Graves Poisoning Case.
Fight for Democratic National Convention.
3 Bookmaking on the National Conventions.
Mystery of Ald. Kunz's Railroad Pass.
Chicago's Heaviest Snowfall in Four Years.
5 French Deputies Exchange Blows.
Palmer May Be Boomed for the Presidency.
7 Mr. Baker Defines His Position.
8 Report of the National Railway Company.
9 Banquet of the Sons of Vermont.
Congressional Prayers Refer to Chile.
County Commissioners Have a Lively Row.
Farmers in Session at Fairbury, Ill.
10 Financial Problem for the Santa Fe.
Heavy Verdict for Malicious Prosecution.
12 Failure of the R. S. Dickie Company.

THE ARANSAS PASS STRIKE SETTLED.

Strikers Admit Their Defeat and Are to Return as Vacancies Occur.

TAYLOR, Tex., Jan. 19.—The Aransas Pass strike has been settled. The old men are to return to work whenever vacancies occur. No one is to be discharged except for inefficiency. Whenever a scab proves inefficient his place is to be supplied by a union man. All the tied up freight in the yards there has been moved. The strikers admit their defeat.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 19.—This afternoon the Manchester Street Car company started ten cars and ran them until 6 o'clock, when they were taken off, as it was considered dangerous to operate the road after dark. Large crowds of strikers and their friends congregated in the lower part of Allegheny and as the cars passed they were greeted with jeers and groans and showers of snowballs. At 5:30 p. m. a crowd of fully 300 assembled at the corner of Beaver avenue and Washington street and when the last car came along the mob surrounded it, and for a time a serious riot seemed imminent. A man named Mitchell made an attempt to pull the trolley off the wire, when Conductor Shannon struck at him with a whip. Mitchell drew a revolver, but before he could use it he was arrested. A large bowlder was thrown and the glass in the car-door shattered. This was followed by a fusillade of stones and snowballs. One of the missiles hit Motorman Seamens and slightly cut his chin. The car was finally started and the rest of the trip made without interference. This evening the Sheriff was called upon for protection, and fifty officers under the charge of Chief Murphy have been detailed for duty tomorrow. An application for an injunction was also made in the county courts asking that the strikers, Local Assembly K. of L. and District Master Workman Dempsey be restrained from interfering with the operation of the road. There will be a hearing on the application tomorrow.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Sixty girls employed by McKibbin & Co. as fur sewers and finishers have struck because of a reduction in pay. Their places have not been filled. The girls declare that they will not return to work unless the former scale of wages is restored.

TO USE THE CALUMET TERMINAL.

Relation Between That Road and the Chicago Great Western—To Use Its Lines.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—An explanation was today obtained from the office of A. B. Stickney, in this city, of the relation which the Chicago Great Western has with the Chicago and Calumet Terminal railway. When Mr. Stickney and his associates came to organize the Chicago Great Western they found it impossible to make any terms with the Northern Pacific for the joint use of the Calumet Terminal. Consequently the articles of incorporation were made; that the new company could, if thought desirable, build the sections of the original line which have never been constructed. It is the purpose of the Chicago Great Western to build from the present Kansas City tracks southward to La Grange. That portion of the original line will probably never be built by the Northern Pacific for the reason that a new line running along the west limits of the city is now nearly completed. From La Grange the Chicago Great Western will run its trains into the new transfer yards over the Northern Pacific if a satisfactory arrangement can be made with that company. Otherwise its line will be paralleled. An independent line will also be built from Hammond to the transfer yards if the Northern Pacific line cannot be leased.

TO RAISE ST. LOUIS INSURANCE RATES.

Board of Underwriters Working on a Plan to Include All Companies.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The St. Louis Board of Underwriters today held a brief meeting at which the preliminary arrangements were made by which it is hoped to either persuade or force all agencies and companies outside of the board to join it in raising the rates. It is said that the fire insurance companies and agencies of this city that are not represented in the board will within the next ten days apply for membership, the alleged purpose being "a movement to place the insurance business upon a paying business." This movement has been undertaken as a means of self-preservation, as its advocates say.

WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER SERIOUSLY ILL.

Blood Poisoning Caused by a Nail in His Shoe—His Wife Affected.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—William Rockefeller, President of the Standard Oil company, and his wife are both ill with blood poisoning at No. 68 Fifth avenue. Mr. Rockefeller is seriously ill, and, although his physicians say that he will recover, they admit that he is not out of danger. Mrs. Rockefeller is convalescing, and will probably be able to leave her room today or tomorrow. The sharp end of a nail in one of Mr. Rockefeller's shoes caused the blood poisoning, and Mrs. Rockefeller contracted the disease while attending her husband.

ELECTRIC MOTOR CARS BURNED.

The Robinson Railway of Toledo Suffers a $150,000 Loss by Fire.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 19.—Early today fire destroyed the Robinson Electric Street railway barns, a high brick structure, with thirty-five electric motor cars. The fire spread from an overturned coal oil lamp with great rapidity, and by the time the department reached the spot through the heavy snow storm which was raging, the interior was a mass of seething flames. The loss is estimated at something like $150,000.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Two Wheeling and Lake Erie freight trains collided at Lodi, O., yesterday and Conductor Tyler and Engineer Tobin were injured, but not seriously.

The Catalina Island, which lies off the coast of Southern California, has been sold by George R. Shatto to Banning Brothers. The new owners will convert it into a grand summer resort.

Last May Miss Prudie Bale of Flushing, Mich., fell, owing to a defective sidewalk, sustaining serious injuries to her back and spine. She has commenced suit for $25,000 against the corporation of Flushing.

LAST EDITION.

SPRINGER IS HELD.

He Is Found Responsible by the Coroner's Jury.

FOUR OTHERS HELD ALSO.

Gallup, Schroeder, Lyng, and Cartwright the Men.

WORK FOR THE GRAND JURY.

Recommendations Made Regarding the "Boiler Evil."

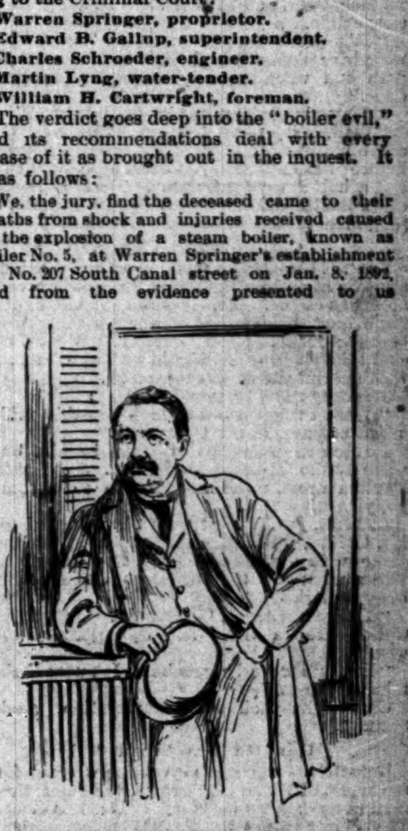
PRISONERS BEHIND THE BARS.

The jury in the Warren Springer boiler-explosion inquest retired to consider its verdict at 5 o'clock last evening and at 10:30 returned to Coroner Hertz a verdict holding the following to the Criminal Court:

Warren Springer, proprietor.
Edward B. Gallup, superintendent.
Charles Schroeder, engineer.
Martin Lyng, water-tender.
William H. Cartwright, foreman.

The verdict goes deep into the "boiler evil," and its recommendations deal with every phase of it as brought out in the inquest. It is as follows:

We, the jury, find the deceased came to their deaths from shock and injuries received caused by the explosion of a steam boiler, known as boiler No. 5, at Warren Springer's establishment at No. 207 South Canal street on Jan. 8, 1892, and from the evidence presented to us we, the jury, believe that said explosion was the result of gross, criminal carelessness and negligence on the part of said Warren Springer and his employés—namely: Edward B. Gallup, Charles Schroeder, W. H. Cartwright, and Martin Lyng.



WARREN SPRINGER.

And we, the jury, recommend that the said Warren Springer, Edward B. Gallup, Charles Schroeder, W. H. Cartwright, and Martin Lyng be committed to the Cook County Jail and there held until discharged by due course of law.

And we would further recommend that the authorities of the City of Chicago take immediate steps to bring about a radical change in the now-existing ordinances governing the inspection of steam boilers.

We further recommend that the Boiler Inspector be given full power to enforce all ordinances relating to his office.

We further recommend that the Boiler Inspector be empowered to shut down forthwith steam boilers where he apprehends danger to life and limb until repairs are made and found acceptable.

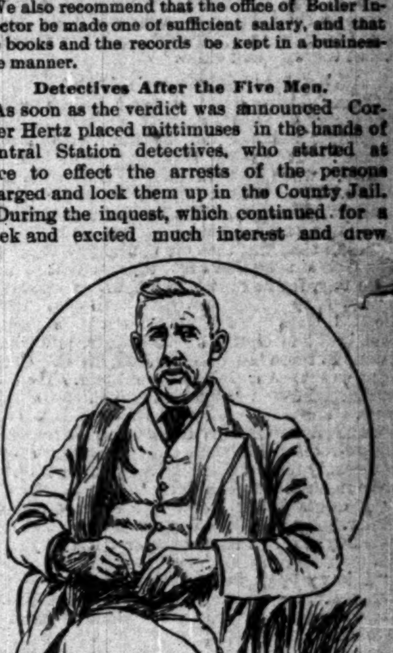
We further recommend that all steam boilers condemned by the Boiler Inspector as being unfit for use be destroyed or reduced to scrap-iron at the instance of the Inspector.

We also recommend that the office of Boiler Inspector be made one of sufficient salary, and that the books and the records be kept in a business-like manner.

Detectives After the Five Men.

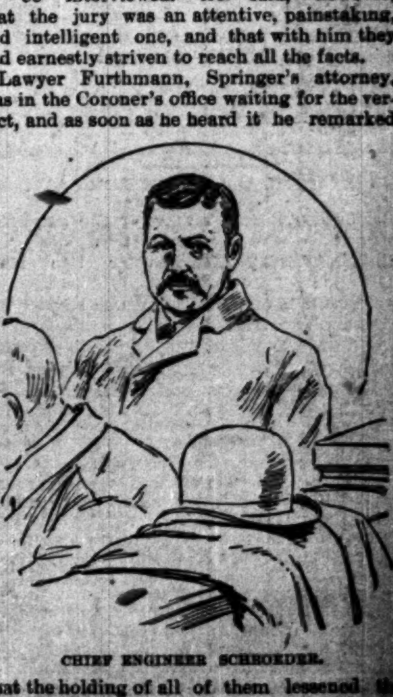
As soon as the verdict was announced Coroner Hertz placed mittimuses in the hands of Central Station detectives, who started at once to effect the arrests of the persons charged and lock them up in the County Jail.

During the inquest, which continued for a week and excited much interest and drew large audiences, forty witnesses were examined. Coroner Hertz, after reading the verdict, was asked what he thought of it, and his reply was that he was too tired to be interviewed. He said, however, that the jury was an attentive, painstaking, and intelligent one, and that with him they had earnestly striven to reach all the facts.



MR. GALLUP.

Lawyer Furthmann, Springer's attorney, was in the Coroner's office waiting for the verdict, and as soon as he heard it he remarked that the holding of all of them lessened the gravity of the case against Springer and Gallup.



CHIEF ENGINEER SCHROEDER.

"What do you think of that opinion, Mr. Coroner?"

"Well, not being a lawyer, I cannot see how an accusation against a man can be lessened because others are also accused."

Mr. Bauman, foreman of the jury, said he was not at liberty to confess any jury-room secrets, even if he had any. The delay in arriving at a verdict was caused, he said, by necessary examinations of the big volume of testimony before them and clearly connecting and applying it to the different persons held.

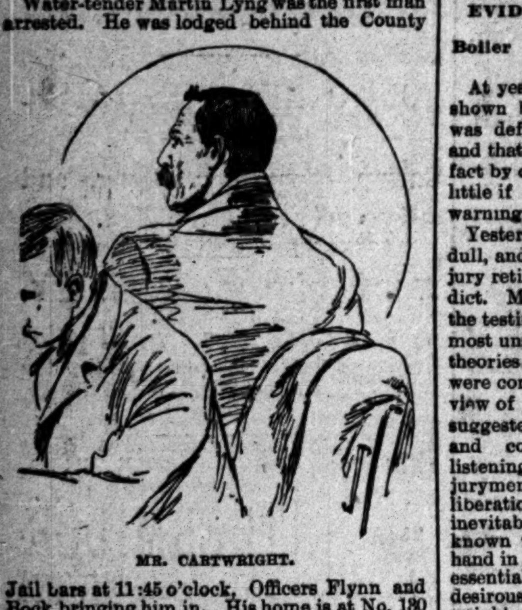
"Were there no differences or discussions among you?"

"Well, we did have some little differences to settle at first, but the jury was most agreeable throughout, just as gentlemen ought to be. It took us a long time to examine, arrange, and weigh the evidence, and after that there was no trouble or dissensions."

The jury was composed of George M. Baumann, foreman; Joseph Rodgers, George Orvis, John Goetschell, George W. Stein, F. A. Dee.

Martin Lyng the First Prisoner.

Water-tender Martin Lyng was the first man arrested. He was lodged behind the County



MR. CARTWRIGHT.

Jail bars at 11:45 o'clock, Officers Flynn and Bock bringing him in. His home is at No. 180 Vedder street, and he was in bed asleep when they called.

"It's pretty tough," says he, "to be arrested for something I had nothing to do with and when I'd only worked there three days."

"How about the water in those gauges?"

"Well, it's just as I swore. I blew all the combinations off three-quarters of an hour before the explosion and each showed two and a half gauges of water. Then I passed down the line three seconds before the No. 5 let go and it showed the same amount."

Gallup Follows Lyng.

Supt. Ed B. Gallup was second on the list, arriving at midnight, Officer Vincent Carroll acting as escort. Mr. Gallup objected to going behind the bars, and also protested against being searched. Officer Carroll told him he could not sit up all night with him, and so the Superintendent was locked up.

The only thing he would say was:

"Well, I think it is a little hard—this midnight business of the Coroner."

He seemed to feel his potition keenly, but when awakened at his home, No. 396 South Paulina street, made no objection to accompanying the officer.

At 12:15, just as the turnkey had locked up Mr. Gallup, Officer Gordon appeared on the scene with Head Fireman W. H. Cartwright. When taken into the turnkey's office somebody remarked:

"You're not alone, Cartwright. Lyng and Gallup are in there and Springer's on the way."

"Yes, and when he gets here I guess he'll take us all out."

Cartwright took his incarceration good-naturedly.

How He Was Arrested.

Detective Gordon was given the warrant for the arrest of W. H. Cartwright, the chief fireman in Springer's employ, at 11:30 o'clock. The officer went to No. 206 Mather street. Cartwright and his wife and child had retired for the night and the appearance of the officer with his warrant put the little household in great distress.

Mrs. Cartwright cried bitterly while the child, half awake, looked on in dazed alarm. Cartwright dressed himself hurriedly and in two minutes told the officer that he was quite ready and willing to accompany him. To a reporter he said as he descended the short flight of dark stairs leading to the street:

"I think it is a foolish bit of business to place an innocent man like me under arrest. I have done all that was in my power to assist the Coroner in his investigation and have told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Public opinion has gone against Warren Springer and I have to suffer with him. I am going to prison tonight for the first time in my life and for no earthly fault of my own. If I had been told that the water was low in the boiler, as has been stated, I would have been down with my men making up the fires and I would have gone up with them—that is, I would have died with them, and I wish that it had been so. How is it that Inspector Sharkey is not to be arrested the same as the rest? If he knew that the boilers were in bad condition he ought to have insisted on their being closed down. No matter, I can stand my part, but I'm worried about the wife and child."

Engineer Schroeder's Arrest.

Officer Driver had a long search after Engineer Charles Schroeder last night. Schroeder's home is at No. 2948 Lowe avenue. It was shortly after midnight when Schroeder was found at No. 80 Jefferson street, the house of his brother. When told that he was under arrest he said he could not see how that could be.

"I am thankful that my conscience is clear. For God's sake don't let them tell it to my little boy, for he is sick and it would kill him.

"I have had nothing to do with the boilers for several months. Cartright had charge of the boilers, and when I went in there he told me to get out. Cartright was not a licensed engineer. He was discharged last spring and taken back last June. The Inspector's report went to the office and it was not my business to go into the engine-room. I hardly got the pay of a fireman—only $21 a week. Mr. Springer used to come in and look around often.

"I don't know what will become of my family. My wife is in poor health and my little boy is ill. I have another child 8 years old.

"I have been in Mr. Springer's employ nine years, for three years having held the position of engineer. Since the explosion I have worked almost night and day."

As Charles Shroeder neared the jail in company with Officer Driver and a reporter for THE TRIBUNE he groaned and said in a shaky tone: "This is the first time I was ever in jail. I wonder if they will bring Mr. Springer here?"

Warren Springer Is Missing.

Warren Springer's apartments at No. 167 Wabash avenue were dark last night. At 10 o'clock his attorney, Edward Furthmann, called, but, being unable to find him, he hurried away to a telephone. He called up various persons on the North Side, but received no answer. He telephoned to the West Side and made some order for a cab to visit a certain point, but the location of this could not be ascertained.

This is the first night, so residents in the building say, that Springer was out so late.

The officers gave up the hunt for Springer last night, but will look for him this morning.

WHAT MR. LONGENECKER SAYS.

The State's-Attorney's View of the Finding of the Coroner's Jury.

State's-Attorney Longenecker late last night said:

"The case is very similar in one respect to the railroad accident at Forty-seventh street. The difficulty will lie in the petit jury's locating the responsibility in view of the great volume of conflicting testimony that will be given. The motive of the Coroner's jury in finding both Springer and these other men guilty was doubtless to secure the detention of all persons concerned in the charges until a more thorough investigation can be had. From all that I have been able to learn in the progress of the affair—and I have had my own stenographer there during a portion of it—it seems to me that Springer has been guilty of criminal negligence. But the responsibility must be located. Either Springer is guilty and these other men innocent of the charges, or vice versa. Let me simplify the matter by using this illustration: Suppose I ran an engine here in my house and the proper authorities notified me that certain changes and repairs must be made. If I refused to instruct my engineer to carry out these plans or take any of the necessary steps for their accomplishment the responsibility would manifestly and actually rest on me. If, on the other hand, I should give to the engineer instructions to attend to the carrying out of the suggestions made by the proper authorities, and he neglected to give the matter any attention, the responsibility for any mishap that might occur would rest on him. It seems inconsistent to hold all of the men responsible. But so far as I am able to judge of the affair at present the matter stands like this: There was a law requiring Mr. Springer to do certain things and to take certain precautions. Failing to do these things and to take these precautions he was notified from the proper source of his remissness. Even then he failed to perform his duty. A horrible calamity followed, resulting in loss of life and property, and Mr. Springer seems to me to be guilty of involuntary manslaughter. Incidentally and in conclusion let me say that I believe the influence of this investigation will prove a most salutary one."

EVIDENCE AT THE LAST SESSION.

Boiler No. 5 Was Reported Defective as Far Back as January, 1889.

At yesterday's session of the inquest it was shown by sworn testimony that boiler No. 5 was defective as long back as January, 1889, and that Springer had been notified of the fact by one of the City Boiler Inspectors, yet little if any attention had been paid to this warning.

Yesterday's proceedings were exceedingly dull, and it was with evident relief that the jury retired at 5 o'clock to consider its verdict. Much time was occupied in obtaining the testimony of boiler experts, but it was most unsatisfactory, for they held different theories as to the cause of the explosion and were confident in their convictions. With the view of facilitating business Juryman Orvis suggested that the jury should withdraw and consult as to the advisability of listening to any more expert testimony. The jurymen returned after half an hour's deliberation and resigned themselves to the inevitable, for Warren Springer had made it known that he would have two experts on hand in the afternoon whose testimony was essential to his case. The jurymen were also desirous of rehearing Chief Fireman Cartwright and Francis P. Allen, Second Vice-President of the Hartford Steam Boiler and Insurance company.

The dreary business commenced with the calling of Thomas F. Pickham, brother of John D. Pickham, the City Inspector of Boilers. He and his brother were partners until last May, when they dissolved partnership. For ten years he had done work for Springer, but he had executed no repairs on boiler No. 5, or its twin, No. 6, since January, 1889. In December last, however, Supt. Gallup had ordered boiler No. 5 repaired, but it was found that to do the required patching at the bottom of the boilers the flues would have to be taken out. Springer's men told him that this would necessitate the shutting down of the entire east battery and that the work would have to go over until the following day, which was a Sunday. Pickham was taken suddenly ill and confined to his room until the Friday of the explosion. It was in the afternoon at 3 o'clock when Pickham saw Mr. Gallup and agreed to do the work the Sunday following. He could scarcely have reached his home when the explosion took place.

Coroner Hertz Issues an Order.

Coroner Hertz demanded in a loud voice of Supt. Gallup whether any repairs had been performed on boiler No. 5 since January, 1889. The Superintendent could not answer in the affirmative and the Coroner shouted: "Bring to this jury this afternoon by 2 o'clock evidence of what repairs have been done to boiler No. 5 since January, 1889."

Mr. Allen of the Hartford Steam Boiler and Insurance company gave a great deal of expert testimony, the result of his thirty years' experience as a mechanical engineer, and positively declared that the explosion must have been caused by the water "lifting" in the boiler. Mr. Allen adhered to his expressed opinion, but said that mechanical experts, like members of other professions, were apt to disagree on matters of detail.

Chief Fireman Cartwright made his appearance and took the stand. Coroner Hertz endeavored to obtain some corroboration from the fireman of Purcell's testimony of Monday. Purcell had testified that Cartwright had called on him after the explosion and while he was in bed, and said to him: "You know how this occurred. Keep your mouth shut and don't say anything about it." Cartwright denied emphatically having made any such observations. He went to Purcell's house, he said, to see John Sullivan in order to obtain from him the address of his night fireman, whose brother had been injured and taken to the hospital. He declared that he had not requested any one to keep his mouth shut about the explosion. His only anxiety was to look after the comfort of his men in their trouble.

It had been stated in evidence that Inspector Sharkey had told Cartwright that the twin boilers, Nos. 5 and 6, could be operated only under a pressure of seventy pounds of steam. In reply to Coroner Hertz, who had asked him as to the correctness of this statement, Cartwright replied with much emphasis: "I can tell Mr. Sharkey or any one else, face to face, that they never told me or hinted to me that one boiler out of the battery should be run at seventy pounds pressure. Mr. Sharkey is mistaken. Had I been told to do so I would have complied or quit, for I want to live."

A Theory on Negligence.

Mr. Allen was recalled. He said that he should place "low water" as the principal evidence of carelessness if it was proved that the explosion resulted from that cause. This was in answer to Juror Orvis, who asked him which would be the most conclusive evidence of criminal negligence on the part of Springer if one of the three theories which had been advanced was accepted—first, low water; second, lifting of the water; third, defective material. "Low water," Mr. Allen said, "would place the blame on the water tender, but the laws of the country would be responsible for the other two." He said that had his company been aware that the valve appliances for boilers Nos. 5 and 6 were not on Springer's premises it might possibly have affected the issuance of the policy. As it was, his company had accepted Springer's plant as a first-class risk. Sixty per cent of the boilers insured by his company were, like Springer's, without safety appliances such as fusible plugs or pop valves.

Joseph Bee, a practical boiler manufacturer of thirty years' experience, had examined boiler No. 5 and gave it as his opinion that the explosion was caused by a lifting of the water. "Unequal firing and opening a valve suddenly and too wide will cause water lifting," he added. He would not say who he thought would be to blame if the explosion was caused by unequal firing; but in regard to the valve being placed on another person's premises he said he thought it should have been on Springer's own territory.

William Purcell, who testified Monday among other things that an Inspector had told him that he would not stand in front of the boiler for $100 a day, was called to the stand and asked to identify the Inspector among those present. He failed to do so, but adhered to his former statement that Cartwright had called on him at 3 o'clock on the morning following the explosion and told him to keep his "mouth shut" about it.

A colored man named Joseph Jackson testified that he had worked for Springer up to the time of the accident, but that he then left of his own accord, for he valued his life. He told Springer that he would not work at his boilers any longer, because he did not care to risk his life unnecessarily. He did not think the Superintendent and others in charge were competent men. He was afraid both of the boilers and the men who worked on them. Jackson told the Coroner that Monday Springer had sent word to him in the courtroom that he wanted to see him and that he subsequently accompanied him in his carriage to his office. Springer then offered to take him back in his employ. Springer had also told him that he would have given him $1,000 if he had told him the morning of the explosion that there was "low water" in the boiler.

Story of a Conversation.

Jackson created some interest with a story of a conversation he said he had had the fateful morning with Mr. Whitney, a foreman in the employ of the Arc Light company. He said in effect that he had told Mr. Whitney that he did not care to work at Springer's a day longer. Whitney promised him work with his company if he would stay with Springer until February, but this Jackson refused to do, saying that he was afraid of the negligence of the men attending the boilers and that one of the boilers would certainly blow up. Jackson said that he saw Whitney that same evening, soon after the explosion, and remarked to him: "Well, Whitney, what did I tell you?" Whitney, according to Jackson, answered that he thought the boilers would have pulled through and that the accident would not have occurred so soon. Jackson added that he had also told his roommate, Philip Kofer, he was afraid to work longer for Springer.

At the request of Springer's lawyer, George R. McGregor, boiler manufacturer, was sworn and testified that he had determined the cause of the accident to be due to "water lifting." By this time the jury had grown tired of expert testimony, but Mr. Springer begged that Frank Rainier should be heard. Rainier said that he was at present employed as manager of the Chicago branch of the Erie City iron works. Formerly he was a buyer of old boilers for Springer. He considered himself an expert, and said: "I think that the water was held away from the sheet long enough for it to get heated, so that the boiler became ruptured when the water was precipitated upon it."

Before retiring to consider its verdict the jury asked for John Siggins, brother of the man who was badly injured and taken to the hospital. He was examined briefly about Cartwright's visit to him the morning following the explosion, but he corroborated Cartwright's statement that he had called to express his sympathy and to assure him that his brother would be cared for.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

The Boiler Explosion, Its Effects, and the Inquiry Following.

Friday, Jan. 9, a frightful boiler explosion, resulting in the instant death of three men, the subsequent death of another, and the injury of two more, occurred at Warren Springer's new building, Nos. 195 to 207 South Canal street. The following is a list of those killed:

BUSH, EDWARD, colored, 25 years old, helper in boiler-room; killed by being blown against wall and scalded by escaping steam.

HALL, ARTHUR, colored, 30 years old, fireman, married; killed by being blown against wall and falling débris; scalded by escaping steam.

LEE, JOHN, colored, fireman of the boiler which exploded, No. 93 North Lincoln street, bones broken and scalded from head to foot; inhaled steam; died at County Hospital.

ROGERS, PATRICK, 40 years old; No. 66 West Van Buren street; blown against wall.

OSWALD, HENRY, 50 years old; No. 355 Fifth avenue; married, but family out of city; terribly scalded and bruised; died at County Hospital.

The only survivor, James Siggins, is slowly recovering at the County Hospital. His injuries were slight, for, although badly scalded and disfigured, he inhaled no steam, and is now out of danger.

It was only owing to the massive construction of the Springer building that a still more horrible catastrophe was avoided. The structure is eight stories high and is occupied by twenty extensive manufacturers and as many minor ones. The motive power for the many machines was obtained primarily from a battery of seventeen boilers aggregating 2,550 horse-power arranged in duplicate batteries.

The main battery, numbering nine boilers, was situated in the basement of the building and it was boiler No. 5 of this series which exploded.

The evidence of City Inspector of Boilers Pickham showed that he ordered safety plugs and pop valves to be applied to all seventeen boilers and refused to issue certificates until these repairs had been made.

Up to the time of the explosion these repairs had not been made, and the boilers, contrary to the city ordinances, were being run without licenses.

AREY CONFESSES HIMSELF A PERJURER.

Developments in Sidney Bell's Motion for a New Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—At the close of yesterday's hearing in Sidney Bell's motion for a new trial on the charge of the murder of Samuel Jacobson District-Attorney Barnes made this declaration: "I claim to be able to show that perjury has been bought by wholesale. I am going to unearth the biggest, blackest, completest plot ever conceived by a daring band of scoundrels. I am going to show how the money was paid it." At today's session of the court the District-Attorney brought forth his evidence. Arey, the neighbor of Jacobson, who deposed that on the night of the murder he saw Jacobson enter his house and saw no footpads or anybody else in the vicinity, went back on his story, and in a long affidavit told how Brown, the Columbus detective, had offered $1,500 for such an affidavit as he originally made, the go-between being one Frank J. Evett, who was to get $500 for his services. Then Arey told how he had been at the corner near Jacobson's house about the hour of the tragedy. He saw a tall man in front of Jacobson's house, but did not see him go up the steps. His last statement was borne out by Charles A. Jones, formerly employed by Evett, who testified that he knew that his employer had been hired to furnish a witness who would clear Bell. Chief of Detectives Lees, in an affidavit, said that when he was questioning Bell about his confessed highway robberies, he finally said: "Bell, you killed Jacobson when you were robbing him." Capt. Lees also presented an affidavit which stated in substance that Campbell has been in his immediate employ for months; that Campbell kept a faithful diary of all that passed between him and Detective Brown. In the affidavit Campbell relates how he was approached by Brown, accepted a bribe of $500 to retract his former statement upon which Bell was convicted, and finally gave him the spurious sworn confession. According to Lees' affidavit Campbell has been in a double rôle ever since last October, when he was first interviewed by friends of the condemned murderer. Lees also presented the affidavit of Maggie Ivory. She says that Brown offered her a big sum of money to blacken the character of Harriet Jacobson, the murdered man's sister.

DINNER IN HONOR OF THE CABINET.

First State Event of the Kind Given at the White House This Season.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The first state dinner of the season given tonight at the White House in honor of the Cabinet was marked by the usual floral decorations. President and Mrs. Harrison received the guests in the East Room. The President escorted Mrs. Morton to dinner and sat with her at his right hand, the Vice-President escorting Mrs. Harrison. The other guests were:

Secretary and Mrs. Elkins, Attorney-General and Mrs. Miller, Secretary Tracy, Secretary and Mrs. Noble, Postmaster-General and Mrs. Wanamaker, Secretary and Mrs. Rusk, Gen. and Mrs. Schofield, ex-Minister Phelps, Mr. George W. Childs, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Roberts of Philadelphia, Senator and Mrs. Walthall, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Representative and Mrs. Reyburn, Senator and Mrs. Gallinger, Mrs. Philip Sheridan, Senator Gibson of Louisiana, Representative Herbert of Alabama, Mrs. Dimmick, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison, Commodore and Mrs. Ramsay.

The gown worn by Mrs. Harrison was a court train of dark heliotrope velvet over a petticoat of white satin brocade with passementeries of seed pearl and trimmings of white ostrich feathers. An aigrette of ostrich tips was fastened in the coiffure with a diamond pin. A diamond necklace and corsage pins were worn. Mrs. Morton's gown was of ruby velvet, low neck and short sleeves, with necklace and earrings and ornaments in the hair of diamonds and emeralds.

The guests having assembled in the East Room, the Marine Band played the Presidential polonaise, to the music of which the guests passed down the crimson corridor to the state dining-room. During the course of the evening the band played "Ma Belle Adorée," which was then performed for the first time in this country. An arrangement of "Peer Gynt" for the military band, just completed by Mr. Sousa was also rendered.

PROFITS DID NOT MATERIALIZE.

Large Importations of Tinplate Lead to a Failure—Other Embarrassments.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—F. C. Davenport importer of tinplate, sheet iron, and metals, has assigned to Daniel C. Holder of Holder & Herrick. Liabilities $200,000, of which about $100,000 are due to J. R. Moore & Co., who are abundantly secured by tinplate imported in anticipation of the benefits from raising the tinplate-duty under the McKinley bill.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 19.—E. P. Durando & Co., a prominent jewelry firm, threatened with attachment by a local bank have filed an assignment. Liabilities, $28,600; assets estimated at $35,000. The main creditors are New York jewelry houses.

Barley Syndicate Colonists.

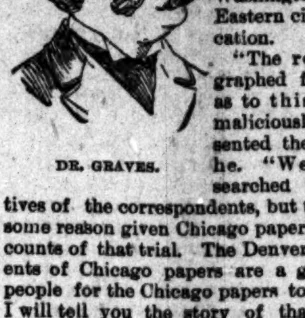
ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Col. O. M. Towner of Chicago, the general manager of the barley syndicate interested in locating German farmers in the Northwest, has established headquarters here. He is accompanied by George Copeland of Devil's Lake, N. D., who is going East on missionary work among the farmers in Ohio and Indiana. Col. Towner's colonists are practical farmers. They have grown barley in the East, and he is confident that they will be successful in the West.

IN A WEB OF PROOF.

I. N. STEVENS TALKS OF THE GRAVES POISONING CASE.

The District-Attorney of Denver, Who Prosecuted the Condemned Man, Explains the Evidence That Was Produced to Connect the Physician with the Crime—The Prisoner's Influence Over Mrs. Barnaby—No Chance for Escaping the Gallows.

I. N. Stevens, District Attorney of Denver, who prosecuted Dr. Graves and brought him under the present sentence of death in the celebrated Graves-Barnaby murder trial, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday. With his wife he was en route to Washington and other Eastern cities for a vacation.



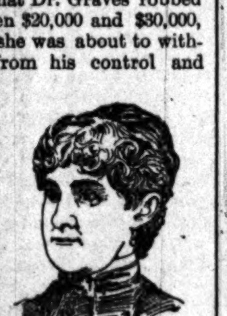
DR. GRAVES.

"The reports telegraphed from Denver as to this trial have maliciously misrepresented the facts," said he. "We have not searched for the motives of the correspondents, but they have for some reason given Chicago papers garbled accounts of that trial. The Denver correspondents of Chicago papers are a good class of people for the Chicago papers to investigate. I will tell you the story of that trial. Dr. Graves has been sentenced to die Jan. 31. The Governor will probably grant the desired extension of sixty days so as to give the defense an opportunity to make every possible objection. The outlook is that Dr. Graves will be executed if not Jan. 31 then at the end of the sixty days.

"The verdict of death is approved by all the property-holders of Denver, by all those who expect to make Colorado their home, and by the business-men of Denver. Those who find fault with the verdict are the ones who are opposed to capital punishment and those individuals who are seeking notoriety, who would as quickly lead a mob to lynch a man as to try to get some one out of prison. The case was carefully tried by one of the best Judges in criminal cases in our State. The jury was composed of leading business-men of Denver. The court decided every important question of law during the entire trial in favor of the prisoner. The evidence of the State was overwhelming. Out of twenty-six homicidal cases I have prosecuted during my term of office, in twenty-three of which I secured convictions, the evidence in this was the strongest of any.

What the State Showed.

"The State showed that Dr. Graves robbed Mrs. Barnaby of between $20,000 and $30,000, and that, learning that she was about to withdraw all her property from his control and that she was on the eve of changing her will, he committed murder to get the $25,000 which was bequeathed to him in the will; also to cover up what he had pilfered from her. The circumstances by which he attained the ascendency over Mrs. Barnaby by poisoning her mind against her only two children and by casting the vilest odium possible on the memory of her dead husband formed an interesting feature of the trial. He went so far in that direction that he tried to get Mrs. Barnaby to sign a statement to the effect that her youngest child, then 16, was not the child of her husband, telling her that if the daughters did not consent to giving her what he desired he should have at the time of the contest of Mr. Barnaby's will that she could hold this document over them and force them into a settlement. He also represented to her that Mr. Barnaby had left to a mistress in Providence $100,000, in cash at the time of his death, which of course was shown at the trial to be absolutely false.



MRS. BARNABY.

"The prosecution showed at the trial that seventeen days before the decree of court was entered in accordance with the settlement agreed on by the daughters, and before it was definitely settled that Mrs. Barnaby was to have anything under the contest, Graves induced her to make a will, which was drawn by Ballou, in which she left Graves $25,000 and made him sole executor of her estate without bonds.

Complete Dominance Over Mrs. Barnaby.

"This was accomplished—the first act—as a result of the complete dominance Graves had obtained over Mrs. Barnaby by poisoning her mind respecting the members of her family. The same day the will was made Graves induced her to sign two powers of attorney giving him complete control over everything she possessed in the world and giving him power to collect in full the $105,000 from the executors as it fell due. As soon as these several instruments were executed Mrs. Barnaby was sent away from Providence. With the exception of ten days at two different periods thereafter she was not permitted to return to Providence in the year and a half that elapsed prior to her death. Dr. Graves was afraid, of course, that if she was in Providence, where she had many relatives on her mother's side, they might interfere with his plans. She was kept in Florida in the winter of 1890, and on her return in May of that year, during the few days she was in the City of Providence, Dr. Graves improved the time by getting her to sign another power of attorney granting him the privilege of investing all her funds in whatever manner he might see fit.

The Trip to the Adirondacks.

"She and the maid in June went into the Adirondack Mountains, where Mrs. Barnaby had been in the habit of visiting annually for the last fifteen years. It was while here that Mrs. Barnaby desired to buy a cottage for $4,000. Her intentions in this regard were at once reported to Dr. Graves by Sallie Hanley, and the result was the most infamous letter ever written from one person to another. Dr. Graves in this letter told Mrs. Barnaby that some people had come from the Adirondacks and were circulating scandalous reports about her and one Edward Bennett; that they had said that she was about purchasing a cottage under the guidance of Bennett; and that if she undertook to do anything of the kind or did not do exactly as he (Graves) wanted her to, in every particular, he would have a guardian appointed; that if she had a guardian appointed she could not set her foot out of doors or obtain one cent of her own money or go any place without the express permission of her guardian, and that she would be as helpless in the hands of this guardian as a child three years old.

"Graves represented that the executors of Mr. Barnaby's will had advised him as to this course. Graves admitted on the witness stand that all the information contained in the letter and about the people coming from the Adirondack Mountains with such reports, and in fact as to the contents of the letter, was all absolutely false and that the only information he had was from Sallie Hanley.

"The executors prior to Graves' going on the stand had shown that they had nothing to do with the matter and never heard of it before, because they had no control over her affairs in the least. Graves admitted on the stand that he had told his wife that such reports had been circulated about Mrs. Barnaby and had gotten his wife to write to Mrs. Barnaby about them, and that everything he had told his wife about it was false.

"I will add that, fortunately, Mrs. Barnaby preserved all the letters she received from Graves and Mrs. Graves, and these were of the utmost importance in the case. They were all put in evidence. The receipt of this guardianship letter by Mrs. Barnaby almost killed her with grief. She forwarded the letter at once to Ballou, the attorney whom Graves had recommended to her, and asked him for protection from Graves and advice as to what she should do. Ballou paid no attention to the letter and never answered it. Then it was that Mrs. Barnaby determined to make a new will and to withdraw her property from the hands of Dr. Graves. This was communicated to Dr. Graves by the maid and spy, Sallie Hanley.

Sought to Propitiate Mrs. Barnaby.

"Then followed the most fulsome and flattering letters ever written by a man to a woman. On Mrs. Barnaby's return to Providence, where she staid two days the last time she was ever in that city, she decided to withdraw her money from Graves. Then he made her believe that in less than a year he had advanced to her as her agent $16,000 and that $2,000 of this was from his own funds. He prepared accordingly a receipt for $16,000 for 'various sums advanced' and obtained her signature. He claimed that this also included his year's salary, but could not explain why he did not give her a receipt instead of taking one; in fact, could not explain any part of what constituted the $16,000, but it was clearly shown by the evidence that a little over $9,000 of it had never been in any way advanced to Mrs. Barnaby, but had been appropriated by Graves himself.

"The object of claiming the overdraft was most apparent, for he convinced her that he would have to retain possession of her property until another payment had been made by the executors so that he could make himself financially whole.

"Shortly after this she left for California with Mrs. Worrell. While in Chester, Pa., in January, 1891, at the Worrell House she wrote to Dr. Graves to forward to her the will in his possession. He replied that it was not convenient for him to get it at that time, but that he would forward it later. He never did, however. Of course he knew she wanted the will for but one purpose, and that was to change it. The California trip was taken. Mrs. Barnaby reached Denver in April, 1891.

"April 7, about the time Mrs. Barnaby expected to reach Denver, Graves transferred from her account in one bank and deposited to his own account in another bank the entire remainder of her funds, $10,000, for which transaction he never undertook to give the slightest excuse or explanation. There was also an additional $9,000, by his own statement on the witness stand, unaccounted for which he did not explain.

How Graves Took Her Death.

"When notified of her death Dr. Graves, after advising with his wife and mother, started for Denver because, he said, he could not bear the idea of her body coming back alone and also because he said she had $20,000 of diamonds on her person that he thought it was his duty to protect. He was in such a hurry to get started that he left on the midnight train and went by New York instead of waiting until next morning and taking the quicker route by Worcester. He took the limited train to New York, but just before he reached Chicago he thought he would go to Sterling, Ill., to visit an uncle whom he had not seen or heard of for thirty years. He went to Sterling, drove six miles out in the country, staid until midnight, came back, took a slow train to Cedar Rapids to visit another relative whom he had not seen for years, and instead of reaching Denver Wednesday did not get there till Friday. There he made no inquiries as to the cause of death or whether the body was still in Denver.

"His delay in reaching Denver was made to see if there was any suspicion of foul play attached to the death of Mrs. Barnaby, and, seeing nothing in any of the dispatches from Denver, as the matter was kept a profound secret there, he finally proceeded on to Denver. When he arrived in Denver at the Worrell residence, where Mrs. Barnaby died, and was informed that she had been poisoned he turned deathly pale, and, without waiting to make any inquiries as to the nature of the poison, the physicians in attendance, or anything of the matter, he rushed out. He spent the day in Denver in driving about the city with a friend and in visiting saloons. On the return trip from Denver he deserted the funeral party at Jersey City and hastened to Providence, where the newspapers had begun accusing him of the crime of murdering Mrs. Barnaby. Then, without justification or excuse, he heaped the vilest slanders on the dead woman. His object in so doing was to prevent her family from pressing any investigation against him. He threatened all sorts of scandal against the family. A week after he reached Providence Mr. Conrad, son-in-law of Mrs. Barnaby, arrived and after leading Graves along, assuming a cordial manner with him to learn what he knew of the crime, Conrad was astonished at hearing Graves admit to him that he sent the bottle to Mrs. Barnaby, but that when he sent it there was nothing in it but pure whisky. Graves made this statement to Conrad on the express promise that it should never be used against him.

A Detective in the Case.

"Conrad then tried to induce Graves to make that statement to K. G. Henscomb, whom Conrad represented to Graves as his half brother, but who was in reality a detective. Conrad also urged him to tell his family. Graves replied: 'I will kill myself first, for I have already told them that I know nothing of the bottle, and if I now admit any knowledge of it they will all desert me.'

"The next day Conrad prevailed on him to tell Henscomb, the detective. He made the statement to him on condition that it should never be used in a court of justice against him. They both urged him then to publish a statement to that effect. He replied 'I will kill myself first.' They then urged him to telegraph the District Attorney of Denver, who is myself, of the statement he had made and to offer to go before the grand jury. He finally telegraphed me to the effect that he had sent the bottle and would go before the grand jury.

"On reaching Chicago he got hold of a paper in which was the telegraphed statement as to what Graves had admitted to Conrad and the detective. He stopped at Chicago and telegraphed to friends in Denver to retain the best legal counsel.

"The State proved on the trial that the inscription on that bottle was in Graves' handwriting. The State proved by Prof. Haines of Rush Medical College that the liquid in the bottle never contained any whisky, and that the preparation contained 2½ per cent of arsenite of potassium, which could only be compounded by a person who understood chemistry; that it would take eight days to prepare it, and that such a preparation already compounded of the strength of this was not kept for sale in any drug store in the world. Prof. Haines also analyzed the cork from that bottle. He gave as his opinion that nothing but this particular fluid had ever come in contact with that cork, that no whisky ever touched that cork. It was found by two physicians, one selected by the prosecution and one by the defense, that Mrs. Worrell, the other woman who partook of the poison, was still suffering from arsenical poisoning. It was shown at the trial that all that saved Mrs. Worrell's life was the fact that she had eaten a light lunch that day, which caused the poison to be thrown off her stomach immediately after she had taken it. The State showed on the trial that the stamps on the package were almost certainly purchased in Providence, because of the peculiarity in the 15-cent stamps for sale in that city at that time. The bottle in which the poison was mailed had the initials 'H. T.' blown in the neck. We finally found that meant Henry Thayer & Co., a firm which furnishes bottles widely used in New England. The prosecution showed at the trial that Graves knew intimately the habit Mrs. Barnaby had of taking a small dose of whisky as a tonic; that she diluted it with water and sweetened it with sugar. In fact, Graves stated on the stand that he had directed her to take exactly such a mixture as a tonic.

Sufficient to Kill with One Dose.

"Thus the poison was made of sufficient strength to certainly kill with one dose in the quantity she was in the habit of taking, as it had been prescribed for her by Dr. Graves. The State showed that Graves well knew that Mrs. Barnaby was dissatisfied with his management of her property and knew her intention to transfer its management. It was also shown that it was her intention to invest considerable funds in Denver through E. S. Worrell. This was known to Graves. The State showed that his object in investing her cash in worthless stocks and bonds was to cover up his own profits in the transaction and his own deficiencies and to give him the opportunity as the executor of the will without bonds to close out the business at his leisure and still retain a position that would pay him a fair salary as long as he could find anything to do.

"An anonymous letter read in evidence, identified as in Graves' handwriting, written to Mr. Conrad, threatened that if he proceeded with the prosecution Graves would rake up evidence against Conrad's wife and her sister, and that witnesses were at that time on their way to Denver from Providence to testify against them. Graves himself on the stand, after denying everything of importance in the case, admitted all of it. He did as much to convict himself as any one who was put on the stand against him.

No Aid from the Governor Probable.

"There is not the remotest danger of the Governor of the State interfering in any way with the verdict, for Colorado is blessed with a Governor who has the courage to see that the laws are impartially enforced, and it is the general opinion among thinking people that the Governor will not engage in the business of setting his judgment up against that of twelve men who heard all the testimony and against the able Judge who passed on all questions of law.

"If Graves should be turned loose by any court or any power, then his own view—that Colorado was the choice spot on the face of the earth for the commission of this diabolical crime—will be fully confirmed.

BETWEEN TWO CITIES.

MILWAUKEE OR ST. PAUL WILL GET THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Bluster and Braggadocio on the Part of the Other Competitors Will Not Have the Slightest Effect—Senator Gorman and His Lieutenants Say the Convention Must Go to the Northwest—St. Paul's Inducements to the Newspaper Men—Chicago Will Make No Fight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Milwaukee and St. Paul are the only names being seriously considered by the National Democratic committeemen for the location of the next nominating convention, and bluster and braggadocio on the part of the other competitors will not have the slightest effect on the committee. It is generally conceded that these two places contain all the requirements for accommodating the crowds which will flock to a national convention, and the only question now is which city can offer the best inducements. Milwaukee's representatives are prepared to show by maps, diagrams, and pictures of hotels and apartment houses just what their people can do, and the St. Paulites are similarly provided with attractive drawings in support of their plea. Both these cities have established their headquarters on business principles at the Arlington Hotel, where the National committee will meet Thursday, while the other candidates for convention honors do not seem to enter into the contest with the spirit and energy of the two leading competitors.

Tammany sent over a delegation to boom New York, but in the face of Senator Hill's repeated declarations that it will not be advisable or judicious for the Democratic hordes to congregate at the metropolis it is pretty hard for the shouters from Gotham to make any progress in the matter. Detroit, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Kansas City are bunched, with little, if any, prospect of overtaking the leaders, and Senator Brice does not appear to be exerting himself to any great extent in behalf of his Queen City—Cincinnati.

Senator Gorman and his lieutenants, Messrs. Brice and Hill are quoted as authority for the statement that the convention must go to the Northwest to offset the Republican gathering at Minneapolis, and it is with this trio that the representatives of Milwaukee and St. Paul are now laboring so vigorously, but as unostentatiously as possible.

Gov. Peck's Prediction.

Gov. Peck's presence is proving profitable to the Milwaukee idea, and he does not hesitate to declare that putting the convention at that city will mean a Democratic majority in the State of Wisconsin in the ensuing Presidential election. This proposition is being worked for all there is in it, and the saintly city folks find it an almost insurmountable obstacle in the way of their cherished plan for obtaining the national convention.

With a view to counteracting the charge that Minneapolis has discriminated against press representatives at the approaching Republican convention the St. Paul men propose to take care of the newspaper men on equal terms with delegates to the convention, and even go further. Their idea is to set apart a hotel for a press headquarters, wherefrom every one else shall be excluded during the sessions of the convention. This hotel will be fitted up as a club-house where the working members of the press can live while in St. Paul, having their own caterer and their meals served at such hours as will prove most convenient to themselves. No other boarders will be taken during the stay of the newspaper men and the latter can take their choice between the Colonnade and the Metropolitan Hotels, either of which is within a stone's throw of the Auditorium, where it is proposed to hold the convention.

All of the contestants are under one roof and the workers for the respective cities are tireless in their movements wherever a point can be made to their advantage or a delegate to the national body buttonholed. From this time onward there will be little rest for the leaders or the rank and file and the best place is sure to win.

One of the other inducements offered by Milwaukee is to the effect that it is only two and a half hours' ride by fast train from Chicago, and that if guests should not feel satisfied with the hotel accommodations offered them the Western metropolis is within easy hailing distance. But the boomers scoff at the idea of not being able to take care of all who want to visit the national convention and to make things pleasant and agreeable for them.

Chicago Will Make No Fight.

The friends of Chicago have definitely decided to make no fight for the national convention in the interest of that city. The announcement was made today by Congressman Cable, who holds the proxy of the Illinois national committeeman.

"It can be definitely stated," said he, "that Chicago is not in the fight. She has the World's Fair appropriation to look after, and her citizens, so far as their expressions have come to me, do not think it desirable that Chicago should appear to be importunate for all the good things at the disposal of the American people. Hence I will make no fight for Chicago."

Chairman Durborow of the World's Fair committee, who was largely influential in quelling some of the enthusiastic friends of Chicago, said: "We have given our word long ago that Chicago was not after the convention. It would be indelicate for us now to make a fight for it. We are counting upon the good will of too many other cities and States for the $5,000,000 appropriation for the World's Fair."

"Although I think it wise for Chicago to make no contest," said Mr. Springer, "yet I think she should be prepared to receive the convention in case that honor should be extended to her. Her prominent citizens should be prepared to make the same pledges and assurance of accommodation that were made in 1884. But she should make no request. The initiative should come from without, not from within—from the committee in case other cities are not deemed so desirable, and not from Chicago."

Accompanying an additional Milwaukee delegation which arrived today were several prominent Illinoisans who will labor in the interest of Milwaukee. It is understood that Mr. Cable will vote for Milwaukee, but that gentleman authorizes no positive statement on that subject.

Congressman Bourke Cockran is displaying great activity in the interest of New York and feels hopeful of success. "Every reason," says he, "which should operate to secure a convention exists in New York. We have the best accommodations, the best hotels, and the best Democratic majority. In fact, everything concerning conventions and party policy operates in favor of New York."

Congressmen Bynum, Shively, and most of the other Democratic members of the Indiana Congressional delegation are lending cordial assistance to the Indianapolis men, who are laboring so earnestly to secure the convention for the Hoosier capital. This city guarantees a convention hall of 15,000 capacity.

Tammany Descends on Washington.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Tammanyites to the number of 150 left for Washington this afternoon for the purpose of trying to secure for New York the next Democratic National convention. The delegation was headed by Thomas F. Gilroy. Richard Croker and Senator Hill will meet the delegation on its arrival at Washington.

TO INAUGURATE BOIES.

Arrangements Made for the Usual Ceremony.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Two years ago the Republicans said they had always claimed that it would be "a cold day when the Democrats inaugurated a Governor of Iowa, and so it was. The blizzards came and the excursion trains loaded with enthusiastic Democrats were snowbound and did not get to Des Moines until the inauguration was over and Iowa had a Democratic Governor once more. When the Governor peered out of doors this morning he found the government thermometers registering 26¼° below zero, and tonight it is as many degrees below as the size of the instrument warrants.

It is well that but a short parade has been put on the program for tomorrow for the soldier boys. It is stated tonight that the escort of commissioned officers from the different companies of the I. N. G. will number about 105 men. Few have arrived as yet, but they are all expected before morning. The hall of the House of Representatives has been decorated today by festooning a couple of flags around the Governor's gallery, and this and a display of colors over the Speaker's chair will be all in that line.

Tone of Boies' Message.

There is considerable discussion as to the probable tone of the Governor's inaugural. He revised it to quite an extent at the last moment, cutting out a part and adding much new matter. It is probable that the talk that was occasioned by the omission of all reference to the prohibition question from his message has caused him to take a more positive stand upon the subject than he had intended.

The fact that the "Schmidt bill" has been already introduced in the House and the further fact that Senator Schmidt, who has been named by Mr. Bestow as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Suppression of Intemperance, has the same bill ready, and expects it to be Senate File No. 1, makes it extremely probable that the Governor will adhere to the position he took during the campaign and boom the Schmidt bill "in the interests of temperance" when he comes to make his little speech tomorrow.

It is said that the Governor will recommend that a failure to pass the Schmidt bill as it is must not be taken by the Democrats as orders to lie back in the harness. He will probably instruct them that if any reasonable amendment to this bill is offered, and there is a probability that enough Republicans will support it to pass it, that the Democrats must not refuse to consider it. This prediction finds strength in the fact that it is unquestionably true that Senator Engle has agreed to vote for a county option measure, and Senator Schmidt has said that he will see if his bill can be worked over by the caucus so as to fit such requirements.

Gov. Boies has decided to accept the invitation to the Graystone club banquet at Denver, and in the meantime the work of nourishing his Presidential boom goes merrily on. Senator McKinley of Colorado stated before leaving that the Democrats of Colorado considered Boies the most available man for the Democratic nomination in case peace was not declared in New York very shortly.

GAG RULE IN NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Republicans Not Called to Committee Meetings or Given a Hearing.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The gag rule was extended to the Assembly today. Chairman Bush of the Ways and Means committee presented a favorable report upon the substituted Enumeration bill. Messrs. Husted, Deyo, and Malby, Republican members, dissented. Mr. Husted moved to recommit the bill on the ground that the Republican members were not aware that the committee was in session until ten minutes before the opening of the Assembly, and then only by accident. Chairman Bush said it would be all nonsense to refer the bill back, as the committee would not make any amendments. The Republican members were cut off from debate on several amendments offered by the previous question being moved by Chairman Bush. The proposed amendments were:

That the Secretary of State, a constitutional officer, instead of the Clerks of the two Houses, prepare the blanks; that the County Clerks, instead of the Secretary of State, appoint the enumerators; that the enumerators be required to take oath of office; that enumerators making false returns be deemed guilty of misdemeanor; that the names of aliens be separated from citizens; that the time of taking the census be June instead of February; and that the appropriation be reduced from $200,000 to $55,000.

The bill was rushed through to a third reading by a strict party vote. Mr. Bush gave notice that he would move a call of the House tomorrow when the bill would come up on its final passage.

In the Senate Senator Parsons asked for a hearing on a bill introduced by Senator Cantor providing for increasing the number of wards in Rochester. He said the people in Rochester did not know what was in the bill and wanted a hearing. Senator Cantor had told him that if he wanted a hearing he must go to the Assembly for it. On motion of Mr. Cantor the request of Mr. Parsons was sent to the Committee on Cities. The Governor sent in and the Senate confirmed Isaac H. Maynard as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals to the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Ruger. Mr. Maynard did much of the dirty work of robbing a dead man and depriving two rightfully-elected Senators of their seats in the Senate. Mr. Maynard will have to go before the people next fall and it is thought he can never be elected.

It has been discovered that Assemblyman George I. Gove of Montgomery County holds his seat in violation of the Constitution. He is Postmaster of Rural Grove, having been appointed during President Cleveland's administration. He made his last remittance as Postmaster to the Albany Postmaster on Jan. 5. Being a Democrat perhaps no notice will be taken officially by the Assembly.

Gov. Flower today nominated Robert Earle of Herkimer County to be Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Deputy Attorney-General I. H. Maynard to be Judge of the Court of Appeals in place of Judge Earle. Both were at once confirmed.

RHODE ISLAND'S FAIR EXHIBIT.

Gov. Ladd Is in Favor of the Greatest Latitude in Securing a Fine Display.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The General Assembly met today for its long session and the Governor read his annual message. Gov. Ladd devoted considerable space to educational matters. The expenditures are annually about $100,000 more than the normal income, and he recommended making a new State valuation. Regarding the World's Fair he said:

"The World's Columbian Exposition to be opened at Chicago in the spring of 1893 has awakened in the people during the year an extraordinary appreciation of its real magnitude. The preliminary work of arranging for Rhode Island's display is being pushed as rapidly as may be by the Board of Managers and much of the detail is already outlined. Rhode Island should be able to make an incomparable industrial and educational exhibit, and I am confident that our manufacturers propose to be well represented at the Exposition, and that our citizens generally will indorse any action of the State Government looking to the best possible showing that Rhode Island can make.

"There will be a large educational exhibit at the Fair, and if Rhode Island is to be represented it will have to be at State expense. The United States Government and several of the States will make exhibits of their fisheries and in this line also our State could make a most interesting showing. Should the commission present to this assembly definite plans for such exhibits I am sure that a broad and liberal policy in relation thereto will result in the highest benefit to our State."

The only political part of the message refers to the election laws. He favors the passage of a bill closing the polls in the cities at 5 o'clock. He shows that it is customary to close the polls at that hour, or even earlier, in all the large cities of the country, and thinks that the after-dark feature of the present law is actually pernicious. The Democratic evening papers denounce this as a conspiracy to defraud the workingman of his vote and are quite hysterical over it. The State militia is reported to be in good condition and to number about 1,500. The principal work of the session now commenced will be the revision of the judiciary system.

A Chicago Company Will Get the Franchise.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The City Council received an offer tonight from a Chicago company to build an electric street-railway here. There are other applicants for the franchise, but the Chicago syndicate is thought to have the call, its demands being very reasonable.

DR. PRICE'S
DELICIOUS
Flavoring
Extracts
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla	Of perfect purity.
Lemon	Of great strength.
Orange	Economy in their use
Rose, etc.	Flavor as delicately

And deliciously as the fresh fru

BETS ON NOMINEES.

BOOKMAKING BEGUN ON NATIONAL CONVENTION RESULTS.

C. F. Van Winkle Appears to Be Doing a Profitable Business at the Stock-Yards—Blaine Not "In It" with Harrison, and the Democratic Presidential Nomination Open to Anybody—Peculiar Circumstances Surrounding the Death of an Iowa Banker—Local News.

As again the national political conventions of the two great parties roll 'round the people, with a taste for refined gambling, so termed, find themselves in quest of opportunities to back their opinions, and especially of a chance to pick up a good thing or two whenever found. The craving to put up something—from one dollar up—on anything that may be offered continues to grow upon these sporty people until it results in the opening of a "book" by some one of those self-sacrificing individuals who cannot longer endure the sight of good money going begging for a chance to move into somebody else's pocket.

Somebody has said that the making of betting books was prohibited in Chicago, but that must be a mistake, for C. F. Van Winkle, a young grain and stock broker, whose office is in the Exchange Building at the Union Stock-Yards, has for days been making books, or at least he says he has, on the probable results of the Republican and Democratic National conventions. And he has posted his odds in prominent places, and offers to receive the patronage of anybody who desires to come in.

Mr. Van Winkle's announcement cards, or betting book, read as follows:

C. F. Van Winkle, Commission, Grain, Provisions, and Stocks. Exchange Building, Union Stock-Yards, Chicago:

Straight Pres.		Place Vice-Pres.
3	Blaine	3
1	Harrison	1
6	Cullom	2
6	Alger	2
8	Allison	2
8	Robert Lincoln	3
5	Tom Reed	3
5	McKinley	2
10	Foraker	2
8	Gresham	3
8	Depew	4
4	John Sherman	2

The reverse side of the card proclaims the odds on the Democratic probabilities:

Straight Pres.		Place Vice-Pres.
4	Cleveland	2
3	Hill	2
5	Flower	2
8	Vilas	2
8	Gorman	3
5	Gray	2
4	Palmer	2
5	Boies	1

To those who are not posted it may be stated that by these figures Mr. Van Winkle means that he will bet $3 to $1 that Blaine does not get the Republican nomination and $4 to $1 that Cleveland does not get the Democratic nomination, and so on down the list.

In addition to these odds Broker Van Winkle's card says that odds of from $15 to $25 to $1 will be given on naming both President and Vice-President.

Mr. Van Winkle says that he is "nearly full" on Blaine, Harrison, and Hill, having taken $6,000 on them. He claims to have done business at the Stock-Yards, off and on, for some twenty years, and also to have been connected with the business of making betting books and in the pool-room business quite extensively in years past, although he seems to be quite a young man even now.

As shown by the copy given of his present Presidential nominee book, Mr. Van Winkle believes the two surest things are that Harrison will be nominated for President by the Republicans and that Boies will get second place at the hands of the Democrats. Also he seems to think very strongly that first place on the Democratic ticket is anybody's prize. As for Blaine, he doesn't think he will scarcely be in the race owing to health and the already great load of honors which the man from Maine enjoys.

IOWA BANKER ASPHYXIATED.

Peculiar Circumstances Surrounding the Death of John W. Hood of Osceola.

John W. Hood, who from papers found on his person is supposed to be the President of the Iowa State National Bank of Osceola, Ia., died at the Dowling Hotel, No. 137 South Canal street, yesterday morning under peculiar circumstances. Early last Monday morning he registered at the hotel. He paid for a room in advance and retired. At 8 o'clock Monday morning the servants detected a strong odor of gas coming from the room Mr. Hood occupied. Loud knocking failed to arouse the occupant and the door was broken open. They found Hood exhausted from the fumes of the gas which was escaping from an open jet. The hotel employés tried to revive Mr. Hood with fresh air and stimulants. After the room had been ventilated he seemed to recover somewhat and asked to be allowed to remain in bed. But little more attention was paid to the sick man.

No attempt was made to secure medical aid for him, and he remained in his room Monday afternoon and night in a half-dazed condition. Yesterday morning when the porter went to his room he found him dying. Clerk Crocker hastily sent for Dr. T. P. Shanahan, but the man died at 10 o'clock. Dr. Shanahan said that if he had been called when the man was first found he could in all probability have saved his life.

The remains were taken to the Milwaukee avenue morgue. An open-faced gold watch, $22 in cash, and several checks and account books were found in his possession. Mr. Hood was about 65 years old. Deputy Coroner Foskett will hold an inquest and make an official investigation of the case today.

Samuel Abrams, proprietor of the hotel, is given to the theory of suicide. "The gas fixtures were all in good repair," he said last night, "and I do not see how any accident could have occurred. I think Mr. Hood turned on the gas to end his life. The physician was called immediately. We lost no time in summoning medical aid."

Crocker, the night clerk, said that J. S. McDonald showed Mr. Hood to his room and warned him not to blow out the gas.

Night Clerk Crocker also denied that there was any delay in sending for a physician.

TO ROOT OUT UNWORTHY SOCIETIES.

Charitable Organizations That Pay Too Much for Collections Will Be Branded.

The appointment of a committee to investigate the charitable organizations of this city was left Monday night to Ald. Kent, Chairman of the Council. Ald. Kent was ill yesterday and did not make the appointments.

"The intention was to have Ald. Kent on the committee," said Ald. Vierling yesterday afternoon, "but he refuses to appoint himself. The names of those from whom the committee will doubtless be chosen are: North Side—E. S. Dreyer, Julius Jonas, W. W. Stewart. West Side—Ald. Martin or Mills, George B. Swift, J. J. Badenoch. South Side—E. G. Keith, Byron Smith, W. H. Colvin.

"A consultation with the Mayor will be held as soon as he returns from Philadelphia. Our investigation will be thorough. We have no fault to find with the Relief and Aid Society or any other honest organization. The aid society is doing good work. One of our objects is to find out what organizations are paying solicitors from 20 per cent to 60 per cent on collections. All those paying over 40 per cent will be branded as unworthy. To every institution asking aid from the public in this city the following questions, or something like them, will be put in writing: Name of your society? When was it organized? Who are your officers? What is your object? Do you employ solicitors? If so, who are they? What percentage do you pay them on collections? How much money have you received and disbursed since your organization? What are your running expenses? What persons have you aided? How have you aided them? What were your receipts and expenditures for 1891?

"As soon as possible the committee will arrange for a systematic inspection of all the institutions. A report will be made to the Council, recommending for approval the good ones and branding the bad ones. All that cannot give satisfactory answers to our questions will be branded. The system will then be put under police control and the citizens will be warned not to give except when solicitors have credentials from the Mayor or Superintendent of Police McClaughry."

David Silk, Nellie Wade, and Mary Brighton, who were arrested by Officers Plunkett and [illegible] on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses by representing themselves to be authorized solicitors for certain charitable institutions, were in Justice Glennon's court yesterday morning, but, as the prosecution was not ready for hearing, the cases were continued until Jan. 22, bail being fixed at $500. Silk denies that he is guilty of any wrongdoing and said that the two young women who were with him at the time of the arrest had been with him to visit his sister, who lives on the West Side. He says he was arrested for ordering one of the officers not to insult his companions, and, when the newsboy's badge was found on him, he was charged with his alleged offense.

Mrs. Catherine Siely, the woman charged with fraudulently collecting money for charity, was indicted yesterday.

VINEGAR AND WATER FOR WHISKY.

Martin Brezonic Trades His Home for a Saloon Stocked with Bogus Liquor.

An aged Bohemian tailor, who gave his name as Martin Brezonic, made complaint to Collector Mamer yesterday that he had been the victim of a pair of slick rascals. Brezonic said he was approached by two men some time ago with an offer to sell him a saloon on North Halsted street, near Fullerton avenue. He was agreeable, and visited the saloon, which was well-stocked with liquors, or appeared to be, and, after looking over the place, Brezonic offered his $1,600 home for the saloon. The offer was accepted and Brezonic took possession.

He first discovered that he had been swindled when a customer came in and ordered a drink. Brezonic handed the whisky bottle over the counter and the customer poured out a glass full of pure water. The man threatened to trounce Brezonic and would take no explanation. The poor tailor reached for another bottle and that, too, was found to contain water mixed with vinegar to give it a color. It didn't take the tailor long to examine his stock of wet goods and he found that most of the alleged whisky in the liquor barrels was water and vinegar, and that the value of the entire stock was not above $200.

Brezonic jumped from the frying-pan into the fire when he laid his case before Collector Mamer, for that official had sent out two deputies to Brezonic's place to see why the saloonkeeper had not taken out a government license to sell liquor.

It seems that Brezonic had had a dispute with the men who sold him the saloon, they having purchased from him several cases of Rhine wine. It is said that they failed to pay for the wine and Brezonic sued them in the Justice court. To revenge themselves the two men reported that Brezonic had been selling liquor without government license. Deputies are now looking up this charge, but Brezonic is inconsolable. He failed to leave with Collector Mamer the names of the two men who victimized him.

COLLISION ON THE NORTHWESTERN

Passenger Train Runs Into a Freight, but No One Is Injured.

The vestibule limited on the Chicago and Northwestern railway running between Chicago and St. Paul, due in Chicago at 9 a. m., ran into a freight train north of Sharon, Wis., at 7:05 yesterday morning. The caboose and one box car were wrecked, though not derailed, and both cars caught fire from the stove in the caboose, which had been overturned in the collision. The smokestack of the passenger locomotive was knocked off, but the damage was not sufficient to render the locomotive inoperative.

The train was backed to Janesville, where the engine was changed and the train sent into Chicago by way of Caledonia, arriving here at 1:05 p. m., four hours late.

The freight was the regular train between Chicago and Janesville and was stalled by the snow one and one-half miles north of Sharon. The brakeman was sent back to flag the passenger. The snow was blowing across the track and Engineer Roberts did not see the signal until too late to prevent the collision. He put on the air-brakes, and to this fact is due the slight damage, as the limited usually runs at thirty-five or forty miles an hour at this point.

"The jar was hardly felt by the passengers," said Conductor Mariotte. "They thought we had stopped at a station until called to assist in putting out the fire. Nobody was hurt and the only damage was the breaking of some glassware in a buffet-car. There was nobody in the caboose and the crew was standing by the track when the collision occurred."

WASHINGTON STREET TUNNEL SCARE.

A Faulty Grip on a Milwaukee Avenue Train Threatens a Collision.

There were a few minutes of suspense for passengers in a Milwaukee avenue cable-train going down-town yesterday afternoon. The grip-car had only one trailer, and as it afterwards turned out this was a fortunate circumstance. Both the grip and trailer, which was a North avenue car, were crowded with passengers.

It was noticed that on its way down-town the train was traveling slowly, but no particular attention was paid to the fact until it had entered the tunnel and had gone half way up the grade. The grip then showed an inclination to let the cable slip through without drawing the cars.

Twenty yards behind came a Madison street car thundering along. Its grip was all right. The Milwaukee train finally came to a dead stop. The conductor on the last car put on the brake and waved his hand warningly at the gripman on the train following. Those passengers who were standing up surged toward the doors, but the Madison street train had come to almost a hair, and the one which was causing so much alarm gradually started at a smart pace again on its way upgrade. It took five minutes for it to cover the fifteen or twenty yards of its upward journey.

GEORGE P. POMEROY'S ESTATE.

Special Report of the Executor Relative to the Litigation Involving It.

Frank R. Chandler, executor and trustee under the last will and testament of George P. Pomeroy, made a special report to Judge Kohlsaat relative to the litigation which has involved the large estate. First is recited the final decree entered by Judge Tuley, declaring that George P. Pomeroy was of sound mind when he executed his will at Paris, France, Feb. 24, 1887, and also when he added his codicil in Chicago June 9, 1887. The executor states that while the suit was brought in the name of Eugene Cowles Pomeroy, the infant of deceased, yet the evidence showed that the real contestants of the will were Julia Pomeroy Morrison and Josephine Pomeroy, sisters of testator. Charles W. Chase of Cleveland, O., the guardian of the child, was one of the defendants, and strenuously protested against the injustice of attacking the soundness of the father's mind in the name of his infant son.

A great volume of testimony was taken to show that the testator's disposition of his estate was free from any undue influence on the part of any of the contingent devisees. A previous will to the one in question was exhibited containing about the same provisions. The report avers that it may well be considered of inestimable value to the child, when he shall have grown up to manhood, that his father's honored name has been freed from the imputation of unsoundness of mind.

Mr. Chandler says he will make a further report when the United States Supreme Court decides a case relative to the obligations of Julia and Josephine Pomeroy to the estate of George P. Pomeroy.

WHEN RICHARD YATES WAS BORN.

A Paper on the War Governor Read Before the Historical Society.

John Moses, Secretary of the Chicago Historical Society, read a paper before that body last night at No. 104 Dearborn avenue on "Richard Yates, the War Governor of Illinois." It was the regular quarterly meeting of the society, and it was expected that the preliminary plans for the society's new building, to be erected at Ontario street and Dearborn avenue, would be on exhibition, but they are not yet completed. It is thought, however, that they will be in the hands of the Executive committee for approval within a few days.

Mr. Moses' paper was a close study of the political life of the War Governor, and an appreciative tribute to his services to the Union cause. His excellence as a lawyer, his readiness as a stump-speaker, and his skill as an orator were commented on. The speaker said he had been unable to ascertain definitely the year of Gov. Yates' birth. It was either 1815 or 1818, but he had found no positive authority for making it either. The Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson said that he had been well acquainted with Gov. Yates and was certain that the year of his birth was 1815.

MYSTERY OF A PASS.

WHAT HAPPENED TO ALD. KUNZ'S FREE RAILROAD TICKET.

It Reached the Officials of the Illinois Central Much Altered—An Explanation from the Alderman Does Not Appease Their Anger—Kunz Had No "Brother," but He Gave It to a Friend and Then It Traveled 'Round, Reaching a Race-Track "Tout."

When an Alderman wishes to make an out-of-town excursion he finds no trouble in securing free transportation over any of the railways entering or leaving the city. The railroad companies issue these passes to show their good will to the City Fathers. They are even so clever in their treatment of these officials that it is one of their standing rules to extend similar privileges to the immediate members of Aldermanic families. On account of this additional courtesy railway officials come to learn that all Aldermen have a large number of migratory relatives.

Nov. 14 John Dunn, assistant to the President of the Illinois Central railroad company, received a note from Ald. Stanley Kunz asking for a pass to St. Louis for his brother, W. H. Kunz. Mr. Dunn answered the note, stating that the Illinois Central could not give a pass to St. Louis, but that it was pleased to send a pass to Vandalia, the nearest point to which they could carry a dead-head passenger. The pass was sent. It ordered conductors to "pass W. H. Kunz from Chicago to Vandalia, on account of Ald. Stanley Kunz." The pass was numbered 1992.

Officials Make a Discovery.

Of course a record is kept of all passes issued and in due course of time they all find their way back to the office of the passenger department of the road. When the pass issued to Ald. Kunz's brother came back it was a revelation in its way. The number had been changed to 1902, and it read: "Pass E. Iron and James Foltz from Chicago to New Orleans on account of services."

The changes had been made with acids and a pen wielded by some one into whose hands it had fallen in the original condition. The changes were clumsily made and how the conductor came to let the pass pass is a mystery.

This abuse of courtesy angered the railroad officials and they called the Alderman to account. His explanation has not appeased their anger, for one of the first things they learned was that the Alderman has no brother. He said that he had gotten the pass for a friend of his, one Thomas L. Lavender, who is well known to ward politicians on the West Side. He proposed to find out just how Tom disposed of the pass, admitting that he had certainly been put in a bad light on account of the transaction.

Mr. Lavender's Explanation.

Mr. Lavender was perfectly willing to clear his own skirts of the charge of "raising" the ticket.

"I gave it to a young fellow who wanted to get down South," said Lavender. "I don't know his name, but I met him at the Garfield Park races and he used to give me some good tips on the horses. Well, when the horses quit, the tout was broke, and he came to me for assistance. I wanted to help him out in his desire to get to New Orleans, and I asked Ald. Kunz to get me a pass to St. Louis. He sat down in the County Clerk's office and wrote a request to the Illinois Central, and they sent a pass to Vandalia back by the messenger. Well, I found my tout friend, gave him the pass to Vandalia, and told him that was the best I could do for him. He took the pass, and I have not seen him since, but I guess he got to New Orleans all right, as he seems to know how to get along."

Want More Explanations.

While the explanations of Ald. Kunz and Mr. Lavender are good as far as they go, the Illinois Central officials would like to lay hands on the man who changed the pass. Such an act partakes of forgery, and the perpetrator of it can be punished. Mr. Dunn said that a further investigation of the use of the pass is now in progress.

"We want to find out all about it," he said. "We have already a few things that will be useful for future reference, as you can guess. It has been a custom of long standing for the railroads to issue annual passes to the Aldermen, and to be accommodating enough to issue trip passes to the members of their families. But we do not like to be imposed upon, as has been the case in connection with the pass issued to Kunz's brother."

CAUGHT BETWEEN THE GATES.

Another Street-Car Demolished at a Railroad Crossing and the Driver Hurt.

Another street-car was demolished at a railroad crossing last night and the only reason that a fearful loss of life did not result was that the car was empty. At 8:50 o'clock, as a West Twelfth street car was crossing the Rockwell street crossing of the Pan-Handle road, it was run into and dashed to pieces by a heavy freight-train, which came tearing southward at a high rate of speed. J. Snell was the driver and M. Murphy the conductor of the car. Murphy, in telling of the accident, said:

"When we ran onto the crossing both gates were up and an engine was standing still just north of the crossing. Just as my car went by this engine the gate ahead of us went down, and while we were penned in there the freight engine struck the car, threw it over, and completely demolished the rear end. The horses were thrown down and dragged, and one of them had to be shot. There were no passengers on the car, although it is generally well filled. I could not see the approaching freight because the other engine that was standing near the crossing shut out the view."

The driver stuck to the car and made every effort to avoid the collision. When the car was struck he was hurled violently against the dashboard and badly bruised about the left side and hip.

SELECTED A CHILLY RENDEZVOUS.

Capture of a Robber Gang with Headquarters in an Ice-House.

Charles, alias "Cap," Reynolds, Edward Braddock, Sam Richards, Tim Burns, and Thomas Murphy were arrested yesterday by Officer Creed and Sergt. O'Brien and lodged in the Maxwell Street Station, charged with burglarizing the store of James Drury, a tobacco dealer at No. 413 Blue Island avenue, on the night of Jan. 16. While shadowing the house where Braddock lives with his parents at No. 581 Hinman street Officer Creed discovered the end of a piece of rope extending from under the sidewalk back of the house. He took hold of the end and pulled out several hundred feet of new rope. He also found boxes of cigars and enough tobacco to stock a small store. Reynolds and Burns were captured in an ice-house at Loomis and Sixteenth streets, where they had built a fire and established temporary winter quarters. The other men were found at their homes. After arrest they made a full and complete confession of the robbery. In the raid on Drury's store everything was carried away except the counters and showcases. Entrance was made by cutting the panel from the door.

ALBERT CREUTZ UNDER ARREST.

His Wife Prefers Charges of Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses.

Albert Creutz, who became involved in the courts some time ago, is under arrest on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses. It is alleged that he has fraudulently obtained $472 belonging to his two stepchildren, Albert and Oscar Lindstrom.

Mr. Creutz's wife, who lives at No. 542 Cleveland avenue, was formerly Mrs. Lindstrom, and she was at one time the possessor of a good income. She owned considerable property, some of which was in Ravenswood, and Mr. Creutz, she says, made attempts to convert the income to his own use, finally succeeding.

Grew Out of a Divorce Case.

Ernest Kind, a barber at No. 94 Canalport avenue, became convinced that his wife was receiving attention from Theodore Van Gamminger, a baker living at No. 288 West Harrison street, and entered suit for divorce. Dec. 5 Kind's place was broken into and his clothing, some money, and all of his divorce papers were stolen. He reported the theft to the police and last night officers arrested Frank Millett and Joe Andrews and charged them with the burglary. They confessed and implicated Van Gamminger. The officers went to Van Gamminger's room. There they found Kind's divorce papers concealed and placed Van Gamminger under arrest, charging him with being an accessory to a burglary.

Gilding the New Quarters.

Capt. Porter of the Secret Service is after the man or men who have washed some of the new 25-cent silver coins with gold and passed them as $5 gold pieces. The coins greatly resemble the $5 gold piece when gilded, and many people would be deceived by them. It was but ten days ago that any of the new money was received, but already several complaints have been made that gilded quarters have been passed as gold pieces. Capt. Porter says it is against the law to gild the coins even for use as scarf pins or ornaments, and he will prosecute any one caught doing so.

Money for Charity.

The second annual ball of the Jewish Charity Association was held last night at the North Side Turner Hall. The proceeds—$1,500, or $500 more than those of last year's ball—are to be devoted chiefly to the suffering Russian Jews in the city. The officers of the association are: B. Wartelsky, President; Lewis Lewinsohn, Vice-President; M. Kreeger, Secretary; and A. L. Stone, Treasurer. The headquarters are at No. 567 South Halsted street, where the superintendent, M. Dulsky, has charge of every case of suffering reported.

Trial of Michael Morearty.

The case of Michael Morearty, charged with the murder of Police Officer George Schlinger, came up in Judge Anthony's court yesterday afternoon. Probably the whole of this week and part of next will be consumed in hearing the evidence. Yesterday afternoon was spent in securing a jury, and after a number of dismissals by both sides only three were found satisfactory when court adjourned. The point of defense will be that the killing was done in self-defense.

They Are Out on Bail.

Paul McWhorter and John T. Hanna, the alleged mortgage forging conspirators, were released on bail yesterday morning, the bonds being $3,000 each. McWhorter's bondsmen were Thomas H. Gault and John L. Manning. Carrie Hanna and Henry W. Gustine were the sureties for the appearance of Hanna. Osborne, Welmot, and Evans, the remaining persons who were indicted and not arrested, are believed to have fled from the city, as their whereabouts cannot be found.

Citizens' League Mass-Meeting.

The Board of Directors of the Citizens' League met at the rooms of the league, No. 118 La Salle street, yesterday afternoon to make arrangements for the annual meeting. It was decided to invite the subscribers to and members of the league and the public generally to a mass-meeting to be held next Sunday evening at Central Music Hall. On that occasion the reports of H. J. Hayward, the league's general agent, and other officers will be read, and officers for the ensuing year elected.

Killed on Her Way Home.

Mrs. J. O'Neill, a widow, and the only support of four children, was almost instantly killed last night near Nelson Morris' packing-house at the Stock-Yards. Mrs. O'Neill was employed in Morris' establishment and at 6 o'clock left for home. She was walking along the platform close to the railroad tracks when a train of cars was backed down. She was caught by a car and injured so severely that she died. She lived at Throop and Fifty-first streets.

Purdy May Not Be Tried Again.

Not much stock is taken in the report that a man had turned up at Rockford, Ill., who had confessed to the killing of Reininger, the crime with which William Purdy is charged. Legal opinion on the case seems to be that Purdy will not be tried again. When State's-Attorney Longenecker was asked regarding future developments in the case he said he was waiting for the opinion from the Supreme Court before he took any steps in the matter.

An Alderman Assaults a Reporter.

Ald. Bowler, the one-armed representative of the Fifteenth Ward, made an assault yesterday afternoon on W. A. Graham, a reporter for a morning paper which charged that he had rented a railroad pass for $30 a month. The assault occurred in the City Clerk's office. Graham's eye glasses were knocked off and his face was slightly bruised. Bowler was arrested and will be tried before Justice Glennon Tuesday next.

Sykes' Case Under Advisement.

The continuation of the argument to quash the indictment against James W. Sykes for defrauding the Merchants' Loan and Trust company by giving to them fraudulent warehouse receipts as collateral was heard by Judge Clifford yesterday. The court will take the motion under advisement, and it will probably be two weeks before an opinion will be rendered.

Took Her Life While Insane.

A Coroner's jury, after investigating the death of Mrs. Barbara Schmidt, who was found dead in her room at No. 2417 Calumet avenue Monday afternoon, returned a verdict of suicide by arsenic while laboring under temporary insanity. It was shown that Mrs. Schmidt had been deranged much of the time for several years.

Sentenced for One Year.

Pedro W. Dettlinger was sentenced by a jury in Judge Anthony's court yesterday morning to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary for embezzling $971 from the Wage-Earners' Building and Loan Association, of which he was Secretary.

Max O'Rell to Lecture.

Max O'Rell, the French lecturer and author, will address an audience this evening at Central Music-Hall on "America as Seen Through French Spectacles." This is announced as being his last American tour.

Leap-Year Party at the Oakland Club.

The ladies of the Oakland club invited their husbands and gentlemen friends to a leap-year dancing party last night. The program was an enjoyable one and the 200 guests were elegantly entertained.

Items.

The Board of Examining Engineers yesterday brought suit against the William Schmidt Baking company for employing an unlicensed engineer.

George W. Little Jr., a traveling salesman for D. B. Fisk & Co., who was injured in the train wreck Monday near Black River Falls, Wis., has returned to his home, No. 2923 Lake avenue, this city. His injuries are not likely to prove of a serious nature.

When the case against Eugene M. Hogue, the real-estate man charged with defrauding Mrs. Belle Hamlin out of $12,000, was called in Justice Lyon's court yesterday afternoon the complainant did not appear, and Hogue was discharged for want of prosecution.

The United States Court of Appeals, consisting of Judges Gresham, Blodgett, and Jenkins, held a session yesterday. But three lawyers were in attendance, and they were present to argue the suit of Mary E. Post against the County of Pulaski, involving thirty railroad bonds issued in aid of the Cairo and Vincennes railroad many years ago.

Sans Grippe.

It is a noticeable fact that Southern California, particularly that section surrounding San Diego, is the only section of the entire United States at present free from the malignant influences of the grip. Recent advices from Los Angeles and San Diego are to the effect that the principal hotels are crowded with Eastern visitors and that the season is brighter and gayer than any of its predecessors.

A large number of Chicagoans are spending the season in that favored region and find an endless variety of amusements. The bathing is excellent and the presence of the United States cruiser Charleston in San Diego Harbor gives the officers a splendid opportunity to shine as social lions pending the settlement of the Chilean difficulty.

Its Excellent Qualities

commend to public approval the California liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. It is pleasing to the eye and to the taste, and by gently acting on the kidneys, liver, and bowels, it cleanses the system effectually, thereby promoting the health and comfort of all who use it.

Through Sleeping-Car Line to Cleveland.

The B. and O. R. R. is the only line running Pullman sleeping-cars between Chicago and Cleveland. Train leaving Chicago at 6:40 p. m. is equipped with buffet vestibuled sleeping-cars of Pullman's latest design.

New method. Teeth without plate. Experience and skill combined. Low rates. Drs. McChesney.

CHICAGO HAS SNOW.

THE HEAVIEST FALL OF THE BEAUTIFUL IN FOUR YEARS.

An Army of Men Given Employment Shoveling on the Walks and Streets—Some Transportation Delays—Snow Pictures at Jackson Park—Fair Weather Coming—Grip Victim Frozen to Death in Michigan—Astonishing Variations in Northwestern Temperature.

Chicago will have fair weather after noon today, with brisk northerly winds at intervals. Warmer weather is expected Thursday, with a possible thaw.

The snow that fell so abundantly Monday night and yesterday recalled old times, when winter's white mantle covered the city generously during two or three months of each winter. It was a surprise to newcomers, however, as the fall was the largest and heaviest in these parts for four years. The great quantity had its effect on traffic of all kinds. Pedestrians found the going harder, while everything on wheels found greater difficulty in getting about. On the horse-car lines the cars were pulled by two and some times three teams. The cable lines of the West and North Sides cut up more pranks than usual, but patrons were thankful that they were let off with a few hours' delay during the busy hours of morning and evening. A rail on the curve of the South Side loop on Wabash avenue broke in the morning, and for the rest of the day cars on both State street and Wabash avenue had to be switched back. But officers were posted to tell patrons where to catch the cars and the inconvenience was reduced.

The Street Department called hundreds of men into service early in the morning, and they managed, with the assistance of a host of wagons, to avert a blockade. The down-town streets were cleaned pretty well early in the day. Citizens and merchants interested in the free passage of pedestrians and vehicles lent aid to the city forces and gave work to thousands of men with snow shovels. Many a wanderer handled a snow-shovel in return for food in the residence districts.

The street-car lines' snow-plows were in service continuously during the day and kept all the routes comparatively free and easy of passage.

For the first time work had to be discontinued at Jackson Park. Jack Frost drove the workmen away and took a hand at exterior covering. He did more work in an hour than had been accomplished by the contractors in two months.

All through the West yesterday there was a perceptible rise in the temperature. The low points were Port Arthur, 10 degrees below, and White River, 14 degrees below, but even here there was a rise, in White River of 36 degrees. The cold wave has swept to the East and all along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts there has been a marked fall in the temperature. New York registered 24 degrees and had four and a half inches of snow. New Orleans had a drop of 26°, and is now enjoying the skating, for the thermometer is at the freezing point. The zero areas are in Iowa, running through Dubuque, Davenport, and Des Moines, and another circuit running through Moorhead, St. Paul, Duluth, Marquette, north of Oswego, and west of Montreal and Quebec.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 14°; 9 a. m., 14°; 10 a. m., 14°; 11 a. m., 16°; 12 m., 17°; 1 p. m., 19°; 3 p. m., 20°; 6 p. m., 17°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.74; 6 p. m., 29.70.

The railway mail service was almost paralyzed yesterday by the great snowfall, which postoffice officials say is the greatest they have witnessed in years. Sixty per cent of the mails for the city delivery failed to arrive yesterday morning, and it was late in the afternoon before all the mail matter which was due in the morning reached the Postoffice. Much of the mail which should have been delivered yesterday will not be distributed until today.

Fourteen of the twenty-three trains due from all points at 8 o'clock yesterday morning did not arrive before noon yesterday, and there was not one of the trains that was not late.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—A freight train ran into a deep snowdrift on the Air-Line railroad, eighteen miles east of Belleville, last night and blocked the main line until noon today. The passenger train from Louisville was held back sixteen hours. Six locomotives were sent out to clear the drift, which was more than twenty feet deep. Two engines were required to carry one coach from Belleville to East St. Louis this morning.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Owing to the intense cold weather prevailing here the two days' shooting tournament has been indefinitely postponed. For the last ten days unusually cold weather has been experienced here, the mercury going down as low as 10° below zero. For the first time in several years enough snow has fallen to make good sleighing. Preparations are being made for a grand sleighing carnival Thursday next.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—A few days ago the Armour Packing company, the Swift Packing company, and the Wood Packing company began cutting ice at Sugar Lake, near here. Times had been hard and hundreds of men were eager to get work. As the companies were afraid a warm spell might come and spoil the ice crop as many men as possible were given employment at wages ranging from $1.50 to $1.75 per day. Many more men stood around eagerly waiting for a chance to work. The extreme cold weather convinced the managers that they would have plenty of time to fill their houses. It was decided to cut wages. For a day's labor of ten hours $1 and for eighteen hours' work $1.50 was paid. As others were ready to take their places the men accepted the cut and are toiling eighteen hours a day for $1.50. The action of the bosses in charge of the work has aroused universal indignation in the neighborhood.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 19.—Fourteen inches of snow is the record for this locality. As soon as the snow stopped falling late last night the mercury began to drop, and it is now hovering about the zero mark. All trains from the West and East were badly delayed this morning and the Air-line had to abandon its east-bound train from Louisville last night owing to the drifts.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 19.—This was the coldest morning in Kansas City the oldest inhabitant remembers. The thermometer in the signal station made it 18° below zero, while other thermometers in less sheltered locations registered all the way from 20° to 25° below.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The climax of the present cold period, which for duration and severity has not been equaled in many years, was reached this morning, the thermometers registering from 28° to 32° below zero.

SEYMOUR, Ia., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—At 6 o'clock this morning the mercury marked 32° below zero, the coldest weather in this section for eight years.

BURLINGTON, Ia., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—This has been the coldest day of the season. The mercury registered 14° below at sunrise, and did not climb above the zero mark at any time during the day.

HAMBURG, Ia., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Today has been the coldest for years. The thermometer registered 34° below at 7 a. m.

WINTERSET, Ia., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The country around here is frozen up. Most of the thermometers have been broken by the cold weather. Those left have indicated from 29° to 32° below zero all day.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—Last night was the coldest experienced in this city since February of last year, and, with that exception, the coldest since the memorable 21st of January, 1888, when the thermometer reached 41° below. The lowest point touched last night, according to the official register of the weather bureau, was 25° below. At 7 o'clock it was minus 26°. Reports from outside points show stupendous variations in temperature, clearly indicating the approach of a warm spell.

At Minnedosa, Man., the minimum last night was 44° below, while at 7 o'clock this morning it was only 14°, showing a rise of 30°. At Pierre, S. D., the transition was still more abrupt, 24° below being registered there very early this morning and 16° above at 7 o'clock, showing a rise of 40° in four hours.

At Huron the lowest point reached was 34° and at 7 o'clock it was 26° below. As seen above at the same hour at Pierre it was 26° above, thus making a difference of 52° in temperature in a distance of considerably less than 150 miles. This shows the warm wave to be approaching both from the West and the Northwest, but particularly from the West.

In this State variations have not been quite so marked. At Moorhead a minimum of 38° was reached, while at 7 o'clock 30° below was recorded. St. Vincent reported 38° minimum, and 28° at 7 o'clock; Duluth 28° minimum and 26° at 7 o'clock; La Crosse, Wis., reported 20° minimum and 28° at 7 o'clock. During the night the cold area was central over this State, but it rapidly passed away to the east and tonight will witness a marked reduction in temperature, followed probably by a few days of mild weather.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Mrs. Christian Cook, aged 48, residing near Port Sheldon, ten miles north from here, was found within a few rods of her house frozen to death this morning. She had apparently recovered from the grip, but during last night, with the mercury 3° below zero, had left the house in her nightdress without awakening the family.

A Chinese Merchant Wants to Come Back.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Mr. Lee Yat, a wealthy Chinese merchant of Baltimore, Md., left that city about a year ago for China to visit his friends and to bring back his wife to Baltimore. On returning to Montreal he has been denied admission to the United States, under the recent anti-Chinese law. Mr. Lee Yat, who is a member of a large and important firm of Chinese merchants at Baltimore, has retained lawyers to place his case before the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa.

Delicious, easily digested, and highly nourishing

For seasonable goods in brass fire sets, andirons, fenders, 5 o'clock teas, and lamps call on Chicago Fire Place company, 124 Wabash avenue.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. Brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Wednesday:

For Eastern and Northwestern Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory, fair till Thursday, warmer, south winds.

For Missouri and Kansas, generally fair, warmer, south winds.

For West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, fair till Thursday, warmer by Wednesday night, variable winds.

For Indiana, Illinois, and Lower Michigan, generally fair, warmer, winds becoming south.

For Minnesota and Iowa, snow flurries, warmer, south winds.

For Upper Michigan, snow flurries, warmer, south winds.

For Wisconsin, fair in south, snow flurries north, warmer, south winds.

For the Dakotas and Nebraska, clearing, colder by Wednesday night, winds becoming northwest.

For Colorado, fair south, snow flurries north, colder by Wednesday night, variable winds.

WEATHER BUREAU, OFFICE LOCAL FORECAST OFFICIAL—Forecast for 48 hours ending 7 p. m., Jan. 21, 1892: For Northern Illinois and Northwestern Indiana, fair weather; warmer in Western Illinois; rising temperature by Wednesday noon in Eastern Illinois and in Indiana; warmer Thursday.

For Chicago and vicinity, fair weather; rising temperature after Wednesday noon; brisk southerly winds, occasionally high; warmer Thursday.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	30.36	8	24	S.	Clear	..
Bismarck, N. D.	29.90	16	18	Calm.	Clear	.04
Boston, Mass.	29.92	24	50	N. W.	Snow.	.14
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.28	8	14	N. W.	Clear	.02
Cairo, Ill.	30.32	14	20	N. W.	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C.	29.90	62	66	W.	Rain	†
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.88	38	40	W.	Cl'udy	....
Chicago	30.32	10	16	S. W.	Fair	.08
Cincinnati, O.	30.26	16	18	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Cleveland, O.	30.28	14	16	N.	Clear	.01
Davenport, Ia.	30.36	0	4	Calm.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	30.02	42	48	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.24	- 2	- 2	S. E.	Clear	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.32	10	16	N. W.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.22	18	24	S.	Clear	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.32	- 4	4	S.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.96	0	0	W.	Cl'udy	....
Erie, Pa.	30.20	12	32	N. E.	Cl'udy	.06
Galveston, Tex.	30.34	30	18	N.	Cl'udy	.20
Gr'd Haven, Mich.	30.28	8	16	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.30	- 2	2	S.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont.	29.98	36	44	S. W.	Fair	....
Huron, S. D.	30.02	4	4	S.	Cl'udy	.02
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.30	14	18	N. E.	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.94	66	74	S. W.	Clear	....
Kansas City, Mo.	30.32	6	12	S. E.	Clear	....
Keokuk, Ia.	30.36	0	4	S.	Clear	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.08	26	40	N.	Cl'udy	.24
La Crosse, Wis.	30.24	6	6	S.	Fair	....
Louisville, Ky.	30.26	20	26	N.	Clear	....
Manistee, Mich.	30.28	18	....	Calm.	Cl'udy	.04
Marquette, Mich.	30.16	8	8	S.	Clear	....
Memphis, Tenn.	30.32	22	30	N.	Clear	....
Miles City	29.96	30	34	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.30	6	12	W.	Clear	....
Minnedosa	29.58	12	12	W.	Clear	.16
Montreal	30.14	4	16	E.	Fair	.22
Montrose	30.30	16	26	S.	Fair	....
Moorhead	29.96	0	0	S. E.	Snow	.06
New Orleans, La.	30.18	32	48	N. W.	Cl'udy	.10
New York City	29.96	24	42	N. W.	Snow	.42
Norfolk, Va.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.16	2	2	S.	Cl'udy	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.18	8	12	N.	Snow	.01
Pensacola, Fla.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Port Huron, Mich.	30.30	8	18	S. E.	Cl'udy	.14
Rapid City, S. D.	30.02	34	44	N.	Cl'udy	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.36	6	10	N. W.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.14	0	0	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Salt Lake City, Ut.	30.28	30	32	E.	Snow	.10
Sioux City, Ia.	30.14	2	4	S. W.	Snow	†
Springfield, Ill.	30.32	2	12	N. W.	Clear	†
Springfield, Mo.	30.38	2	6	W.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	30.30	8	16	N.	Fair	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Portland, Ore.	....	....	....	....	....	....
San Francisco, Cal.	....	....	....	....	....	....

†Inappreciable.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Swan Duner, Annie Carlson	29—27
Ernst W. Kemper, Emmy Schoefeldt	27—22
David Kernohan, Therese Layden	30—25
Benjamin Gust, Minnie Erickson	29—29
John Reynolds, Mary Hagen	28—26
Frank Simandl, Mary Smidl	23—20
Patrick McVeagh, Mary Connors	21—23
Roch Mezyotto, Agnes Kaczmarek	32—17
Robert F. Rose, Katherine Robson	23—19
John Ovcarak, Franhska Pirst	28—20
Edward B. Gresh, Martha A. Perhamus	36—26
Alfred E. Ranney, Bessie S. Bailey	40—24
Frank Larson, Mary Usterbowska	22—18
Francesco Garnso, Augustina Bosteri	35—17
William Craig, Annie Arnold	30—20
John B. Olson, Mary Lange	24—23
Edward Clark, Minnie Blaney	23—20
Ernest Dreyer, Martha Freitag, Homewood	23—22
Clarence A. Dickson, Charlotte Johnstone	25—25
Barney Martin, Mary Loftus	28—24
Herman Baker, Emma Keif	22—21
Theodore Toil, Ida Mommsin	23—22
Thomas Murphy, Ellen Gaule	33—30
John E. Hoff, Sophie Wunnicke	23—20
Olans C. Woid, Lottie Marelius	31—22
Donremo Rago, Mary Forciz	21—23
Fred Janke, Emilie Wiere	40—30
Wladyslaw Ronososki, Franciska Lenandoska	24—22
D. Lorge, Belgium, Wis., Maggie Basch, same	31—23
A. W. Taylor, Lincoln, O. A. Schultz, New Lenox	24—19
August Soder, Maggie Winiecka	22—18
William Askin, Emma De Lange	34—42
Thomas Fitzgerald, Amelia Dunne	34—28
George H. Phillips, Bertha Schubert	23—17
William Skain, Maggie A. Skelton	23—27
Aaron Rambo, Edla Corne	31—24
Andrew Fink, Bertha Schultz	28—20
Jesse Bewley, Nellie E. Mahoney	29—20
Fredrich Holznagle, Maria Buck	24—28
John Baptist Rohner, Julia Rohner	26—24
Peter De Young, Kittie Dogger, South Holland	29—23
William Brossman, Minnie Foss	25—25
Patrick McCarthy, Mary Walsh	23—21
James E. Cawer, Mae Hughes	23—22
Richard Stephens, Bessie Young	31—31
Szczisny Zahajkiabicz, Franciska Bock	31—23

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion free.

BLAIR—Jan. 19, 1892, S. C. Blair, at his residence, 527 Webster-av., aged 51 years, formerly of Crawford County, Pa. Funeral at 1 o'clock Thursday to Rosehill. Meadville (Pa.) papers please copy.

COLLINS—At her residence, 174 Ewing-st., Ellen Collins (nee Foley), wife of the late Patrick Collins, aged 57 years. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 20, at 10 o'clock, to Jesuit Church, where High Mass will be celebrated, thence via C., M. and St. P. Ry. to Calvary. Milwaukee papers please copy.

CAIN—Jan. 19, Patrick Cain, beloved husband of Bridget Cain, nee Hughes. Funeral from his late residence, 57 Nixon-st., Thursday, at 9:30 a. m., to Holy Family Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by cars via C., M. and St. P. R. R. to Calvary Cemetery.

CANTILLON—John B. Cantillon, beloved husband of Mrs. Josephine Cantillon, Jan. 18, aged 76 years. Funeral at the family residence, 211 Johnson-st., Wednesday, Jan. 20, at 11 a. m.

CLARK—Jan. 18, Mary E. Clark, aged 83 years and 7 months. Funeral services at the residence, 2000 Prairie-av., Wednesday, at 4:30 p. m. Remains will be taken East for interment Thursday morning.

CULLEN—Jan. 19, Clarence Deveraux, youngest son of John D. and Aggie D. Cullen, aged 2 years and 3 months. Funeral Friday at 1 p. m. to Calvary.

FOLAND—A. J. Foland, beloved husband of Catherine Foland, aged 57 years, Jan. 18 at 10 o'clock a. m. Funeral services 11 o'clock at his late residence, 33 W. Huron-st., thence by cars to Rosehill Cemetery.

HEINEMANN—Jan. 18, at the residence of her parents, 211 Webster-av., Flora C. Heinemann, beloved daughter of Martin and Kate Heinemann, aged 17 years and 27 days. Funeral services at 4 o'clock Wednesday. Burial at Valparaiso, Ind., Thursday morning. May she rest in peace.

HUGUENIN—Jan. 19, at his residence, 551 La Salle-av., in the 74th year of his age, James Robert, eldest son of the late Daniel Huguenin Jr. of Oswego, N. Y. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension Chapel Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

HOLMES—Jan. 18, Prof. M. H. Holmes. Funeral from his late residence, 5743 Kimbark-av., Thursday, Jan. 21, at 2:30 p. m., to Oakwoods. Burial private.

HICKOK—Milton Hickok, at his residence, 473 W. Indiana-st., Jan. 18, of typhoid fever, aged 68 years. Funeral Wednesday at 1 o'clock to Oakwoods.

JOHNSON—Lakeside, Ill., Louisa F. Johnson, Jan. 19, 1892, aged 72 years 11 months and 18 days. Sons and daughter of deceased, G. A. Johnson, 435 24th-st., Frank A. Johnson, 1024 Sheffield-av., and Mrs. Tilda Linn, Lakeside, Ill. Funeral notice hereafter.

KING—Henry King, Jan. 18, 1892, at his residence, 2440 Cottage Grove-av. Funeral Jan. 20, at 1 o'clock p. m., from residence.

LEVY—Jan. 19, Solomon Levy, beloved father of Charles Levy, Lena Bierenger, and Rachel Wice, at the residence of his daughter, Lena Bierenger, 516 Marshfield-av. Funeral notice hereafter.

LONERGAN—Edward Lonergan, beloved son of Jackson K. and Eliza Lonergan. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 20, at 10 a. m., from his late residence, 770 W. Adams-st., to St. Jarlath's Church, where mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary. Buffalo, N. Y., papers please copy.

MORRISEY—Jan. 18, 1892, at residence, 602 W. Taylor-st., Kate, beloved wife of Pat Morrisey, nee Coughlin, aged 38 years. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 20, at 9:30 a. m. to Holy Family Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. to Calvary.

McNEIL—Jan. 19, Mary Blackie McNeil, widow of the late William McNeil, aged 65 years, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. G. Smith, 1086 Monroe-st. Funeral Thursday at 11 a. m. Edinburg and Glasgow papers please copy.

MORLEY—Jan. 19, 1892, E. R. Morley, aged 63 years, member of Perseverance Lodge No. 397, I. O. O. F. Funeral from [illegible] to La Fayette, Ind., for interment.

MURPHY—Jan. 18, 1892, at her home, 3792 [illegible]-av., Mary E. Murphy, aged [illegible] years. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 20, at 9:30 a. m., to St. James' Church. Carriages to Mt. Olivet.

McVOY—Francis J. McVoy. Funeral Wednesday, Jan. 20, at 10 a. m., from [illegible]-av. [illegible]

TODD—David John Todd, aged [illegible] months, beloved son of Lucy and James Todd. Funeral Thursday, 11 a. m., from residence, 1029 W. Harrison-st.

WRIGHT-HUNDLEY—At the residence of H. R. Handy, 4242 Ellis-av., Mrs. Elizabeth Wright-Hundley, [illegible] C. Coles. [illegible]

WEAVER—Jan. 19, at 3:30 p. m., of typhoid pneumonia, James H. Weaver, aged [illegible] years. Funeral from [illegible] 2949 Jackson-blvd., [illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REPUBLICAN—THERE WILL BE A MEETING of the 11th and 15th Precincts of the 11th Ward [illegible] at 1430 Ogden-av. [illegible] Jan. 20.

MRS. E. V. BAKER WILL LEAD THE CENTRAL W. C. T. U. prayer meeting [illegible] at their headquarters, Room 404, 161 La Salle-st., Thursday, Jan. 21, at 10 a. m.

MR. WALTER CHANE (OF LONDON) WILL give [illegible] Physical Culture and Correct Deportment [illegible] Thursday, Jan. 21, at 2:30 p. m. Guest tickets may be had [illegible]

THE COLUMBIA.
AL. HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS ..... Proprietors
MATINEE SATURDAY.
THIS WEEK ONLY.
HENRY E. DIXEY
And Company of Comedians in
THE SOLICITOR,
As played 100 Nights in New York.
Last 4 Nights. [illegible]
Next Monday—Sardou's masterpiece, THERMIDOR.
SEATS AND BOXES READY THURSDAY.
MONDAY, JAN. 25,
Charles Frohman's Production of
Sardou's Masterpiece,
THERMIDOR
As Originally Produced in New York.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
Farewell Tour of the Celebrated Lecturer and Satirist,
MAX O'RELL.
ONLY ONE LECTURE.
TONIGHT.
His New and Very Droll Lecture,
"America as Seen Through French Spectacles."
Box-office now open. Reserved seats 50c, 75c, $1.00.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
A Fair Rebel
With its thrilling war scenes, its powerful dramatic episodes, its sweet love story and its marvelous realism of the famous tunnel escape from Libby Prison,
SCORES A PROMPT HIT.
First Fair Rebel Matinee Today.
Next Sunday—RICH & HARRIS' BOYS AND GIRLS. Great fun for everybody.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
PATTI ROSA
The Charming Comedienne, in a new comedy,
DOLLY VARDEN
MATINEE TODAY.
Next week—Hoyt's "A MIDNIGHT BELL."

McVICKER'S THEATER.
TONIGHT—Matinees Today and Saturday.
MARIE WAINWRIGHT,
Assisted by HENRY MILLER, in her superb production of
AMY ROBSART.
Sunday, Jan. 24—MR. and MRS. DREW in "THAT GIRL FROM MEXICO."

HOOLEY'S—Last 4 Nights.
Richard Mansfield
MATINEE TODAY—LAST TIME OF MR. MANSFIELD'S "DON JUAN."
[illegible] "DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE." [illegible] "A PARISIAN ROMANCE." [illegible]

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
ALFRED AND HEINRICH
TOMORROW,
Thursday Eve., Jan. 21,
Saturday Aft., Jan. 23,
Tuesday Eve., Jan. 26.
GRÜNFELD
Court Pianist and Cellist to the Emperors of Germany and Austria.
Box Office open. [illegible]

MADISON-ST. OPERA-HOUSE.
SAM T. JACK ..... Proprietor and Manager
Lilly Clay's Colossal Gaiety Co.
50 Gorgeous Dancers, Soulful Singers, Laughing, Marching, Posing, Pretty, Playful, Lovely Artistic Girls.
Two Weeks—Beginning Sunday, Jan. 18, 2 p. m.
[illegible]
Prices of Admission [illegible]
A Visit is Good for the Eyesight.

THE AUDITORIUM.
Next Friday Afternoon and Saturday Evening.
First Popular Concert.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA
Under the direction of
THEODORE THOMAS
Soloists: Mme. Julie L. Wyman, Mezzo Soprano; Mr. Bruno Steindel, Violoncello; [illegible] Flute; Mr. Joseph Schreurs, Clarinet; [illegible] Harp.
Branch Box Office in Inter-Ocean Building.

HAVLIN'S—Telephone 5127.
Home Theater of the South Side.
MATINEES THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
OLIVER BYRON
in THE PLUNGER.
Next Sunday—[illegible] "The Rag Spider."

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON ..... Manager
TONIGHT. MATINEE SATURDAY.
De Wolf Hopper
And His Merry Co.
in WANG
Get Seats at once for Next Week.

NEW WINDSOR THEATER—H. R. Leavitt [illegible]
North Clark and Division-sts. Tel. 3828.
[illegible] KATE CLAXTON and CHAS. A. STEVENSON in a grand revival of the
TWO ORPHANS.
[illegible] CHARLES B. ELLIS in CASPAR THE YODLER.

PEOPLE'S—State-st., near Harrison.
JO BAYLIES ..... Manager
EVERY NIGHT AT 8—The Fastidious, Fascinating
FRENCH FOLLY CO.
Matinee Today at 2 p. m.
Next week—The May Russell Burlesque Co.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.
J. W. KELLY AND GUS LEE
Every Afternoon and Night, the Great Comedy of
THE LEVEE IN '82.

CRITERION THEATER.
Sedgwick-st., corner of Division.
BOYD'S HOLE IN THE GROUND.
Original New York Cast.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
LIBBY PRISON
Wabash-av., bet. 14th and 16th-sts.
A wonderful exhibition of historic relics.
[illegible]

CLARK STREET THEATER.
[illegible]
H. R. JACOBS ..... Manager
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
[illegible]
PAT ROONEY in "Lord Rooney."

CASINO (EDEN MUSEE).
Daily Matinees and Evenings.
HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS—An Unequaled Company

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SINGLE COPY	3 CENTS

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.

Daily Edition, one year	$6.00
For two months	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	8.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.00
Saturday Edition	1.50

Give post-office address in full, including county and State.

Remit by express money order, draft, post-office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered	12 cents per week
Daily, del., Sunday inc.	17 cents per week

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN OFFICE—120 NEW YORK TIMES BLDG
T. H. EVANS, Manager.

Persons desiring THE TRIBUNE served at their homes can secure it by postal card request or order through Telephone No. 214. Where delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to this office.

POSTAGE.

Domestic.

8, 10, and 12 page paper	1 cent
Saturday paper (16 pages)	2 cents
Sunday paper	3 cents

Foreign.

8, 10, and 12 page paper	2 cents
16 to 20 pages	3 cents
22 to 28 pages	4 cents
Over 28 pages	5 cents

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1892.

The latest quotation for silver in Wall street was 93, which is equal to a value of 71 15-16 cents for the pure metal in the United States dollar, and corresponds to a ratio of 22¼.

The President of the County Board says that the action of the Commissioners at their meeting Monday in failing to make an appropriation for the erection of a contagious diseases hospital is not final, and that the ten votes needed will be had at the next meeting. In view of the pledges made prior to the election, and also of the absolute need of such a hospital, the board would be disgraced and the citizens outraged if there were to be a failure to erect the building. The Commissioners cannot afford to shelve this matter or to let it drag along. If they get into an interminable wrangle on this matter, which it was supposed would go through without the least difficulty, the public will not be inclined to rank them any higher than it did their predecessors.

The New York stock market was active and weak yesterday, with some firmness at the close. The local market was dull and rather heavy. Sterling rates were a shade firmer. New York exchange declined, selling at par to 10 cents premium.—The leading produce markets wound up with a sudden upturn due to rumors of trouble with Chile, and the latest prices were about the highest for the day. Provisions which were weak early recovered the lost ground, and closed steady at about the same price as at the close Monday afternoon. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅝ cent higher, corn steady, oats ⅜ cent lower, cash rye ¼ cent lower, barley easy, flax firm, May pork 5 cents lower, lard easy, and ribs 2½ cents lower.

Yesterday must have been a field day for the City Smoke Inspector and his active assistants. It is the expectation of The Tribune that he will go into court today and swear out warrants against at least a hundred violators of the smoke nuisance ordinance. As if moved by a common impulse nearly all the chimneys in the First Ward went on a spree yesterday. They poured out such volumes of smoke as to blacken the air. They seemed to have entered into a conspiracy with the gas and electric light companies to force people to use artificial light.

There is a Dearborn street establishment which was among those notified by the Inspector ten days ago. Most of the time since then it has been reasonably well-behaved, but yesterday it acted as if it were the outlet for the reek and fume of the infernal regions. Screened from the observation of people at the City Hall by the vast intervening bulk of one of the sky-scrapers it rolled out soot and sulphur in vast columns. If these remarkable manifestations of what engineers and stokers can do when they feel inclined to defy the law escaped the notice of the Inspector and his helpers, and if that volcanic chimney is not prosecuted forthwith, this paper will have to call for the resignations of a set of purblind duffers who call themselves Inspectors.

THE CHILEAN CRISIS.

It must be decided within the present week what action shall be taken by this country with reference to Chile's insolent and aggressive attitude. To allow any further delay pending a settlement will only be to give Chile the very opportunity it wants in strengthening its resources, and will further induce the impression which the Chileans already have that the United States either is not ready or is averse to war. It is intimated in the Washington advices that the President will send the long expected message and accompanying correspondence to Congress today, inasmuch as Judge Advocate Remy was expected to arrive yesterday with the testimony elicited at the San Francisco court of inquiry. It is further intimated in reports from Washington that Great Britain is urging Chile to accept its offices as a mediator in this matter. Even if it should, which is by no means certain, it must be remembered that there is another party to such mediation whose consent must be obtained. It is questionable whether such a mediation would be acceptable to the United States. Insults to the flag and seamen of a country have not been considered as subjects for arbitration by any nation, least of all by Great Britain itself, which has been in the habit of demanding instant reparation whenever its sailors have been assaulted and enforcing it at the muzzles of its guns. But even if arbitration were to be conceded it might as well be understood in advance that this country will never be satisfied with any settlement that does not include an apology and reparation for the Baltimore affair as well as the complete withdrawal of the offensive Matta letter.

It is doubtful whether any other nation, certainly not Great Britain, would have borne the continuous insolence and insults of Chile with the patience this country has displayed. From the time of the success of the Congressional party over the Balmacedists until now the course of Chile has been exasperating. It began with the Matta letter, which substantially gave the lie to the President and Secretary of the Navy in reply to their protests against the Baltimore outrage. That letter has not yet been disavowed on the lines which this country has demanded. Second, no apology has been made and no reparation offered for the outrageous assault upon the sailors of the Baltimore, though it has been shown it was without justification, and that the Chilean authorities failed to do their duty in the premises. The Chilean courts have absolved their police from any responsibility, and will not go further than punishing three of the brutal assailants with short terms of imprisonment. Third, the Chilean Government has protested in an offensive manner, which in itself was another insult, because Commander Evans saluted the Spanish Minister who escorted refugees to his vessel, though such is made his duty by the naval regulations, which he is bound to respect upon penalty of being court-martialed. Fourth, after having guaranteed safe conduct to the refugees on their way to a neutral port the Chilean Government withdrew that guaranty and declared that they should be considered as liable to arrest at any port where they might land or where the vessel carrying them might touch. Fifth, not content with assaulting the sailors of the Baltimore, the mob has stoned the sailors of the Yorktown, and would undoubtedly have carried matters still further had not the plucky commander of the Yorktown notified the authorities he would protect his men himself if they failed to do it. Chilean hatred of this country has been manifested almost continuously since the present government came into power. It has shielded its officials against all our complaints. It has treated all our communications with studied contempt. It has replied to them in an offensive manner, adding insult to insult. It has purposely delayed any settlement, hoping thereby to gain time and put itself in readiness for trouble, or expecting that foreign nations would intervene to save their own interests from prejudice.

Diplomacy has been exhausted. The Chilean case has not advanced one whit since the first protest was made. Further negotiations are useless. It is now time to do something. There is no question that when the President sends his message to Congress that body will stand behind him. There will be no Republicans or Democrats on that question. It will be considered by Americans, who are determined that Chile shall be taught a lesson in decency if it fails to apologize and make reparation for its conduct. If our navy is not strong enough now it will be made so before the war is three months old. If enlisted men are wanted they will come by thousands from every State in the Union. It is time to do something. Talking and negotiating with the bumptious Chileans are of no further use.

A NEW POSTOFFICE FOR CHICAGO.

Two bills have been introduced in the House of Representatives providing for the construction of a new Postoffice Building in this city. The need of one is admitted. The Postoffice Department and Congressmen generally have come to understand that the present Government Building is dissolving into its original atoms and that if something is not done the Postoffice employés will be working in the open air on a heap of disintegrated sandstone.

The bill drafted by Congressman Taylor appropriates $4,000,000 for a new building on the present site. There is ground enough for the purpose providing the architect, instead of putting up a beautiful and useless edifice, will put up a steel and terra-cotta office structure after the Chicago model. One difficulty about using the old site is where to accommodate the Postoffice while the work of rebuilding is going on. If it were forced into cramped and inconvenient quarters during the World's Fair year it would have to carry on its greatly increased work under trying circumstances. Another difficulty is that the majority in the present House is anxious to make a record for cutting down expenses. It will seek to spend as little as it can during the first session prior to the election of a President. During the second session it will be under no such restraint. It has been feared by some that if the city tried to get four millions for a Postoffice as well as five for the Fair it would fail inevitably in securing the first.

Gen. Newberry's bill provides for a new site. It directs the authorities to get one on the Lake-Front between Washington and Jackson and fronting on Michigan avenue. No appropriation is made because it is customary to provide for the money in one bill and for the site in another. This location suits Postmaster Sexton and the Supervising Architect, who is a Chicago man, and it has the advantage that an edifice could be put up there without interfering with the use of the structure on Adams street. When the new building was finished the Postoffice people could move into it from the old one and the latter then could be torn down.

But if this plan should be adopted it will take rapid work for the new office structure to be available by the time the World's Fair opens. The United States is particular about the titles to the land it builds on. Before it began construction on the Lake-Front it would insist on action by the Council, the State Legislature, and all other parties in interest, securing it a perfect title. But if Congress will pass at the present session a bill appropriating for a new building then the State and the city will do all they can to smooth away every obstacle and secure the land for the government. If the money is available the land can be obtained and the quick-working Chicago contractors will run up an office structure for Postoffice purposes in abundant time for the Exposition.

NEW PUMPS AT BRIDGEPORT.

The Commissioner of Public Works has asked the Council to appropriate $73,000 for new boilers and two new pumps at the Bridgeport works, in order that it may be possible to throw into the canal 60,000 cubic feet of water per minute, that being the quantity which the city is required to furnish when the canal is in condition to take it.

Although the city has little money to spare, this recommendation of the Commissioner should not be neglected by the Finance committee and the Council when passing on the Appropriation bill. The necessity for action is emphasized by the fact that no relief can be expected from the Drainage Board. Had the plans been adhered to which Mr. Cooley and his assistants set aside the dilution of Chicago sewage could have been increased in a short time, and Chicagoans would not have been compelled to rely on the Bridgeport works alone for freedom from poisonous water. Organized as the Drainage Board is now, on a strictly do-nothing basis, it is most important that the canal pumping works should be kept in perfect condition.

The pumps which were put in there never amounted to much. That is not surprising, because Mr. Cregier is responsible for them. Never since their trial test have they been able to lift 50,000 cubic feet per minute. Their history has been one of break-downs and patchings. Their utter failure to run a year ago led to a serious pollution of the drinking water and to a typhoid-fever epidemic. If pumps or boilers were to be disabled tomorrow none of the city sewage would be lifted into the canal. It would all gravitate towards the lake.

An attempt was made during the Cregier administration to get new pumps. Money was set aside for that purpose, but no use was made of it and matters were allowed to drift along. It is to be hoped that the days of procrastination and shilly-shallying are over. The Bridgeport works should be put at the earliest possible moment in such condition that they will be able to pump 60,000 cubic feet continually, and that much water should be thrown into the canal. With the scanty dilution given by those works and the purer water which will be obtained during the coming summer when the new tunnel is finished, Chicagoans will have to get along the best they can. Mr. Cooley, who mourned over the unsanitary state of the city while he was running for office, will do nothing to relieve it.

THE ALDERMEN AND GRADE CROSSINGS.

The Coroner's jury which investigated the recent accident at Forty-seventh street and the Fort Wayne crossing by which two women lost their lives returned a verdict to the effect that the railroad company was criminally responsible for these deaths because it did not have a suitable tower-house, and did have an incompetent gateman. Two recommendations were made—that the gateman and the street-car conductor be held for criminal carelessness, and that "the proper authorities" take steps to compel the railroad company to build a viaduct or raise its tracks. As if to emphasize the suggestion of the jury a Fort Wayne switch engine ran into a street-car night before last just where the other accident happened. Fortunately the car was empty or there would have been more lives lost. This accident happening so soon after the previous one shows that it has made no impression on railway or street-car employés, or that such mishaps are a necessary accompaniment of grade crossings.

What will the city do to prevent the recurrence of such accidents? Its authorities have been notified by the Coroner's jury that this particular crossing is a dangerous one. Will they leave it so? And if so, and another person is killed there, should not those authorities be held criminally responsible? Can the Aldermen be held guiltless if they fail to pass necessary ordinances?

The Aldermen met night before last and held a long session, but the topic of grade crossings did not claim their attention. They spent a good deal of time in discussing an impracticable, demagogic, "no-seat-no-fare" street-car ordinance, but they had not a moment to spend on the protection of street-car passengers at grade crossings. Yet while those who use the cars would be glad to get seats they would be still more pleased if they were assured that they will not be smashed up by steam-cars. They would rather stand up than be run over by a locomotive.

The Aldermen seem inclined to do nothing either for the future or the present. They do not seem to be willing to order the erection of viaducts or the elevation of tracks or to take steps to prevent murders at grade crossings while such structures are erecting. They discussed a street railroad franchise at great length, but they dodged the more important question of protecting human life. It will take many more deaths to awaken the City Fathers to a sense of their responsibilities. But accidents are happening in such swift succession that it may not be long before the lives necessary to arrest their attention have been sacrificed.

ALDERMANIC INDIFFERENCE TO PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Whenever an ordinance granting the most insignificant franchise is referred to a committee there is no difficulty about securing a quorum to pass on it. But when an ordinance, through providing for some much-needed public improvement, has nothing "in it" for the Aldermen then the committee finds it impossible to get a quorum. That is the fate of the subway ordinance, which was referred to the joint Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North and South Divisions. Some meetings were held, apparently to give various individuals a chance to state at length their frivolous objections, and then the Aldermen lost interest in the subject and it became impossible to secure the attendance of enough of them to enable the City Engineer to submit the report he had been called on to make giving the cost of the work.

Monday morning the Chairman tried to get a meeting, but out of twenty members could raise only five. Therefore at the evening session of the Council he had to make the humiliating confession that he had been unable to get a quorum at the last three trials and to ask for permission to return the ordinance unacted on. Thereupon one of the Twenty-fourth Ward Aldermen moved that the ordinance, to which he is opposed for some unknown reason, be placed on file. This was not entertained and the committee was instructed to report in thirty days.

Since three-fourths of the joint committee will not attend its meetings it is difficult to see what is gained by the instruction of the Council. It simply means that the committee is allowed to hang on to the ordinance for a month longer and waste that much precious time. The probabilities are that when the thirty days are up these slothful Aldermen will have made no headway, and the ordinance will have to be reported back without a recommendation.

That might just as well have been done night before last. The ordinance will have to be fought over in the Council, and the sooner that conflict comes off and is disposed of the better. The enemies of the improvement would like to kill it by delays, and they will fight it after that fashion as long as they are permitted to do so. When they are unable to stave off action longer they will try to vote down the measure.

The Chairman of the joint committee should make every effort to get a meeting this week. Should he be unable to do so then he ought to report his ill-luck at the next meeting of the Council and ask to be relieved from the consideration of the subject and that that body proceed with its discussion. This side-tracking of an improvement the necessity of which is so apparent should not be suffered to continue longer.

"BEARING THE MARKET."

The statement that certain men on 'Change every now and then engage in what is to them the pastime of bearing the wheat market has been objected to as wide of the mark. It is said to have been done in former years, but not now. It is claimed that the trade is all the time under the legitimate influence of the law that regulates prices to the proportion existing between supply and demand. This may be partially true, but the view is not held by every member of the Chicago Board of Trade. A few of them, and these belonging to the receiving class, think the market is often under the influence of artificial conditions to a greater or less extent, and that the constitutional bears too often have things all their own way.

Three of the daily circulars issued last week by a prominent commission firm may be quoted in this connection. Tuesday the market was stated to be "entirely in the hands of the short sellers." Thursday it "broke sharply under the pressure of short selling." Friday's circular contained the statement: "The Chicago bear ring has finally succeeded in creating a panic throughout the world. All the energies of the trade have been directed to breaking down the price of wheat in the United States, which they have finally succeeded in doing, and in so doing have necessarily carried the markets of the world down with them." This followed the statement in Wednesday's letter: "The situation has shaped itself to this extent that if Western Europe wants wheat for the next four months there is no place excepting the Atlantic coast of the United States where it can be obtained."

Of course the bear must be conceded the same right to operate that is accorded to the bull. It would not be a market in the modern sense of the term if all on one side, like a jug handle. The chances are that speculative buyers would disappear if short sellers were excluded, and then the folks who want to sell in advance of arrival, and even before paying the farmer for his wagon loads as they are brought in to the depot in the country, might find themselves unable to do so. Whether or not such an alternative be desirable may perhaps be inferred from a study of the conditions in other lines of trade where the speculative feature is not a prominent one. That speculation could be dispensed with may not be denied, but it is not certain the farmer would be better off in consequence. It has been freely charged that within the last two or three years the prices paid for cattle were dominated and fixed by an alleged syndicate of firms against whom the sellers were powerless, and it may be open to serious question if the wheat market would not be controlled in the same way by a few big milling firms if the speculators were driven out.

So the matter is a difficult one to decide. But it is nevertheless true that prices for grain are sometimes hammered down by the bear element regardless of actual merit and with no care for the interests of the producer. This appears to have been the case last week, with no occasion therefor except an estimate that our crop is larger than previously guessed at by a quantity which is insignificant in comparison with the wants of bread-eaters if one-half the news from the Old World be true. If that kind of "trading" could be discouraged by law without damage to the legitimate handling of produce as it passes from the producer to the consumer it would be well. But that it can be done is another matter. Usually it has been found that legislative attempts to control the course of trading have done more harm than good. Would it be so in this instance?

THE CHILEAN NAVY.

It is useless to contest the fact and it is equally unwise to conceal it that Chile has a strong navy, and that in case of war it is likely to give this country some trouble at first, though in the end it must succumb to the greater resources of the United States. If the existing navy is not powerful enough to cope with the Chilean vessels and at the same time to protect our ports it goes without saying that it will not be long before there will be a fleet on the ocean that nothing can withstand.

The report made by Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N., in 1883, to Secretary Chandler of the war between Chile and the allied Republics of Peru and Bolivia contains an accurate statement of the strength of the Chilean navy at that time. Its vessels included the armored rams Almirante Cochrane and Blanco Encalada, built in England, 3,560 tons displacement, the armament consisting of six 9-inch Armstrong rifles, one 20-pounder, one 9-pounder, one 7-pounder, and two machine guns, speed ten knots an hour; the corvettes O'Higgins and Chacabuco, 1,670 tons displacement, three 7-ton, two 70-pounder, and four 40-pounder Armstrong rifles; the corvette Abtas, 1,050 tons displacement, three 150-pounder and three 80-pounder Armstrong rifles; the sloop of war Esmeralda, which is now unserviceable; the corvette Magellanes, 772 tons displacement, one 7-ton, one 64-pounder, one 20-pounder Armstrong rifles; the gunboat Covadonga, 412 tons displacement, two 70-pounder Armstrongs, besides several side-wheel tenders and small coast steamers. Since that time the government has made material additions to its fleet, among them the ironclad Huascar, captured from Peru, 2,000 tons displacement, with an armament of two 12-ton Armstrong guns and two 40-pounders, and the protected cruiser Esmeralda, 2,810 tons displacement, two 25-ton breechloading guns, six 4-ton guns, besides machine guns. In January, 1890, the Chilean fleet included 3 ironclads, 1 deck-protected cruiser, 10 first-class, 2 second-class torpedo boats, 2 corvettes, 3 rams, 2 dispatch vessels, 2 transports, and 4 sailing vessels. There are under construction and nearly finished one ironclad of 6,000 tons, the Capitan Prat, built of steel, to sail 17 knots an hour, with four 9-inch guns and a powerful supplementary battery; three deck-protected cruisers, one of 4,500 tons and two of 2,000 tons each, all of steel; and two torpedo gunboats. It is also reported that Chile is negotiating for the purchase of two armored coast defense vessels built for the Argentine Republic, but which it cannot pay for. They are armor-clads of 2,700 tons, carrying 8-inch guns and protected by 8-inch compound armor. During the delay attendant upon negotiations the Chilean Government has not been idle. It has ransacked Europe for war material and has purchased large numbers of torpedoes. At the outset, therefore, the Chileans will be in a position to make a stubborn resistance, particularly if they have the advantage of their new vessels. When such vessels of ours, however, as the New York, Miantonomoh, Monterey, and Vesuvius get to the scene of action there will be no question as to the result, even if the superior skill and seamanship of our officers have not decided the struggle before their arrival.

THE GOLD DOLLAR UNIT.

It is reported that "Jerry" Simpson of Kansas has introduced into the House at Washington a bill to amend the act of Feb. 12, 1873, by striking out the words providing that the gold dollar "shall be the unit of American coin"; the intent of the bill being in effect to repeal the law establishing gold as the standard of value in the United States. It is supposed that this would leave the silver dollar as the standard, and perhaps it is thought the effect of that would be to deprive gold of so much of its commercial value as to bring the two metals nearer to the parity of 16 to 1 than hitherto in the last few years. If not, the gold basis is to be abolished anyhow, and whatever may be the consequences of the change.

This deliberate attempt to lower the value of the pecuniary unit is a direct result of the legislation of nearly two years ago, by which the United States recognized the silver dollar as having two values, one for buying and the other for paying out. It provided that the Treasury should exact a dollar's worth of silver for every dollar certified to as having been received, but should pay out only 371¼ grains of pure or 412½ grains of standard silver for a dollar. The first feature is the only one that should have been recognized as binding in both transactions. The dollar's worth of silver ought to have been made payable in the redemption of the certificates as well as in their issue. Now it is proposed to take the lesser of the two as the sole standard, making in effect the 371¼ grains of pure metal the unit to be received by the United States as well as paid out by it, and thus at one stroke reducing the real value of its revenues by some 28 per cent. It also would reduce in the same ratio the effective value of every dollar which working men and women, including those of Kansas, have on deposit in the savings banks, and that of every dollar they would receive in payment of wages during the several months that must elapse while the wage scale was being adapted to the new conditions.

Furthermore, the passage of such an act now would be rank injustice to the honest land-owners in Kansas who have availed themselves of the more prosperous conditions following the crop of last year to pay off their debts. A great many mortgages have been released in that State within the last few months, all of them by the payment of honest dollars, each worth a hundred cents. The honest ones did not wait for the chance offered them by Simpson and Peffer to pay in depreciated dollars, which would be the rule in case the gold unit were abolished, and which probably would be worth considerably less than 72 cents as a consequence of the United States ceasing to patronize the silver mine owners at the rate of 4,500,000 ounces per month. In case Simpson's bill be passed they can justly complain that other debtors are being dealt with on far more favorable terms than they were, and some of them might feel like calling on him to refund a part of the difference, though of course they could not recover damages. But what of the men who would be deliberately robbed of more than a quarter of the debts owing to them? Would they have no redress?

Simpson and Peffer and their associates in this fraudulent movement to debase the standard of money value might well quail before the storm of indignation that would rage around their ears on the discovery of the real character of the result. Apparently the great mass of the people do not now realize what that result would be. They do not understand what the depreciation of earned surplusages and wages for the near future would be, or how much the buying power of both would be reduced in case this insane proposition became a law. If they did they would demand with united voice that these fellows shall no longer jeopardize their interests by shouting for free silver. But the fact of the public not being alive to the consequences now will only make their deferred indignation all the stronger when it is once aroused. The probability is that Jerry Simpson and his crowd will be glad to hunt their holes in order to escape from the wrath of the people if the government should ever be bamboozled into agreeing to the debasement of our monetary unit as proposed by the fellows who are mouthing for free silver coinage in the United States irrespective of what the rest of the world may do.

REAL WINTER WEATHER.

About a year ago the idea was entertained rather extensively that this part of the globe would not again be visited by winters of the old-fashioned kind of severity. It was said the settlement of the country, draining it, and intersecting the surface with networks of electric wires and steel rails, had wrought a radical change in the climatic conditions. The deduction was claimed to be as good as proven by the fact that we had had three mild winters in succession, a sequence having no other place in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Editors were asked to publish it to the world and give the reasons for believing that a large part of the United States had passed into a new meteorological era, in which deep snows and below zero temperatures would have no place.

It is now evident that all this was premature. True, the first few weeks of the present winter were of the mild variety in most parts of the Union, and not a few of those who had laid in the biggest possible stocks of fuel began to think they must have made a mistake. But winter is here at last, in real earnest. The 40 degrees below zero reported from many points in the Northwest is "pretty bitter cold," and the line of minus 30 seems to have extended far towards the southern boundary of Iowa, which is very unusual. The Southern States, too, have been invaded by the cold wave, Arkansas reporting it the most severe felt there since 1871. Rain, snow, and ice seem to have been liberally distributed over the whole country, though the depth of snow is not yet so great as in some former seasons. Chicago thus far is favored with a not disagreeable temperature, for which we are indebted to our position near the head of the lake. It has been bad much further south; even Cairo, at the extreme southern point in this State, reporting a single cipher as probably marking the height of the mercury Monday night. There need be no doubt that we are experiencing a winter of the old sort, with the exception that it did not commence so early as it used to do. Yet even this fact is not without a parallel. Old citizens can remember that twenty-eight years ago the bitter weather which set in with the beginning of January was preceded by conditions that were interpreted to mean an open winter. Yet that New Year's day brought us about as bitter weather as has ever been experienced in this region.

Thus there is no warrant for the theory that our seasons have undergone a radical change of character. They are irregular, and the observer is apt to reason inaccurately because his observation does not extend far enough or his memory fails to report the past correctly to the present. Probably it is a little of one and a great deal of the other. The seasons run in cycles, which so far as the knowledge of man goes are uncertain, but for aught we can now tell may yet be reduced to law as certainly as the different points in a complex curve can all be deduced from one algebraic equation. We know that the change from summer to winter, and back again to the season of warm weather is due to the varying declination of the sun, that in turn being caused by the tilting of the earth's axis of rotation away from a perpendicular to the plane of its orbit. But why some winters should be mild and others severe, sometimes in series and at others in rapid alternation, has not been discovered. These irregularities have been reasoned out to be due to changes in the set of air and ocean currents, but what causes them is a mystery. Deviations in the latter have been thought to be attributable to lunar action, but this idea is untenable, and for the reason that if it were correct, and no other cause than the moon operating to produce them, we should have a complete cycle of variations from the average weather of the season, the cycle running its course each nineteen years. That it does not is apparent from an inspection of the weather records in long settled areas. The scientific men have yet to tell the cause of the irregularity, but while they are at work on it we may dismiss the notion that here or elsewhere a great permanent alteration of climate has been established within the last few years.

The annual report by Wells, Fargo & Co. of precious metals produced in the United States has been issued for 1891. It includes the production of British Columbia and all the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, except that the figures for Montana are simply estimates. The totals of commercial value are: Gold $31,975,994, silver $60,614,004, copper $13,261,663, and lead $12,385,780. Total $118,237,441. In arriving at these valuations silver has been estimated at 98 cents per ounce, copper at 11 cents per pound, and lead at $4.30 per cental. No bullion or coin was received from the west coast of Mexico during the year. The exports of silver to Japan, China, the Straits, etc., are stated as $33,467,075 from London and $7,912,370 from San Francisco. Total $41,379,445, against $47,974,309 for the year 1890. The production of silver in the United States alone has risen from $17,320,000 in 1870 by pretty regular stages to $60,614,004 in 1891, the product of last year being three and a half times that of 1870. The ratio of quantity is nearer to four and a half, while there is not much difference between the totals of gold for the two years. In the last thirteen years the production in Mexico has risen from $747,000 to $1,150,000 gold, and from $24,837,000 to $43,000,000 silver. The total production in Mexico from the establishment of the mines in 1537 to the end of last June was $9,242,467 gold, and $424,435,434 silver.

These are the times when the physician practiceth diligently the art of healing and thereby becometh well heeled.

Senator Quay has succeeded in persuading a jury of his countrymen that it is possible to slander him. He has won a memorable victory.

Will Chile please look at the four-word motto on an ordinary American coin and remember that Uncle Sam has the heavy battalions also?

Many a man who turned over a new leaf about three weeks ago failed to paste it down with the mucilage of perseverance.

New York City is the best and most convenient location for the Democratic National convention. It is more easily reached by railway than any other place. It has the best hall, the handiest and best hotels, the most suitable accommodations and attractions of all kinds, and it is absolutely essential to the success of the Democratic nominee that the convention be held in that city. We learn these facts from the New York papers themselves, and the utter absurdity of Kansas City's claim to be anything more than a hamlet on the outskirts of civilization must be apparent to everybody.

It appears that Chicago's ever-glorious lake breeze is responsible for the fact that Chicago has been this winter the warmest of all the great centers of population. Cities that are not windy cities will please note.

The White Caps will get among the breakers themselves some day.

Judge Botkin of Kansas is unquestionably a misfit. He ought to go still farther West and let the country grow up to him.

IN A MINOR KEY.

A Difference.

Anxious Wife—"What is his ailment, doctor?"
Physician—"I pronounce it paresis, madam."
Boston Sick Man (feebly)—"According to—recent authorities, you—don't pronounce it—correctly. The—accent—is on the—first syllable."

Accounting for It.

Chorus of Excited Citizens (as the horrible, roaring, crashing sound dies away)—"What is it! Another boiler explosion!"

Theater-Goer (who has heard it before)—"No. It's only De Wang Hooper rehearsing another 'light' opera."

And This Is the End!

"It seems to be a foregone conclusion," whinnied the poor coach-horse, looking at the wall where hung the long, black, glossy tail he had once been so proud of, and whisking his mutilated stump sorrowfully.

How to Do It.

"To make a long story short," observed the city editor to the young reporter, "you may as well hand your stuff to the copy-reader. That's the man over there, with the blue pencil."

PERSONALS.

James G. Blaine for President and Joseph B. Foraker for Vice-President is the ticket which floats at the masthead of the Carrollton (O.) *Republican*.

Walt Whitman has almost recovered from his attack of pneumonia. He is able to sit up in bed and read the newspapers, and has become so cheerful that he expresses a desire to live.

Miss Ethel Ingalls is arranging to give an elaborate "german" in Atchison, while her distinguished father is giving the country an example of how a statesman out of a job can walk Spanish.

Prince Abbas is a mild-mannered young fellow who will experience in being bolstered into the easiest chair in Egypt that he missed the opportunity of his life when he went to Europe to be educated instead of coming to this country, where he might have obtained much governmental experience by being appointed as a rusher for a college football team.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll was the guest of the Unitarian club of New York Friday night and made the speech of the evening. A correspondent says: "He tried to tell what he believed and didn't believe, but, while his speech in spots abounded with amusing points, it must have left the hearer in considerable doubt as to what the Colonel really does and does not believe."

Jerry Simpson and Senator Peffer both wear gold spectacles and have a fondness for "store" clothes. Mr. Peffer affects a shiny black coat of rather antique pattern. There is said to be a suspicion that the Alliance Senator's long and voluminous whiskers are periodically treated to hair-dye. Simpson is gaining a reputation in Washington for his cleverness in repartee, and there is a growing belief that he is very far from being the crank he has been made out to be.

Cardinal Manning was quite abstemious in his habits. When a guest at the most splendid banquets he would dine off a potato, a bit of meat, and a glass of water. Wine he never drank. He was greatly interested in the temperance cause, and said spirits did more to destroy the homes of the poorer classes than all else combined. "The Englishman drinks from brutality, the Irishman from joviality, and it is much easier to reform an Irish drunkard than an English," said the Cardinal.

Mrs. Stanley has confided to a Melbourne reporter her ambition concerning the future of her famous husband. She says she does not wish him to return to Africa again. She desires him to write the story of his life, to settle down in England, and stand for the House of Commons. Stanley is at present a citizen of the United States, but it has been asserted that he would have transferred his allegiance to Great Britain before now were it not for the advantages his American citizenship has given him in the matter of copyright.

WAR WITH CHILE.

Peoria *Transcript* (Rep.): Speaking as a friend, we would advise Chile to apologize, and do it p. d. q.

New York *Recorder* (Rep.): The national honor is safe in the keeping of the President, and the country would sustain him in the position that Chile must apologize or fight.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.): The responsibility for the war, if war takes place, rests with Chile. American and foreign sympathizers with Chile should bear this fact in mind.

St. Paul *Globe* (Dem.): A war with Chile may be necessary for the national honor and dignity if good sense and moderation do not get possession of the Government of Chile, but it will be playing into the hands of the English fomentors of it.

Milwaukee *Journal* (Dem.): Once let the whirlwind of war be let loose, and it will operate like a cyclone on our finances. The game of war is a terrible game, the fearful hazards and expense of which fall most heavily upon the masses of the people.

New York *Press* (Rep.): Arbitration is for the settlement of disputes affecting jurisdiction, boundaries, and issues of that sort. Chile has refused us redress for the barbarous and unprovoked murder of American seamen. The cowardly slaughter of these men demands, not arbitration, but reparation.

Sioux City *Journal* (Rep.): A war with Chile would cost several hundred million dollars. The Nicaragua canal can be constructed for $100,000,000. If we had today a canal across the isthmus in Nicaragua, so that we could throw the navy from one ocean to the other at will, there would be no serious chance of war with Chile.

Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.): Congress would be acting with unjustifiable haste in declaring war so long as any door should remain open for peaceful and honorable arbitration. If this government cannot act magnanimously toward such a power as Chile it at least cannot afford to rush into war without the clearest justification in the eyes of the American people and of the civilized world.

Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.): We would have nothing to gain; we would have much to lose in a war with Chile. War would not be popular at home, and we could not expect the sympathy of any nation of Christendom. The American people want peace, peace with honor, and the surest way to maintain it is by arbitration, the virtues of which we have been so long preaching to the nations of the earth.

Salt Lake *Tribune* (Rep.): We still do not believe that there is to be a war with Chile; but it is clear that a war would be better than very much longer suspense, and it is quite possible that a war would be the easiest, cheapest, and quickest way to serve notice not only on Chile, but on every other South American State that of all things in the world about the most dangerous one to trifle with is the government of our country.

Richmond *Dispatch* (Dem.): If diplomacy and offers of arbitration from us both fail, then this government can proceed to war with a united country at its back. And we shall be able to make Chile cry for quarter, but we may not do it so easily as is generally supposed. Do not let us make the same blunder that President Lincoln did when he raised his ninety-days' men to crush out the Confederate States! When the government at Washington has exhausted every reasonable resource in the interest of peace and finds war necessary, it may confidently count on the "Old rebels" and their sons and grandsons to do the duty of patriots. Meanwhile let us hasten slowly.

Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.): If it should become necessary for the United States to discipline Chile, it is not a work that could be done in half a day. On the water Chile is in pretty good form; in some respects in better form than this country. For the moment she has no reason whatever to fear the United States in naval warfare. On land, in Chile, it would require three or four times the force of Chile to conquer the Chileans. Nature never gave better protection to any State than to Chile.

Detroit *Tribune* (Rep.): If we undertake to whip and humiliate this little South American country we shall do it, of course. But the cost would be enormous in money and in human life. Thousands of lives and hundreds of millions of dollars will be sacrificed in the subjugation of a country many thousands of miles away, and it is worth while to take these circumstances into account in making up the program as to Chile now. War with Chile cannot possibly profit the American people.

New York *Herald* (Dem.): War is all right as a last resort, but only as a last resort. It should be begun when it can't be avoided, and not till then. Cannon serve their purpose as peacemakers after everything else has been tried in vain. Chile may be obstinate and exasperating. It is young, impetuous, and passionate. But the time is not far distant when it will get its second thought, and then it cannot refuse to do whatever is demanded by its own honor and ours. In the meantime, Mr. Blaine is a better representative of Americans than Mr. Harrison.

Richmond *Times* (Dem.): The Chilean situation is decidedly interesting, and war between that hot-headed, rash little republic and the United States seems inevitable. The most curious feature about the whole matter is that Chile deliberately insists upon rushing to her fate. The United States has given her ample time to accede to its just demand, but her hatred of this country is so great that she seems to be completely blinded to everything else. Chile will probably soon be a living exemplification of the truth that whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Alfred and Heinrich Grünfeld made their Chicago début last evening at Central Music Hall. The audience which greeted the celebrated pianist and 'cellist was sufficiently large to make the auditorium appear comfortably filled, and the applause which welcomed them grew in spontaneity and warmth as acquaintance brought conviction of their worth and abilities. Three more recitals will be given here by the Messrs. Grünfeld in the next seven days, so that only the general impressions made by their playing last evening need be recorded, leaving mention of details until after further hearing. Both Alfred and Heinrich Grünfeld are musicians and artists of sterling worth, honest, sincere, and manly in their work, striving after and attaining excellent results. The recital they offered last evening was one affording keen satisfaction and thorough enjoyment to all those who admire good music played with care, intelligence, and forwardness of style. There is nothing sensational—in the commonly-accepted sense of the term—in their playing, but there is much—very much—to admire and find pleasure in and little meriting ought save sincere praise. No true lover of artistic piano and 'cello playing will regret an evening spent listening to these talented brothers.

The introductory selection last evening was Beethoven's Sonata, in A major, op. 69, for piano and 'cello. It was played with a clearness, technically and interpretatively, that was delightful and which at once gave proof of the performers' excellence in the realm of classic music. The short adagio cantabile merits special mention for the beauty of the performance accorded it.

Alfred Grünfeld played as solos Beethoven's lovely "andante favori," the Wagner-Liszt "Isolde's Liebestod," his own transcription of Schubert's "Die Forellen," and "Wohin" as an encore; the F major Novellette, the D minor Romanza, and the "Traumerei" of Schumann; and his own Hungarian Dances, Menuetts (op. 31), and Fantasie on motives from "Lohengrin" and "Tannhäuser." His playing of the Isolde Liebestod was admirable for the fine technical finish, the clearness with which the melody was sung, and the various motives given out, and the passionate yet always sane intensity which characterized it. His rendition of the Schumann Romanze was also entirely satisfactory, but the familiar "Traumerei" was labored. Of his own compositions his Hungarian Dances and the portion of the Fantasie dealing with the "Lohengrin" motives were most enjoyable. In the latter half of the Fantasie technical inaccuracy, combined with the tones of a piano exasperatingly out of tune, marred his work seriously.

Heinrich Grünfeld is a 'cellist who wins a rich, warm tone from his instrument and whose playing is beautifully finished and thoroughly artistic. His selections were the second part of Molique's Concerto; "La Cinquintaine," a dainty Spanish love song of Gabriel-Marie; Moszkowski's quaint "Guitarre," Chopin's Etude, op. 25, No. 7; Davidoff's transcription of Schumann's "Lullaby," Popper's "Vito," and encores.

The second recital by the Messrs. Grünfeld will be given tomorrow night at Central Music Hall.

⁂

Kate Claxton, an actress identified with some of the great successes of the Union Square company in its "palmy days," is playing at the Windsor this week. Miss Claxton is an intelligent and pleasing actress, although it has been claimed that since she made her great success as the blind girl in "The Two Orphans" she has carried the same mannerisms into every other character. Be this as it may, it is certain that Louise, the afflicted orphan, is Miss Claxton's most popular rôle. Since she became a "star" she has tried many plays, but has usually been compelled to go back to D'Ennery's melodrama. This pictorial and vigorous play has not outlived its usefulness. That it is still popular is attested by the good-sized audiences at the Windsor this week. Miss Claxton's Louise is unchanged in any detail. Charles Stephenson is vigorous and forceful as Jacques Frochard.

⁂

"The Plunger," with Oliver Doud Byron in the leading character, is receiving liberal patronage at Havlin's Theater. The piece was presented by the same company at the Haymarket last week. Mr. Byron is an actor who is popular with a large constituency, and his abilities range from comedy to melodrama, his play combining those two elements in an effective manner. The support is capable, the Widow Clover, as played by Mrs. Byron, being especially excellent. "The Plunger" is presented in a fashion that thoroughly pleases audiences at Havlin's.

"A Fair Rebel," a drama founded upon an incident in the Civil War, is proving attractive at the Haymarket Theater. The piece was seen at the same house several months ago, at which time the principal parts were played by Miss Fanny Gillette and Mr. Mawson, who still interpret the rôles which they originally created. The principal incident in "A Fair Rebel" is the escape of Union soldiers from Libby Prison. This scene is effective and striking. The play has spirited action and the interest in it is well sustained.

Benefits for John A. McCaull, the comic opera manager, are in order. In addition to the testimonial which is being arranged by several prominent managers, Rudolph Aronson of the New York Casino will give a benefit Thursday afternoon and the proceeds will be sent to Col. McCaull, who is poor and an invalid. This is a graceful thing for Mr. Aronson to do. He and McCaull were at swords' points for years, and Aronson once got the worst of a fisticuff bout with the muscular Colonel.

Pat Rooney, author of many dialect songs that have become public property, is playing at the Clark Street Theater in a farce called "Lord Rooney." The piece was constructed to display the talents of Mr. Rooney in eccentric Irish character. He has an irresistible brogue and his songs and dances amuse spectators greatly. The farce is arranged to allow the interpolation of specialties and most of those introduced are good in their way.

That excellent actor, W. J. Le Moyne, has made another success in a conspicuous part in "Squire Kate." This play, written by Robert Buchanan, was produced by the Lyceum company in New York Monday evening. Mr. Le Moyne plays a miser whose avarice urges him to poison a woman who stands between him and a fortune. The success attained by the piece is largely due to Mr. Le Moyne's acting.

The conflict between capital and labor is a favorite theme with the playwrights at present. Mr. Bronson Howard is working on a play in which he deals with this subject. "Al" Hayman has secured it and will give it a New York production in the spring.

Seats for the Patti concerts at the Auditorium Tuesday evening, Feb. 2, and Saturday matinée, Feb. 6, will be placed on sale next Monday morning.

The Lily Clay Burlesque company is regaling the patrons of the Madison Street Theater. The audiences are generally large at this place.

Better Use for the Money.

Pittsburg *Dispatch*: The United States will do much better for itself and the people by spending the money required to purchase 54,000,000 ounces of silver annually in connecting its water highways and giving the people cheap transportation than by putting the same sum into silver to lie idle and useless in the Treasury vaults.

DEPUTIES ARE ANGRY

THEY GO FROM WORDS TO BLOWS, WITH DUELS TO FOLLOW.

Boulangists Are Deterred by Violence from Their Interruption of the Business of the Chamber—M. Constans Strikes M. Laur in the Face—The Chamber Is Adjourned and the Excited Members Wrangle in the Lobbies—Representatives for the Columbian Exposition.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Jan. 19.—We had today in the Chamber of Deputies a session worthy of the finest days of Boulangerism. We have been spectators of a new scene in the French Parliament. A member of the ministry cuffed a Deputy. I do not know how the affair will end, but this is how it began:

About a fortnight ago M. Rochefort published in *L'Intransigeant* a series of articles entitled "The Golden Book of Constans." The article made certain accusations against M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, and coupled his name with the Viol affair, a young girl, in 1856, and charged positively that he was the proprietor of a house of bad repute in Toulouse. M. Constans did not reply, which, it must be said, had a bad effect even upon his own followers. At the session today MM. Le Senne and Laur, Boulangists, desired to question the government upon what measures were to be taken against the journal which made the accusation. The object was to put M. Constans on the defensive. M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, replied that the government had no desire to advertise the articles from the floor of that house.

M. Laur mounted the tribune and said that not to reply was to trample on the rights of the minority, but that the nation would be the judge of those despicable men.

The moment these words were uttered M. Constans jumped to his feet. M. de Freycinet noticed him, but did not divine his intention. M. Constans quickly threw off his overcoat. M. Etienne, Colonial Secretary, seized him by the arm, but the angry Minister, freeing himself from the grasp, leaped toward the tribune and dealt M. Laur a couple of resounding whacks on the ear.

The whole Chamber rose in excitement. President Floquet rang his bell for order. According to the rules the session ended when violence was done within the precincts of Parliament. But everywhere the members angrily disputed with each other.

M. Delpech, a Republican, and M. Castelin, a Boulangist, had hot words and came to blows. The Deputies struggled out into the lobbies and there more boxing matches took place. It was one of the most scandalous scenes ever witnessed and lasted nearly an hour. According to the rules, when one member strikes another the aggressor is liable to expulsion, but M. Constans is not a Deputy but a Senator, and therefore, can not be expelled from the Chamber. Parliamentary experts are at their wits' end in his case.

At half-past 6 the session was reopened and all was quiet. M. Constans took the speakers' stand and said that he was very much grieved. For seventeen years he had had the honor of representing the people in the Chamber or Senate, and he had never done anything to necessitate his being called to order. But on this occasion he had yielded to a just feeling of indignation. He had been unable to master his emotions, and therefore he begged to tender his apologies to his colleagues. His speech was loudly applauded by the greater part of the House. The previous question was then put and carried by 434 to 44 votes.

This terminated the parliamentary proceedings, but what M. Constans and what President Carnot will do is now the question. If M. Laur should challenge M. Constans, the latter will fight the Deputy, notwithstanding that the law forbids a Minister to fight a duel, but if M. Laur brings M. Constans before the courts for assault he will be obliged to resign. Although this may be the end of the affair, yet M. Constans is put in a very delicate and difficult situation, and his influence is diminished because of the shameful scene of today. If he was not guilty he ought to have prosecuted M. Rochefort in the courts.

It is much more dignified for a man who has the honor of being a Minister of France to endure insults than to strike the insulter.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

The scandal with which the name of Gen. Brugere, secretary of President Carnot's military household, is coupled, and in regard to which M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, said in the Chamber of Deputies last evening he was ready to meet any interpellation, is alleged sales of the decoration of the Legion of Honor. The story is published only in papers that are notoriously unreliable in the news they furnish the public. Papers of the better class make no mention whatever of it.

MASCAGNI'S OPERA FAILS IN PARIS.

The Music of "Cavalleria Rusticana" Considered Vulgar and Trivial.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Jan. 19.—Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" has at last been produced in Paris, long after most of the great cities of the world have heard it. Chicagoans are familiar with the work and I need not analyze it.

Despite the warmth with which the opera has been received abroad it has had no success here. Indeed, it would not be exaggerating much to say that, though "Cavalleria Rusticana" was applauded here tonight at the Opera Comique by the friends of Mascagni, publisher, so far as Paris is concerned it is an utter failure.

The music impresses us as trivial and vulgar. The orchestration appears insignificant. Any pupil of the Paris Conservatoire could do more with his instruments than Mascagni. So great, altogether, was the disenchantment caused by the performance that after a spell of bewilderment, which lasted till Santuzza had ended his duo with Turridee, the public grew hilarious. The drinking song more particularly aroused derision.

"Cavalleria Rusticana" was admirably sung by Mlle. Calve, who created the part of Santuzza in Rome. Mlle. Calve acted with truly Italian spirit and scored a great personal success.

M. Bouvet, the baritone, made an excellent Alfio, but the tenor, M. Gilbert, did poorly with Turridee, a fact which, in some measure, may explain the rebuff to the work.

The Italians will doubtless attribute the failure of the opera to political causes. They will say that Paris did not applaud it because it was Italian.

But this is false. Paris did not applaud because it thought Mascagni's music rubbish. The truth is every one of the French operas produced within the last ten years in Paris has had more merit than "Cavalleria Rusticana." Paris has just applauded "Lohengrin." Tomorrow it will applaud "Die Meistersinger" or "Otello," because those works are good. But it will not indorse a success won elsewhere by poor music.

JACQUES ST. CERE.

OFFICIALS FOR WORLD'S FAIR.

The French Cabinet Picks Out Its Representatives for the Columbian Exposition.

PARIS, Jan. 19.—A Cabinet Council was held today at which the arrangements for the representative of each of the Ministerial Departments at the Chicago Columbian Exposition were decided upon. The bill for the credit necessary to carry out the plans of the Ministers will shortly be presented to the Chamber of Deputies,

Constans Defends Brugere.

M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, intimated his readiness to meet any interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies in regard to the alleged scandal with which the name of Gen. Brugère is connected.

French Defeat Dahomayans.

The steamer Thibet from the west coast of Africa arrived at Marseilles reports that Dec. 30 a force of 2,000 Dahomayans made an attack upon Koteonou. The French garrison made a gallant defense and the fighting lasted for three hours. Finally the French garrison made a sortie and the attacking party fled, leaving 250 of their dead on the field. The French loss was three killed and ten wounded.

Killed by an Old Battle Shell.

A miner of Saar-Louis named Burbach and his wife and child have been killed by the explosion of a shell which they found on the old battlefield of Saarbrucken.

The Weather in Paris.

The weather in Paris has been fine all day. The minimum temperature was 28° and the highest 35°. The barometer is steady at 29.88. The wind is east and light.

CLARENCE LIES IN STATE.

A Brief Ceremony at Sandringham Church with Services at Windsor.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The chancel of Sandringham Church, in which the remains of the Duke of Clarence are now lying, is one mass of flowers, of which one of the latest arrivals is a huge white cross standing several feet high composed of lilies and white roses, on a solid pedestal. It is a gift from the ladies of Belfast and has been placed upon the altar. There is hardly a vacant space on the chancel walls on which a wreath more could possibly hang, and the perfume from the great masses of flowers, although exquisitely sweet, is almost oppressive.

The British Union Jack which forms the pall is slightly raised so that the outer shell, with its plain mountings, may be seen. The coffin is unpolished and paneled round the sides with brass mountings, all of which are plain in style. The breastplate bears the Prince's coronet and coat of arms, with the following inscription:

His Royal Highness Albert Victor Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, K. G., K. P., Major Tenth Royal Hussars. Born Jan. 8, 1864, at Frogmore, Windsor. Died Jan. 14, 1892, at Sandringham, Norfolk.

Tomorrow, after a brief service in Sandringham Church, the remains will be placed upon a gun carriage for transportation to Windsor. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Fife, and Dighton Probyn will walk behind the coffin as pall-bearers. After them will come the household, the tenants on the estate, the local clergy, the heads of the different departments of the domestic service, and the keepers. Then will follow the royal carriages containing the Princess of Wales, Prince George of Wales, the Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), the Duchess of Fife, the Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, the Duchess of Teck, and the Princess Victoria May.

The remains will be received at the Wolverton station by a guard of honor and the Mayor and corporation of Kings Lynn and the officers and brethren of the Philanthropic Lodge. At Windsor the body will be received by ten Princes related to the deceased Duke, among them being the Duke of Edinburg, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Henry of Battenburg, Prince Christian, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and Prince Albert of Wurtemburg.

A special train will leave Paddington to convey the royal mourners to Windsor together with the Prime Ministers and other Ministers and Ambassadors at the Court of St. James and some sixty specially invited mourners, who with the royal Princes will meet the body in the Queen's waiting-room, will walk as pallbearers near the remains, which will be escorted through the streets of Windsor to St. George's Chapel, where the Bishop of Rochester and the Dean of Windsor will officiate at the funeral rites, after which the body will be lowered into subterranean passage and conveyed to the royal vault under the Albert Chapel. The Princes and other mourners will leave the chapel immediately after the funeral.

The weather having changed and become milder it is now regarded as probable that the Queen will attend the funeral of the Duke of Clarence. The Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria and Princess Maude of Wales, Princess May of Teck, Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Fife, and Prince George of Wales have already arrived at Windsor for the purpose of attending the funeral.

American Colony Will Mourn for Clarence.

The Rev. Mr. Dorgan will conduct a service in memory of the Duke of Clarence in the English church tomorrow for the American colony.

SERVICES OVER THE CARDINAL.

Eulogy Will Be Delivered Tomorrow by the Bishop of Clifton.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The body of His Eminence, the late Cardinal Manning, was today inclosed in a coffin and removed in a plain hearse followed by one mourning carriage to Brompton Oratory. On its arrival the coffin was placed upon a catafalque under the dome, and matins, lauds, and the office for the dead were sung. Tomorrow the public will be admitted to pass before the coffin, but the face of the dead will not be exposed. Thursday the funeral service will take place and a solemn requiem high mass will be sung by the Bishop of Newport, after which a eulogy will be pronounced by Dr. Clifford, the Bishop of Clifton.

One thousand members of the League of the Cross will line the route along which the procession will pass from the entrance gates to the grave. Immediately after the funeral a chapter of the Archdiocese will assemble in the Archbishop's house at Westminster for the purpose of appointing a Vicar Capitular, who, after his appointment is confirmed by the Pope, will administer the ecclesiastical and temporal affairs of the diocese.

FIGURES TELL THE STORY.

The Influenza Causes Almost a Panic in England.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The returns of the Registrar-General tell a story of the ravages of the grip more eloquent than any amount of sensational newspaper description of the epidemic. The statistics cover thirty-three of the principal towns of the kingdom, containing a population of 10,185,736. They show that the mortality for the week just passed was 33 per 1,000, compared with 28.7 per 1,000 during the previous week. The increase in some towns seems incredible. In Brighton the death rate increased from 37.2 to 51.5, in London from 32.8 to 40, and in Portsmouth from 36 to 57. The number of deaths in London due primarily to influenza rose from 95 to 271, besides 63 due secondarily to that cause. The deaths in the metropolis from ordinary diseases of the respiratory organs rose to 1,248. There were only 1.3 hours of bright sunshine registered in London during the week.

All over the country a semi-panic prevails on account of the growth of the distressing and dangerous malady. In Birmingham the hospitals are filled to overflowing, and it was decided to make the best arrangement possible for the nursing of the patients at their homes.

John Hands, a citizen of Birmingham, who was delirious from the effects of the influenza, jumped from a window of his house today and received injuries from which he is dying.

ARE AMERICAN APPLES POISONOUS?

Absurd Charge That They Are Covered with Arsenic.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The *Horticultural Times* renews its attack upon American apples, charging more savagely than before that they are poisoned with arsenic. After reiterating its previous claims it says:

"The three best sorts of apples as regards quality that are put upon the English markets are those raised at home, in Tasmania, and by American growers.

"Our own take the lead, and the others follow in the order assigned.

"Now, if we compare the three together, we find a delicate tint about the American fruit which is not to be found upon either of the others. Again, if an American apple, before it has been handled in the barrel as it comes first to hand from the vessel, is carefully rubbed with the finger, it will be seen that a fine delicate powder in most cases is removed. This is arsenic adhering to the skin, and if the fruit be eaten at all, it should certainly be wiped first with a cloth.

"We assert that the delicate, unnatural tint referred to is produced by arsenic which is absorbed through the skin.

The matter has been brought before the notice both of the President of the Agricultural Department and the President of the Board of Trade.

Rudyard Kipling Married.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the well-known story-writer, was married yesterday to Miss Balestier, sister of the young American novelist, Wolcott Balestier, who died recently at Dresden from typhoid-fever.

The marriage, which was a quiet one, owing to the death of Mr. Balestier, took place in All-Souls' Church in Portland place.

Gladstone on Balfour's Irish Policy.

Mr. Gladstone, writing to the Liberal candidate for Rossendale, Northeast Lancashire, the constituency formerly represented by the Marquis of Hartington (now the Duke of Devonshire), says: "The present government has done more than any other government to alienate the Irish from the British people by dishonoring the name of law and order and by making them a pretext for trampling on liberty."

Irish Land Agent Assaulted.

A land agent named Perry, while driving to mass at Tulla, in County Clare, was attacked by four armed men, who shot him through the thighs and killed his horse. It is feared that Perry will die. His assailants escaped.

Severe Snow-Storm in Spain.

A snow-storm in Spain has put a stop to railroad and telegraphic communication with France.

WURTEMBURG IN HIGH FAVOR.

King William Much Pleased with Evidence of Its Loyalty.

BERLIN, Jan. 19.—The Kaiser is said to be highly gratified by the many evidences of loyalty to the empire shown by the new King of Wurtemburg. King William welcomes every suggestion of the Emperor looking toward a "Prussianizing" of the government, and of the army of Wurtemburg, and the Emperor is said to have frequently expressed his appreciation of this course and to have contrasted it favorably with the separatist attitude maintained by the King of Bavaria and the Grand Dukes of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Schwerin.

Factory and Watchman Burned.

The extensive furniture works of Ernest Born in Madgeburg have been destroyed by fire. A watchman was burned to death in the conflagration.

Drowned While Sleighing.

While a party of young people were sleighing at Fischhausen today one of the vehicles broke through the ice in crossing a stream and four boys were drowned.

The Czar Feared Assassination.

The Cologne *Gazette* has a dispatch from Moscow, saying that the Czar refrained from going to St. Petersburg to bless the waters of the Neva on the advice of government officials, who were in fear of a plot to assassinate the Czar.

SEARCHING FOR THE UNFORTUNATES.

Seventy-three Bodies Recovered from the River Kura—Revolt Reported in Persia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 19.—The search for the remains of the unfortunate persons who met their death in the terrible catastrophe which occurred at Tiflis yesterday on the occasion of the ceremony of the blessing of the waters of the River Kura has been rapidly continued since the accident happened. The water has been carefully searched in the vicinity of the spot where the struggling mass of humanity tumbled into the river when the temporary bridge over which the procession was passing gave way beneath the weight of the great crowd and went crashing with its living burden into the stream. The remains of seventy-three persons have been taken from the water, but the bodies of unfortunates are still lying at the bottom of the river.

Revolt Reported in Persia.

A Tiflis paper reports that there has been fighting at Kallasdash arising from a revolt fomented by Persian priests on the tobacco question, and that reinforcements are needed from Teheran to suppress the movement, the local troops having been defeated by the insurgents. In this engagement it is said that eight soldiers and 200 rebels were killed and more than 100 wounded.

Cannot See the People Starve.

The male inhabitants of Chelabinsk are leaving by hundreds to avoid seeing their families starve to death. The unburied carcasses of horses and cattle lie in every direction, together with human bodies. The only food left is dry mixed herbs. A traveler from that locality says that hardly anybody appeared to have partaken of food for three days before his visit and that all were expecting death. The whole village took the last sacrament together.

FOR THE VICTORIA NYANZA.

The German Expedition Under Borchert About to Make a Start.

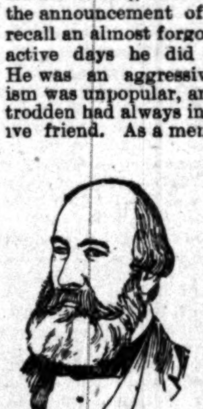
ZANZIBAR, Jan. 19.—The German expedition under the command of Herr Oscar Borchert is about to start for the Victoria Nyanza, taking with it the sections of the steamer Hermann von Wissman. Herr Borchert was formerly commander of Dr. Peters' Emin relief expedition, but had not proceeded 100 miles from the coast before he was attacked by fever and compelled to return.

The present expedition is composed of between 5,000 and 6,000 men, including shipbuilders, dock-builders, and other mechanics, who will construct a dock-yard and docks on the shores of the lake and will put together and launch the steamer.

The German East African company will advance 400,000 marks to construct the tracks, and also the further sum of 80,000 marks to be devoted to the construction of roads. Both these amounts will be drawn from the fund of the anti-slavery lottery in Berlin.

Peter Alfred Taylor.

Pall Mall Gazette: Mr. Peter Alfred Taylor had so long retired from public life that the announcement of his death Dec. 21 will recall an almost forgotten name. But in his active days he did splendid public service. He was an aggressive radical when radicalism was unpopular, and the weak and downtrodden had always in him an ardent and active friend. As a member of the Anti-Corn Law League, a defender of Mazzini, a champion of the Northern States during the American civil war, a determined opponent of the game laws, compulsory vaccination, and grants to royalty, he did much to stir up public feeling on these subjects; and when after a Parliamentary career of twenty-two years he retired owing to ill-health the cause of reform lost an honest and outspoken champion. Mr. Taylor was wealthy, but gave liberally, and he deserves to be held in grateful remembrance as a man who, singularly sincere, unselfish, and of earnest purpose, did much in the public weal.



THE LATE MR. P. A. TAYLOR.

The Policy of Egypt Remains Unchanged.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CAIRO, Jan. 19.—Mustapha Fehmi Pasha, the Premier of Egypt, in an interview today, said: "His Highness the Khedive has created a most favorable impression both upon myself and my colleagues. As regards the future policy of the government, it will continue the same as in late years, for the Khedive has decided to make no change in his Ministers or in his surrounding generally, except that some of the palace officials who have outlived their capacity for useful services will shortly be required to make way for younger and more active men. This is, however, purely a personal matter and is quite unconnected with political or administrative motives."

An improvement is reported in the condition of Mukhtar Pasha's health.

CAIRO, Jan. 19.—The Khedive has refused to accept the resignation of the Ministers recently tendered. The young ruler expressed his satisfaction with the Ministers and with the measures they had taken during his absence. He declares that he will continue to repose in them the same confidence shown by his deceased father.

The Pope Has the Influenza.

ROME, Jan. 19—Evening.—It has just been announced that the Pope is suffering from an attack of influenza. The report has created considerable apprehension owing to the extreme age of his Holiness, but Dr. Ceccarelli, his private physician, says that there is no immediate cause for anxiety.

In the Chamber of Deputies a motion offered by ex-Premier Crispi to reduce the duration of the zollverein to six years was rejected by a vote of 174 to 49.

From Jan. 1, 1891, to Nov. 30 the imports into Italy amounted to 126,000,000 lire ($25,000,000) less than for the same period in 1890. The exports were 41,000,000 lire ($4,000,000) more. In the same period of 1890 the imports were 400,000,000 lire ($80,000,000) in excess of the exports, while in 1891 they were but 230,000,000 ($46,000,000) in excess.

Fighting Over Political Differences.

BUDA PESTH, Jan. 19.—A political meeting was held in a small town in the southwestern part of Hungary Sunday which in a short time degenerated into a free fight, which resulted in the death of two of the participants. At Kispatak yesterday a row broke out at a meeting there, and for a time it seemed as though a large number of the fighters would be killed. The police interfered, and when quiet was restored two men were dead and five were seriously wounded. At Katsban, a city of about 21,000 inhabitants, a mob made an attack upon a Jewish church and completely wrecked it. Several persons were wounded by bullets.

To Reconsider the Treaty.

MADRID, Jan. 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies today Señor Camozo attacked the government for concluding the treaty of commerce with the United States. He followed up his arraignment of the government with a demand for the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry to reconsider the treaty. In response the Minister of Foreign Affairs defended the treaty, but agreed to the appointment of the desired committee.

American Ship's Cook Runs Amuck.

HAVANA, Jan. 19.—In a quarrel between sailors of the Italian bark Laura and the cook of the American schooner Rebecca T. Moulton, from Pensacola, the cook shot and dangerously wounded one of the Italians. Then turning on Mr. Meller, the mate of his own ship, who tried to arrest him, the cook severely wounded him also. He was finally overpowered and taken to jail.

Russian Prison System to Be Changed.

ODESSA, Jan. 19.—The government proposes to introduce the hard labor system in Russian prisons, by which it is hoped to better the condition of prisoners demoralized by laziness and herding together.

The Commercial Treaties Are Adopted.

VIENNA, Jan. 19.—The Lower House of the Reichsrath today adopted the commercial treaties with Germany, Belgium, and Switzerland by a vote of 254 to 42, and the treaty with Italy by a vote of 211 to 88.

Censorship of the Press in Germany.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 19.—The *Zeitung* of this city has been confiscated for publishing an immoral article on Guy de Maupassant, the famous French writer who recently became insane.

The Troublesome Bashaw Deposed.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 19.—The Sultan of Morocco has deposed a Bashaw whose exactions had caused the revolt. It is believed now that all troubles are over.

Earthquake in Greece.

ATHENS, Jan. 19.—Shocks of earthquake have been felt on the Island of Zante and in various districts of the Peloponnesus. No damage is reported.

The General of the Jesuits Is Dead.

ROME, Jan. 19.—The Rev. Father Anderledy, the Jesuit General, who was yesterday announced to be dying, is dead.

Bank Directors in Trouble.

LISBON, Jan. 19.—Three more Banco Cusitano directors have been arrested.

Cable Flashes.

The steamship Canada sailed from Bermuda for Barbadoes yesterday afternoon with the mails to join the West Indian squadron.

The French customs statistics show that the aggregate business of France with foreign countries was greater in 1891 than in 1890. There was a slight decrease in the exports and a considerable increase in the imports.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the late Duke of Clarence and Avondale the Cotton Exchange of Liverpool will be closed at noon Wednesday, at which hour the funeral of the Duke will take place at Windsor Castle.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Standard* says that the Hoskiers are heading a syndicate in Paris which is still trying to negotiate the Russian loan. The Rothschilds, the correspondent adds, will not take part in this financial scheme.

The British brig Wallington, bound from Portsmouth, was caught in the gale which prevailed Sunday and struck a wrecked steamer with such violence that its whole side was crushed in and it filled and sank. Two of the crew went down with the vessel. The other six men aboard were picked up by boats from other vessels.

GLORIFYING THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

Hon. Charles O'Ferrall's Address at the Lee Birthday Meeting—His Work.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Lee's 84th birthday was celebrated here today under the inconvenience of pouring rain. The Hon. Charles T. O'Ferrall, Chairman of the Elections Committee of the Federal House of Representatives, was the orator of the meeting, which took place at 8 o'clock tonight in the State Capitol.

"More than twenty-one years," said he, "have passed since his soldier and patriot spirit winged its flight to meet a soldier's and a patriot's God; but his name has grown brighter, more honored, and more beloved as these years have run their cycles. Our own Northland, whose Gettysburg felt his blows and whose sons felt his steel, reverence it, while in this Southland of ours it is sacred all the day long and all the year round. We failed to maintain our confederation as a separate and distinct nation, and thus far we stood in the gloom of defeat. While I would not for a moment disparage the valor of the Federal soldiers, in all that goes to make up glory and fame to mark the courage and heroism of a people, brighten the skies of military renown, and display superb and transcendent manhood, the Southern soldiers were the victors.

"The South had only a white population of 500,000, as against white population in the North of more than 20,000,000 and recruits from every country of the habitable globe. Yet victory after victory perched upon our banners, and not only did we defend ourselves on our own soil, but three times did we invade the enemies' country and three times did we thunder at the gates of their National Capital, and their President was ready to flee for his liberty."

He appealed to the impartial historian in the light of these facts to tell him upon whose brow he would place the amaranthine wreath of immortal fame. He said:

"No impartial historian has yet dipped his pen in the ink of truth, but the pension records at Washington disclose the truth, and in blazing words we read it. It is said that there are not more than 200,000 Confederate soldiers living in all the States.

"How many Federal soldiers are drawing pensions? Let the pension rolls speak; listen, 250,158. How many are seeking to have their names enrolled? Let the pension rolls speak; not less than 500,000. How many Federal soldiers are living? Give ear that ye may hear, 1,208,707, according to the last report of the Commissioner of Pensions. In the Councils of the Nation Southern representatives sit the peers at least in character, manhood, and ability of the representatives of the North, East, and West, Confederate soldiers are there; and today, sitting in the high and exalted position of Speaker of the House of Representatives, is one who was a boy Lieutenant in the old Fourth Virginia Infantry. The able, wise, sagacious, and cool Crisp, beloved by Virginia no less than by Georgia.

"Vigilance, eternal vigilance constitutes our only party. We have risen to stupendous heights in a national sense, but we will descend faster than we have climed if the principles which lie at the foundation of our Union are not maintained and the Constitution is not preserved in his entirety. The reserved rights of the States, local self-government, free and untrammeled elections, the right of the people to govern themselves and elect their own rulers and lawgivers, and the right of every man to reap and garner whatsoever he soweth without being tolled except for the support of the National Government economically administered must be preserved." He then urged his comrades never to be ashamed in the face of God or man to proclaim that they were Confederate soldiers.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLING ITS FUNDS.

Ex-Treasurer of the Bay State League Is Placed Under Arrest.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—A. N. Doe, ex-Treasurer of the Bay State League, was placed under arrest this morning for the alleged embezzlement of $15,616 from the funds of that order. The Bay State League is at present in the hands of a receiver—C. K. Fay. Doe was located this forenoon at the office of the People's Endowment League, No. 179 Tremont street, of which order he is also an officer. Doe claims not to have taken the money. The Bay State League was the biggest one of the fraternal orders and had over 22,000 members. Doe was arraigned in the Municipal Court this morning and held in $10,000.

No Trouble at Coal Creek.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The report from Nashville today saying that 2,000 miners were firing on the troops in the block houses at Coal Creek this morning was a mistake. There has been no disturbance among the miners up to 12 o'clock tonight.

POINTING TO PALMER.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS MAY WANT HIM FOR PRESIDENT.

Probability That the State Convention Will Be Asked to Indorse Him—Iowa's Activity for Boies Alarming the Neighbors of the General—The Hill-Cleveland Fight in New York Brings Westerners to the Front—Republican State Convention in Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The probabilities are that the next Democratic State convention in Illinois will be confronted with a proposition to indorse John M. Palmer as a Presidential candidate. The talk about the matter began during the campaign for the Speakership and intensified when the General came to Washington. For a time it remained in abeyance because the Democrats of the Illinois delegation were not agreed on any given proposition and on any but good terms with each other. As some of the open quarrels seem to have died out the Palmer boom is getting under some headway once more.

The Iowa Democrats, recognizing the existence of the Hill-Cleveland fight in New York and the faint prospect of its adjustment, are getting ready to shout for Boies. Their example is contagious and the Illinois Democrats have caught the infectious disease of a "favorite son." Every few days some distinguished Illinoisan comes down here and after making a tour of the Capitol building and the whispering gallery is heard to query: "Don't you think its about time Illinois brought out Palmer? Has he not as good a chance as anybody, considering the row up in New York?"

This species of talk is increasing. The proposition will be the provocation for an acrimonious fight and the revival of the bitterness occasioned by Mr. Springer's campaign for the Speakership. In this affair Gen. Palmer supported his townsman, Mr. Springer. No one seemed to know whom the General favored as second choice. He said to the Mills men that the gentleman from Texas was the embodiment and exponent of the tariff and he talked sweetly to the Crisp folks. The Mills element in the delegation does not enthuse over the mention of Gen. Palmer as a Presidential candidate. Some of the members of the State Central committee have been known to indorse the project in the most enthusiastic manner.

The latest advices as to the Governorship warrant the statement that John P. Altgeld of Chicago no longer says he cannot possibly accept the nomination. One gentleman says he has definite information that Judge Altgeld not only gives his candidacy a tacit approval, but will before long begin an open campaign for the nomination. All of which will not be conducive to the piece of mind of some other Democrats whose names have been mentioned in the same connection.

GORMAN IS PROMPTLY RE-ELECTED.

Maryland Legislature Then Takes One Ballot for Eastern Shore Senator.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Arthur P. Gorman was promptly reëlected United States Senator today, and the Senate and House then each took one ballot for a Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Wilson. In the balloting for Gorman the Republicans voted for the Hon. Lloyd Lowndes. The vote in the Senate for the Eastern Shore Senator stood:

Jackson	3	Smith	4
Waters	2	Wirt	5
Pearce	3	Russum (Rep.)	2

In the House the vote stood:

Jackson	13	Wirt	10
Gibson	7	Brown	9
Pearce	8	McLane	16
Smith	3	Scattering	4

Fifty-nine votes are necessary to a choice in joint convention. One of ex-Gov. Jackson's supporters tried to force the House to take another ballot, but his motion was ruled out of order, it being against the law. It now looks as though a caucus would be necessary to settle the fight between the Eastern Shore aspirants. The entire Baltimore City delegation in the House voted for the Hon. Robert M. McLane. This vote is understood to be only complimentary, and the city members stand ready to wheel into line for Jackson or Gibson when Gorman gives the word. McLane is not in the fight. His name has never been mentioned. He is not an Eastern Shore man, but he could be taken up as a dark horse should the managers be unable to settle the fight among the Eastern Shore candidates. Jackson developed the strength expected of him, and the small vote given Gibson is a favorable sign of his ultimate success. In fact the first ballot shows that the managers are attempting to carry out the program as outlined by Gorman, which is to give all the candidates a show in the beginning and then kill them off one by one and elect Gibson.

REPUBLICANS IN LOUISIANA.

Platform Adopted, State Officers Nominated, and National Delegates Chosen.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The anti-Warmoth Republican convention met today. The platform favors an honest ballot and a fair count, declares it essential to the continuance of the government that the fifteenth amendment should be enforced, denounces the Democratic party which has maintained itself by violence and fraud, protests against political intimidation and the murders which have so long disgraced the State, favors liberal appropriations for the public schools, indorses the present levee system and the sugar bounty, commends the wise and statesmanlike administration of Benjamin Harrison, recommends the delegates from this convention to support the renomination of Harrison, denounces trusts and monopolies, and opposes the Louisiana lottery and the revenue amendment and any scheme that proposes to legalize gambling. The Committee on Nomination reported the following ticket: Governor, A. H. Leonard of Caddo; Lieutenant-Governor, H. D. Coleman of Orleans; Secretary of State, T. Voisin of St. John; Treasurer, G. B. Darrall of St. Mary; Auditor, Charles A. Fontelieu of Iberia; Attorney-General, Judge John Yoest of Pointe Coupée; Superintendent of Public Education, Louis A. Martinet. Voisin and Martinet are colored. Ex-Gov. William Pitt Kellogg, Andrew Hero, J. M. Vance, and R. F. Guichaud are appointed at large to the national convention.

MISSISSIPPI SENATORS RE-ELECTED.

George and Walthall Returned by Overwhelming Majorities.

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Senators George and Walthall have been returned to their places in the United States Senate by large majorities. George received 101 votes, his opponent, Barksdale, 56. Walthall received 135 votes, his opponent, Clarke Lewis, 21. These victories amounts to sounding the deathknell to the Alliance in this State, as that was the only issue in the canvass. Ex Gov. Alcorn received one complimentary vote from a colored member.

Cleveland Wins in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA Pa., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The Democrats in Philadelphia today elected their delegates to the State convention, which will choose the national delegates. There are double sets of State delegates, one for the Harrity adherents who fight under the Cleveland banner, and another for the adherents of Congressman McAleer, who is engineering the Hill boom in the State. In four of the five districts of the city the Cleveland people win, which will give him eight out of the ten delegates from this city. The fight here will be followed by similar contests in various parts of the State.

Longenecker for Governor.

ROBINSON, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The *Argus* of this city will tomorrow contain an article presenting the name of Judge J. M. Longenecker of Chicago for the Republican nomination for Governor.

An Anti-Smoke Law Unconstitutional.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The State Supreme Court today declared the law prescribing a penalty for the smoke nuisance unconstitutional. The court says: "The statute is leveled against the nuisance occasioned by dense smoke. It can make no particular difference in what business the owners or occupants of the buildings in which such smoke is produced are engaged. We are obliged to hold that the distinction or classification attempted to be made is untenable. For these reasons we hold the act invalid."

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Royal Baking Powder leavens the food most perfectly by purely mechanical means without changing or impairing any of the elements of the flour. Thus the hot roll and muffin and the delicious hot griddle-cakes raised by the Royal Baking Powder are made as wholesome and digestible as warm soup, meat, or any other food.

STAGE IS A GREAT SURPRISE.

The Scotch Cycler Seems to Have Staying Qualities.

The six-day bicycle race continues to draw large crowds day and night to Battery D. George L. Barrett and F. Ed Spooner started the men on their journey again yesterday afternoon, all the contestants reappearing on the track. Robb only went a few miles and dropped out again. Schock, although hopelessly beaten, stuck to his work gamely until 5 o'clock, when he quit for good, a badly used up and beaten man.

The race had already narrowed down to Ashinger, Wood, Stage, and Lamb. The latter was in good form and made up some ground, but Stage, the Scotchman, produced the surprise of the day. He has never sat eight hours on a wheel, and it was thought he would grow sore and tired, but with steady spurts he moved up slowly on Ashinger and Wood and was soon on level terms with them. The three fought hard for supremacy, and the strain was too much for Wood. His legs cramped and his stomach began to trouble him. He was compelled to dismount, and lost enough ground to practically drop him out of the race. This left Stage and Ashinger tied, with Lamb only a few laps behind. Thus they raced during the rest of the evening. Neither could shake the other off, and it begins to look as though the race would be a desperate one to the close.

O'Flanagan came on during the evening and set the pace for a time, cutting out lively work, but the men behind him clung to him tenaciously.

The score at the close was:

	Miles.	Laps.
Stage	261	8
O'Flanagan	127	1
Ashinger	261	8
Lamb	261	..
Shock	151	2
Robb	27	1
Wood	225	1

Special three-mile race—R. Howell first, A. Robb second. Time, 9:10.

Four Favorites Win Races.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—All the conditions were against enjoyable racing today, the weather being nearly the coldest of the season. Then it rained all the afternoon and the track was as bad as bad could be. There were eight scratches, but for all that those remaining in left the fields reasonably large. The favorites made a clean sweep of it, two of the winners showing form anything but consistent. Exclusion started the other day and was beaten forty yards. In about the same kind of company today she won in a walk. Tom Stevens made a sorry exhibition Thursday, Freeman being sharply criticised for his peculiar riding and afterwards warned by the judges. Today Stevens won in a gallop. Sid Berry arrived from Lexington with a string of nine, including the once noted Prince Fonso. The Prince has seen his best racing days, as his wind is affected. It is expected, though, that he will be able to win sprinting races here. Eleven horses arrived from St. Louis, all selling platers.

Seven started in the opening dash, five furlongs, with Miracle (Freeman), at 7 to 5; Gaylord (Leary), 2 to 1; Little Baltic (Clayton), 6 to 1. Miracle led from start to finish and won in a gallop by three lengths. Little Baltic two lengths before Whittier, the others strung out. Time, 1:09.

A spin of five and a half furlongs followed with eight starters, and Exclusion (Perry), 8 to 5; Trixy Gardner (Ransom) and Prince William (Carr), 3 to 1 each; Red Prince (Clayton), 8 to 1. Exclusion made a runaway race of it and romped in the easiest of winners. Trixy Gardner beat Red Prince two lengths for the place. Time, 1:14.

With seven starters in the six-furlong dash Tom Stevens (Magee) was 6 to 5; One Dime (Perry), 8 to 5; Nettie Kent (Clayton), 7 to 1. Nettie led by three lengths for half the journey, when she began to tire, and Tom Stevens soon took the lead and won easily, One Dime two lengths before Nettie Kent. Time, 1:21.

The last race was a handicap at seven furlongs, and of the five starters Pat Conley (Williams) was 6 to 5. The Simons pair coupled, First Lap (Clayton), and J. T. (Regan), 8 to 5; Mary Mac (Keith) 2 to 1. Pat Conley led the entire journey, and won somewhat handily by nearly two lengths from First Lap, Mary Mac four lengths away. Time, 1:39.

Another Raid on Guttenberg.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The Law and Order League of Hudson County made another descent today upon the gamblers at the Guttenberg race-track. Nine bookmakers were arrested. The arrests were made after the close of the first race, when the betting ring was crowded. The nine bookmakers arrested at the track were E. J. Corne, better known as "Bismarck," M. Goodwin of the Marion club, P. J. Shannon of the St. John's club, J. Fernandez of the Locust club, J. Coomsman of the Empire club, John Mulhaney of the Hanover club, J. Snow of the Crescent club, J. Vreeland of the Lexington club, and John Jacobs of the Friendship club. These nine were admitted to bail in $200 each, and in two minutes were back in the ring laying the odds.

Washington Park Entries.

California contributed its mite yesterday to the Washington Park entry list. The stables entered were: Theodore Winters, Maltese Villa, L. U. Shippee, W. F. Smith, Reed, I. L. Ramsdell, F. L. Whitmore, G. E. Harrison, M. Daly, and S. S. Brown. All these are from the coast. Capt. Sam Brown entered his good mare Senorita, while among the others entered were that useful little horse Homer, the sensational Zaldivar, Ludowic, Take Notice, and others. The total foots up 949, divided as follows: Wheeler, 129; Great Western, 85; Oakwood, 121; Boulevard, 113; Maiden, 90; Dearborn, 94; Lake View, 137; and Quickstep, 180.

Highlawn Farm Trotters Sold.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The total amount realized at the sale of Highlawn Farm trotting stock today was $50,240, fifty-five animals being disposed of. The best prices were: Irene, 2:23¼, black mare, 7 years, by Alcantara, to Charles Ridgely, Springfield, Ill., $4,200; Coranza, ch. m., 8, by Bostwick's Almont Jr., William Simpson, New York, $2,600; Admiration, b. m., by Administrator, H. S. Henry, Morrisville, Pa., $1,700; black colt by Alfonso Dainty, H. W. Phelps, Minneapolis, $1,300; Eastern Medium, 2:32¼, by Happy Medium, A. H. Vaughan, Paterson, N. J., $1,025.

Illinois Valley Trotting Dates.

OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The representatives of the Illinois Valley trotting circuit held a meeting here today and selected the following dates for the circuit's summer races: Streator, July 26, 27, 28, 29; Ottawa, Aug. 2, 3, 4, 5; Joliet, Aug. 9, 10, 11, 12. The program will be the same as last season, but the purses will be larger. Ottawa will hold a spring meeting the first week in June.

Pfeffer and Williams Returning.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—George Williams and Fred Pfeffer left for Chicago tonight. The latter will return in a few days and assume charge of his saloon, which has been closed for repairs. Pfeffer as well as Williams is confident that the Chicago end of the deal can be arranged satisfactorily, and in that event the second baseman will be a member of the Louisville club. He says it is play ball here or nowhere, and if the league does not give its consent to the transfer he will retire from the ball field and devote all of his time to his business.

The White-Hogan Contest.

Tomorrow night at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, Tommy White and Tommy Hogan of St. Paul will spar eight rounds with small gloves. One of the features of the preliminaries will be a set-to between two heavyweight French amateurs whose awkwardness makes their exhibition a burlesque. The best local talent will appear.

Five Athletic Directors Resign.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The announcement that five of the Board of Governors of the Manhattan Athletic club had resigned was made today. These are Lawrence Wells, Edwin Gould, S. B. Beecher, E. T. Bigelow, and James J. Coogan. It is said they resigned because they didn't care to be held responsible for the debts of the club.

DECISION AGAINST BERTHA.

End of a Strange Case Involving an Estate in Judge Kohlsaat's Court.

"It is a cold and hard decision and against my sympathies," said Judge Kohlsaat, "but I must carry out my judgment of the law and find that Bertha Frankie is not the daughter of Mrs. Josephine Stege, nor entitled to any part of her estate. You may take an appeal to the Circuit Court, and should a jury of twelve men find that she is the daughter of the dead woman it will please this court."

In this way was decided the remarkable contest over the estate of Mrs. Stege, which involves a peculiar story. A few months after her marriage to Albert Stege Mrs. Stege died, May 22 last, leaving an estate valued at $20,000, and which is chiefly in realty on Milwaukee avenue and Tell place. Mr. Stege was appointed administrator, and then Mrs. Bertha Frankie came forward and first advanced the claim that she was an adopted daughter. Failing to prove this she contended she was the lawful daughter, and then advanced the claim that she was an illegitimate daughter, according to Attorneys O'Donnell and Coghlan, who represented Stege.

The proof, however, tended to show that Bertha was taken from an orphan asylum when about 2 years of age and always lived with Josephine and Fred Kuhn until she was married to Frankie. Mr. Kuhn died and Josephine married Stege.

Because Bertha had lived with the dead woman for eighteen years and had always been treated like her own child the Judge thought it a hardship to deprive her of the property in favor of a man to whom she was married but a few months.

STRAW BOARD FIGHT DECLARED OFF.

Advance of $10 Per Ton Made by the Trust and Independent Company.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The fight of the American Strawboard company against the independent concerns that refused to go into the trust has come to an end. Prices have been raised from $30 to $40 a ton for No. 1 board, which is standard, and about the same per cent of increase—$10 per ton—on other grades of strawboard. The American company includes about twenty mills, with a capacity of 350 tons a day, and is capitalized at $6,000,000. The Independent company comprises a dozen mills. Their output is 260 tons a day. Enough smaller mills are engaged in the manufacture to run the product up to 250,000 tons annually. C. W. Baxter, who represents the Independent company, said today: "The American found it harmed itself rather than us by cutting prices, and so put them up where there will be a legitimate profit. We are glad to follow. There has been an agreement between us, but no consolidation or trust."

JOBBERS IN AMERICAN WATCHES.

Conference Committee with the Manufacturers' Association Appointed.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The National Association of Jobbers in American Watch Cases met this morning in the banquet hall of the Equitable Building and appointed a committee to confer with the American Watch Case Manufacturers' Association. The former association handles the goods made by the latter and the conference is to fix the terms on which the business is to be done during the ensuing year. The committee of jobbers consists of M. J. Lissauer, E. S. Smith, H. H. Butts, S. F. Myers, D. Untermeyer, and N. H. White of this city, A. Paul and D. Percival of Boston, Otto Heeron of Pittsburg, S. W. Flershem and C. H. Knights of Chicago, A. S. Schwab of Cincinnati, and August Hartzehorn of St. Louis. An adjournment was taken until tomorrow.

Will Accommodate the Olympic Club.

Billy Myer and Alf Kennedy spent yesterday in the city trying to find out by extensive telegraphing whether McAuliffe had posted a forfeit for a fight or not. They failed to secure the information wanted, and Kennedy went home last night, but will be back again today. He thought until March 2 a short time to train, but the Olympic club had treated him kindly and he was willing to strain a point to help it. He will make the match for McAuliffe for a purse of $10,000 and a side bet of $5,000. Billy does not relish the idea of going right back into hard training, but he too will try to accommodate the Olympic club.

Intelligent Suffrage.

Only citizens who can read and write are allowed to vote in Bolivia.

THE "Gold" AND "Silver" SHIRTS ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST

MANDEL BROTHERS SELL THEM.

BOILER REPAIRING
AT CLOSE PRICES
UNDER EXPERT SUPERINTENDENCE.
Also solicit privilege furnishing estimates on high grade boilers of all descriptions, heavy tank work, &c.
PORTER BOILER MNFG. CO.,
OFFICE 953 ROOKERY.
Works at South Chicago. Telephone 3368

CHILE'S NAVY IS OFF.

TO DISPUTE THE PASSAGE OF THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

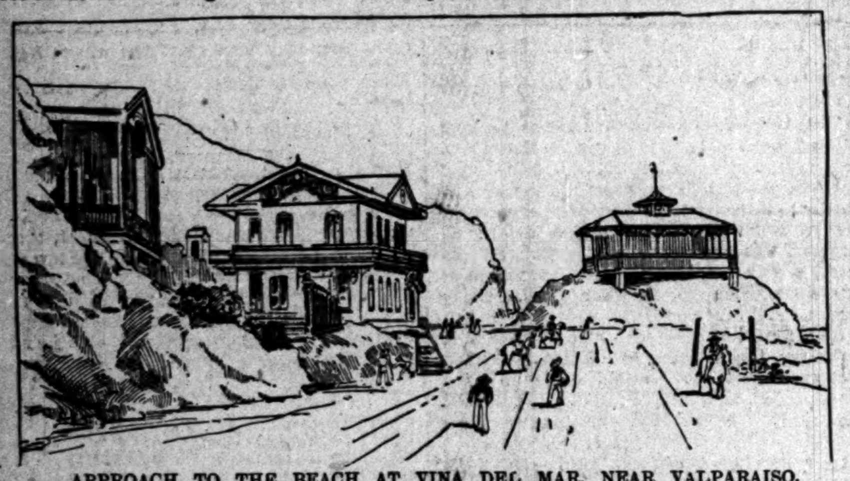
Torpedo-Boat Condell Is Waiting for News of Any Later Developments at the End of the Telegraph Line—Cabinet Considers the Message of the President—Rushing Naval Preparations at All Points—Many Ships Are Ready for Action.

[*Continued from first page.*]

Secretary of State has kept the resources of diplomacy open to Chile. They are still open. If any sort of an explanation comes up to the last moment it will be sent to Congress along with the correspondence. But the Chileans understand fully that the transmission of the special message to Congress ends the diplomatic waiting on the part of the United States, and they expect simultaneously with it to be notified by Minister Egan that his government has directed him to withdraw and break off diplomatic relations. The next step is war or arbitration.

Viewed by a Cabinet Officer.

How the outlook is viewed by those who know all the facts can be judged by a talk THE TRIBUNE correspondent had with a member of the Cabinet tonight. He said: "I sincerely wish the peace rumors this morning had had some foundation in fact. You know the United States has not declared war yet, nor has President Harrison recommended such a declaration to Congress. Every diplomatic means is being exhausted to secure a peaceful and honorable settlement of the whole controversy, and if Chile should take advantage of the delay and make some satisfactory statement which could go to Congress when the President transmits the correspondence she would be given full credit as an earnest of her desire to make proper reparation. But we get nothing which would justify us in predicting that she will do this. There was no proposition for apology or reparation from her laid before the Cabinet today. Everything was general and indefinite. I have all along been of the opinion that at the last moment she would make some representation which would be acceptable to the United States. But it has got to come mighty quick now."



APPROACH TO THE BEACH AT VINA DEL MAR, NEAR VALPARAISO.

From a confidential source it is learned that the reports of an apology and explanation from Chile grew out of statements made on behalf of the Chilean Government regarding the refugees. It is understood that Minister Montt laid before Secretary Blaine a long message from Foreign Minister Pereira, explaining that his action in declining to give safe conduct to the refugees from the Yorktown on board some merchant vessel had not been understood. According to this statement the Montt Government n Santiago was officially ignorant even that the refugees had left the legation and been escorted on board the Yorktown by the American, Spanish, and Italian Ministers.

Warning to the Refugees Friendly.

This is all true enough, but the Montt Government knew what was being done, and had taken the pains to see that no harm came to the refugees, for both the United States and Spain had given their ultimatum that the refugees were to be treated as citizens of these countries, and that the Chilean authorities would be held responsible for their safety. But according to the explanation of Foreign Minister Pereira the Chilean courts had a claim on the refugees, though the government, as such, had none. If they had landed at any Chilean port they would have been liable to arrest under orders of the courts, and the complications would have been increased, because the Chilean Government would have either had to release them or else would have had trouble with the United States.

So a friendly warning was given that inasmuch as the refugees if put on board a merchant vessel might land in some Chilean port, it would be better for them not to take their departure in such a way. If the Chilean version may be accepted the Montt Government really wanted the refugees to be sure of getting away and took the means it thought best to insure their flight in safety. Regarding the alleged action of Minister Pereira in making a grievance of Commander Evans' saluting the Spanish Minister, it is claimed that this is absurd and that Pereira himself denies any complaint on that score.

Statements Do Not Agree.

This semi-official explanation to the Secretary of State is, of course, verbal, as the Montt Government for its own safety could not commit such a statement to writing. It is taken by the administration in Washington for what it is worth. It does not agree with the cablegrams from Commander Evans, whose statement is given full credence by the navy authorities. Nor does the semi-official explanation of Minister Montt agree with the accounts cabled from Valparaiso that the Montt Cabinet changed front on the refugee question because it did not dare stand out against the mob sentiment, which is still demanding the blood of the Balmacedists. The cablegrams since received from Commander Evans all indicate an excited and ugly feeling still existing in Valparaiso. He evidently thinks that it would be giving up their lives if the refugees were not assured of the full protection of the United States Navy.

A message received from Commander Evans before he got his orders to keep the refugees on board the Yorktown until he could land them at some port outside of Chile intimated that it might be desirable to place them on board a merchant vessel and then see to it that no Chilean cruiser overhauled that vessel, but the wiser course would probably be to keep the refugees on the Yorktown until that ship can leave the Valparaiso harbor and take them to some port of safety. This may not be until some of Admiral Walker's fleet get through the Straits of Magellan and steam up the Chilean coast. There is no present intention in the Navy Department of ordering the Boston down to Callao to replace the Yorktown. Commander Evans is the kind of a man the navy people like to see on deck when there is an emergency and American interests need vigorous championship.

Did Not Talk of Arbitration.

There was no discussion of arbitration in the Cabinet meeting today. There was no occasion for it. So long as the United States has no definite answer from Chile it assuredly cannot discuss arbitration. Nor can it do so so long as ex-Minister Matta's offensive utterances are not disavowed. There is no question of fact about those utterances. They were a deliberate insult to the United States by their offensive tone as well as their implication that the President and Secretary of the Navy were lying. They were spread before the whole world by Matta's circular to the Chilean Legations in Europe. All that has been received in the way of explanation is the statement that Matta issued the circular without its having been approved by the provisional government.

If this were true the authorities in Washington are utterly unable to understand why the present government should hesitate and equivocate in formally disavowing the sentiments put forth by Matta in his official capacity as Foreign Minister. It was the knowledge of the unsatisfactory attitude of the Santiago Cabinet regarding this matter which reached THE TRIBUNE some time ago that caused the doubts to be expressed whether President Montt and his advisers were acting in good faith in any of their professions.

Matta's Letter Not All.

Should a satisfactory apology be made for the Matta affront there would still be a long way to arbitration. The issue of fact between the officers and sailors of the Baltimore and the local authorities of Valparaiso might form the basis for arbitrating the question of indemnity, but even then there must be some preliminary expressions of regret from the Chilean Government. Minister Montt is really getting frantic over the situation. In spite of all that may be said he and his advisers in this country are bending every energy to get some republic on the American Continent to tender its good offices and their hopes still seem to center on Brazil, though Venezuela is also mentioned. It cannot be stated yet that Minister Montt has even got authority from his government to go this far, but the wires are working in Chile through ex-Mayor Grace to secure such authority.

The belief is that when the ultimatum from the United States is presented the Montt Cabinet will bestir themselves, and they may succeed in getting some neighbor which is not too unfriendly to make the tender of its good offices. The proposition will have to come very soon after the correspondence goes into Congress. An intimation is thrown out today that neither Minister Montt nor the Santiago officials know anything of an arbitration suggestion coming from England. This is probably correct. For reasons heretofore explained. Great Britain would be about the last country with which the United States could consent to entertain a suggestion of arbitration. What the British are doing is to try to smooth the way in Chile for a settlement and to use their admitted influence to back up the Montt Government against the radical element which wants to make an apology to the United States the excuse for a revolution. British Minister Kennedy in Santiago has been doing all he can to maintain friendly relations between the Chilean hotheads and Minister Egan.

Refugees Still on the Yorktown.

One of the duties of Commander Evans of the Yorktown at Valparaiso in addition to his general instructions to keep the Navy Department advised of the condition of affairs in Chile is to report with promptness the movements of the vessels of the Chilean navy so far as he is able to ascertain. In accordance with these specific instructions he today informed the Navy Department that the Chilean steamer Esmeralde left the Port of Valparaiso at 1 o'clock this morning to go to the assistance of the British mail steamship John Alder, which is reported ashore 160 miles south of Valparaiso. This was the sum and substance of his dispatch.

That it made no allusion whatever to the Yorktown having been fired on is taken as an absolute refutation of the rumor to that effect circulated last evening. It is learned today from a source that cannot be questioned that the Balmaceda refugees are still on the Yorktown, and consequently are in no danger of falling into the hands of the Chileans by reason of the wreck of the steamship John Alder. The statement that they were placed on that vessel in disguise at Valparaiso is therefore incorrect. The fact that the Esmeralda has gone to the wreck of the John Adler might indicate, however, that the local authorities incline to the impression that the refugees were passengers on that vessel. Word has been received in Washington that the Philadelphia, the flagship of Admiral Gherardi's squadron, has sailed south from the Barbadoes, presumably for Montevideo. This indicates a general naval movement of importance, as the station lines of the naval system are regarded as absolute except in cases of emergency.

There is considerable speculation as to who will be placed in command of the naval force in the Pacific in case of war, but the general opinion centers upon Rear Admiral Kimberly, who is at the head of the active list. He is now on shore duty in this city.

Was the Regular Official Action.

A Chilean gentleman who stands high in the estimation of the Chilean Government said today with regard to the recent act of the Minister of Foreign Affairs in informing Minister Egan that the refugees now on the Yorktown would be liable to seizure if the vessel on which they were to leave Chile for Europe touched at any of the local ports of that country. According to the statements made by this gentleman the only inference to be drawn from the action of the Minister of Foreign Affairs is that the Chilean Government really meant it to be for the benefit of the refugees instead of notice of an attempt to secure their persons.

The Chilean Government, he said, had never asked their delivery from the legation and it had never offered to give them a safe conduct out of the country. The gentleman likened their case to that of a citizen of the United States against whom another citizen might have a claim, in which case it would not be possible for the United States to stop the debtor from leaving the country. But there were proceedings of impeachment and charges in the courts against some of the refugees, and they could be apprehended by means of these instrumentalities at any port where the vessel might touch.

The gentleman said that the Ministers and refugees had traveled "in concealment" from Santiago to Valparaiso, and although the government was fully aware of what was going on it was officially ignorant of the circumstance. This instance was cited as showing that the government could have taken the refugees during the trip if it so desired. But after it had been informed officially that they were aboard the cruiser Yorktown, and intended to sail for Europe on a steamer touching at a Chilean port, the government was compelled to take cognizance of the fact and then notified Minister Egan that the refugees would be liable to seizure if found on such merchant vessel in a Chilean port. It was to avert this seizure that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with friendly intentions, reported to the American Minister what might be expected to happen. The government could not interfere in the process of the courts which would have caused the arrest of the refugees.

Talked with Foreign Affairs Committeemen.

This morning members of the Foreign Affairs committee had an interview with President Harrison in which he explained the desirability of having everything complete, and they acquiesced in his views. They also agreed with the President that if a delay of a day or two should enable him to accompany the correspondence with a statement showing that Chile had at last given satisfactory indications of its intentions to apologize for the Matta affront and to offer redress for the Baltimore outrage the time would not have been wasted. All the Congressmen who talked with Gen. Harrison have been impressed with the conviction that he regards the matter as one profoundly affecting the honor as well as the prestige of the United States, and that he and Secretary Blaine have treated it in that spirit from the beginning.

The administration has relied on diplomacy to secure reparation, but has not been blind to the possibilities that diplomatic methods may fail. The President's message itself is not likely to be a long one, as it will hardly exceed 6,000 or 7,000 words. It is expected that the presentation of facts made by the President will be a strong array against Chile, and that, though the Executive may not make any positive recommendations, his phrases, periods, and points will be very American. The diplomatic correspondence will be about 125,000 words and Judge Advocate Remy's report will make 100,000. So Congress will have a mass of important material to digest. The salient points have heretofore been given in THE TRIBUNE.

Course of the Message.

Its course will probably be guided by the developments that follow the transmission of the correspondence and recommendations. If, as many believe, at the last moment when the whole matter is before Congress Chile turns a somerset and sues for arbitration, about all Congress will have to do will be to await information from the administration as to how far it is keeping its promises. If Minister Montt and ex-Mayor Grace succeed in bringing their arbitration plans to a head and some South American country comes forward with the offer to mediate Congress may take note of this and express its sense of what should be done by resolution.

The Congressmen who have not understood the inside workings of the Chilean propaganda have discussed the proposition under the notion that Great Britain was the country which was coming forward to offer arbitration, and they have been pretty blunt in giving their ideas that this was the cheekiest kind of impudence. But this talk has been simply to feel public sentiment on the general question of arbitration. When the crisis can be no longer avoided the Pan-American scheme will be substituted for English mediation. With a full understanding of the temper of Congress it can be said that the National Legislature will be no more inclined to listen to intervention by third parties than the National Administration so long as the offensive utterances of ex-Minister Matta are not disavowed and some preliminary apology for the Baltimore outrage made. It is equally certain that the withdrawing of the American Minister and the mere breaking off of diplomatic relations with Chile will not meet the views of Congress.

But if all half-way measures fail and there is no prospect of satisfaction Congress will have to decide whether there shall be a formal declaration of war. War has never but once been declared by the United States. That was June 18, 1812, when a bill entitled "An act declaring war between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof and the United States of America and their territories" became law by the signature of President James Madison.

Will Hold Back the Ships.

It is considered by the Navy Department that the best policy will be to defer the hostile advance of men-of-war, if possible, until all the preliminary arrangements are perfected in regard to the equipment of the transports, the complete arrangement of the crews, armaments, etc., so that the forward movement, when made, may be made in force, and with every detail attended to properly. In this connection it may be said that no apprehension is felt in naval circles as to the possible continuance of ill-feeling between Admirals Gherardi and Walker, growing out of their quarrel of last summer. It is universally believed that in view of the importance of their maintaining a spirit of perfect accord in this national emergency they will sink all personal jealousies and coöperate heartily for the sake of the flag.

One of the new plans in regard to the practical method of operation in the impending encounter is to utilize the full force of the marines in active service against Chile. This force now at our disposal amounts to 1,500 men, and the department is sanguine in regard to the results that may be expected from their employment, remembering the excellent record made by them in the past. The plan will be to occupy Iquique early in the struggle and to place the marines there, under the command of their present commandant, Col. Heywood, for the purpose of holding the nitrate beds. After capturing Iquique, some of the old wooden vessels of the navy will be stationed there to accommodate the marines and to defend the port, while the formidable new cruisers will be utilized in the more important and difficult work of destroying or crippling the Chilean fleet, which is manifestly one of the first things to be done, so as to clear the coast and enable the landing of the army forces from the transports. Until this is effected the transportation and landing of the troops would be a matter of great riskiness. It will thus be seen that in the operations against Chile the navy would take the initial steps and the military arm of the service would participate later and not simultaneously with the navy, as some might expect.

Might Be Placed on Mail Carriers.

In a dispatch received at the Navy Department from Capt. Evans today he gives it as his opinion that the refugees on the Yorktown might safely be transferred to mail steamers outward-bound, as originally contemplated, because he thinks that the Chileans would hardly venture to attack these vessels. As Capt. Evans had been authorized to leave Valparaiso himself, taking the refugees along with him if his judgment approved of that course, this telegram indicates that he does not think best to do so under the present circumstances, but thinks it more prudent to remain with the Yorktown where he is. So far as is known the department has not yet acted on this suggestion of Capt. Evans, and the matter is still unsettled.

It has always been considered that the weakest part of our naval establishment was in the matter of torpedoes, but during the last month the department has been exerting the greatest energy and activity toward supplying this deficiency. It can be asserted that the department has recently procured a number of Whitehead torpedoes through an American firm, but probably of English manufacture, and that these are now on the way to our vessels on the Pacific stations. Some of them, it is surmised, may have gone to Admiral Walker at Montevideo. It will thus appear that we are not so weak in respect to torpedoes as many suppose, or as we were a short time ago. Furthermore, it should be remembered that all our new vessels except the Roach cruisers are provided with torpedo tubes.

There is nothing in the roster of the State militias which is now being got from the various States. It has no bearing on the Chilean emergency. Under the law the War Department has to gather the information each year by Feb. 1, and that is what it is doing now. However, the State officials always think when the reports are called for that there is going to be war somewhere. The maps of Chilean fortifications which were forwarded to army headquarters in Chicago were sent at Gen. Miles' request.

Tracy Does Not Expect War.

The Senate Naval committee called on Secretary Tracy by invitation this afternoon. The Secretary wanted to explain what the department had been doing and the expenditures which had been incurred.

"I think there will be no war," said Secretary Tracy to the committee. "I have hoped and believed so all along."

But the information which he proceeded to give did not encourage this belief in the minds of the committee, especially when he told them that the day's developments had not improved the situation. It was the opinion of the Senators that the Navy Department had taken a course which the emergency demanded, and that whether there be war or peace everything that has been done will be heartily indorsed by Congress.

It was learned on good authority that the State Department received information from the Chilean Government that that country was ready and willing to make reparation for all losses to life, limb, and honor suffered by Americans, but the dispatch or letter was couched in such terms as to be unsatisfactory.

GONE TO HELP THE ELDER.

"Times" Thompson's Story That the Refugees Were on Board Is False.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, Chile, Jan. 19.—The United States cruiser Yorktown sails tonight for Callao, Peru, with the Balmacedist refugees. As cabled last night the Chilean authorities, despite the denials of official knowledge of the refugees leaving the American Legation, really provided detectives to guard their passage. Further proof of their knowledge is easily obtainable from the newspaper reports.

The latest news about the steamer John Elder, Capt. Perry, is that she went ashore in Punta Ahumada, north of Cape Carranza, during a dense fog. The vessel is a total loss. The passengers, mail, and crew were saved by the ship's own boats and are now in Constitucion. The British warship Melpernene and the Chilean steamers Esmeralda, Nundoza, and Osomo have gone to the assistance of the wrecked vessel.

Another report is that the Elder went ashore on the Island of Quertuquina at the entrance to Falcabuana harbor, but the exact spot was Carranza Cape, 200 miles from Valparaiso. It is also said that part of its cargo has been saved.

The story sent out by Thomson of the London *Times* that the refugees from the American Legation were aboard the Elder is absolutely false. It is in line with the mass of other misinformation cabled by him from this country.

The steamer Diamantino has arrived in port here from Colombia. It has four cases of yellow-fever aboard, and during her trip two persons died of the same disease.

Col. Dupuy, the General Commandant of Marines of Uruguay, is dead.

It is stated that the supposed reason why the Chilean Government refused the safety of the refugees on the steamers was owing to the fact that several persons, it was believed, would in the event of the vessels touching at Chilean ports invoke the aid of the courts of justice to have them arrested. In that event the government would have been powerless to act in opposition to the legal tribunal. It is well known that this action would be extremely probable in the case of Juan McKenna, against whom a legal controversy is taking place at Iquique, while a similar action will be pursued against other refugees at Techuano. The object of the visit of Krupp's agent to Chile was to obtain payment for the battery of guns supplied the Junta. A commission of two army officers and a navy official has been appointed to arrange the matter.

REPORT OF THE FISCAL.

How He Disposes of the Evidence of Americans—Ships in Trim.

[*New York World Cable.*]

VALPARAISO, Jan. 19.—It is true that the Chilean Government notified Capt. Evans of the Yorktown that it was unable to guarantee the safety of the refugees on board his ship if he undertook to transfer them to any departing steamers, and that neither could the government prevent any steamer on which they took passage from being searched in any Chilean port at which the vessel might touch on its way north. There was no change of mind on the part of the Chilean authorities in regard to their refugees.

The report of the Procurator Fiscal to the Judge of Crimes in the Baltimore affair has been given to the public and there has been time to examine it. This document contains 8,000 words, says that efforts were directed from the first to ascertain the origin of the trouble, but that they were unavailing. Several different accounts of the affair were received. The commandant of police states that the row began in some unknown tavern in one part of the city. Another witness says it began by the American sailors beating a Chilean sailor in another part of the town. The Chilean police say it began with a fight between a left-handed Chilean sailor and an American. And last of all the incident is reported to have been commenced by some Chileans spitting in the faces of two American sailors in the street. The Procurator Fiscal has accepted this story. For all that my information leads me to believe that the attack broke out simultaneously in different parts of the city, as charged in President Harrison's message. This is denied by the Chileans, and the Procurator closes the introduction of his report by asserting that the fight owes its origin to two drunken Baltimore sailors striking a Chilean sailor. He then recounts a list of the injured, and says it has only been possible to establish the culpability of four men.

The testimony of James Johnson and Charles Langin, two of the Baltimore's crew whose testimony was taken here, was rejected in the following language: "How is it if, as Johnson deposes, they left the house together and went together to the scene of the occurrence it results that they did not know each other, nor had they spoken to each other until they met at the scene of Boatswain Mate Riggin's death."

The conclusion is drawn that persons who indulge in such inconsistencies are not worthy of belief. He says further that their testimony is contradicted by that of numerous witnesses, which fully proves that it is not possible to attribute Riggin's death to the police, but that it was the work of some unknown person thus far undetected.

Drs. Cavallo and Calderon maintained that they cannot tell if a bullet caused Riggin's death, and give as a reason that they saw the body the day after death. This is accepted.

Lieut. McCrea expressed the same opinion, but says that the hole in the shirt was caused by a rifle bullet. He made a strong point of the fact that the report of firearms was so slight, notwithstanding evidence that there was a great tumult in the street.

The evidence is conflicting as to whether one or two shots were fired. The Procurator tries to make a strong point in the following language in order to demonstrate the falsity of the assertion of Johnson and Langin: "These bring to mind a number of incidents which admit of no other course but to reject their evidence. Johnson deposes that he had Riggin's head on his breast when two shots were fired on the group formed by them, and they produce as proof the neckerchief and sailor's shirt pierced by a bullet. If this had been so is it possible that a rifle ball which can perforate several persons would not have touched him?

He then asks: "Is it possible to believe them?" The plain answer to this question is the unquestioned fact: The bullet passed diagonally downward through the loose shirt of Johnson and into Riggin's neck.

In the case of Turnbull there is much conflicting testimony, but on the strength of the admission by Charles Gomez that he used a knife against Turnbull, and the evidence of two witnesses that Jose Humado inflicted blows on Americans and that Frederico Rodriguez stabbed Riggin in the hip, they find them guilty, but add that there is no evidence to show that Turnbull's death was caused by wounds inflicted by Carlos Gomez.

John Davidson, a Baltimore sailor, is found guilty of hitting with a stone a one-armed Chilean sailor who was knifing an American sailor.

The Fiscal's findings were as follows:

I ask the court to condemn Frederico Rodriguez to a minor punishment in minimum degree of from sixty-one to 540 days; Carlos Gomez to minor punishment in maximum degree for three years; John Davidson to prison in medium degree from ten years to fifteen years; and Jose Ahumeda to prison in medium degree from three years and one day to five years.

A gentleman who understands the Chilean people and government pretty well says it is difficult to say what is the motive of some of the government's conduct unless it be war.

Among some of them the opinion prevails that the United States would not condescend to fight so inferior a foe, but among very many others there exists the insane belief that she would not dare to do so.

Thompson, the correspondent of the London *Times*, is trying to sell the Chilean Government a man-of-war. It is he who has caused to be inserted in the Chilean papers selections from a lot of European journals to the effect that the United States has no navy worth noticing, and that Chile could, with just no trouble at all, sink all her ships and levy a contribution on San Francisco.

The Chileans when pressed hard are forced to admit that they would of necessity be compelled to submit to the United States in the end. That would be tempered, however, and they would be let down very easily by their superior diplomacy. The Chilean fleet has had steam up for the last three or four days and they have more or less torpedo practice every day. The authorities now give out that the ships are to go to the south for exercise. The generally accepted rumor, though, is that they have been ordered to the Straits of Magellan with the intention of lying in wait for Admiral Walker and the White Squadron, in case he should be ordered to the west coast. This may or may not be true, but there is no doubt that the ships are in fighting trim and ready for action.

READY TO PLACE TORPEDOES.

Preparations for the Defense of New York Harbor—Must Strike Quickly.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Word was received at the Navy-Yard today to make preparations so that in case of necessity torpedoes could be quickly placed at prominent points in New York harbor. One of the yard officials said that while there was nothing as yet from Washington to indicate a declaration of war, work was being rapidly pushed on all the war vessels. The Monitor Miantonomoh will be in fighting trim within a week, as but few alterations have been found necessary since its gun trials in Gardiner's Bay.

In case of war it will likely be ordered to combat with Capt. Prat, but will otherwise be used for harbor defenses, assisted by the single turreted monitors. An officer high in authority at the yard, who has lived three years in Chile, said that the proposition to send 100,000 men there showed an exaggerated idea of the strength necessary to bring her to subjection. He said: "Fifty thousand well equipped soldiers and marines could do the work. Possession of Valparaiso by our forces would mean the crippling of Chile's credit and she would be almost powerless. Iquique, her principal money center, could be held by 20,000 troops. Being in control in Iquique, Valparaiso, and possibly Coquimbo, we could destroy the railroads for many miles around and cut off the supplies from even the Argentine Republic. Whatever we do, when the emergency arrives, it must be done quickly."

CLEARING THE MARE ISLAND YARDS.

Double Time Being Made with Increased Forces in All Departments.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 19.—Efforts to prepare the warships at Mare Island for sea service were redoubled today and by far the largest force of men since the close of the War of the Rebellion is now working day and night. Electric light plants have been set up enabling the men to work in the docks at night without cessation, and a large force of outside machinists reported at the yards today to complete the work upon the wooden fleet as well as upon the steel cruisers. The force in the steam engineering department is also largely increased this morning and there is a desire to accomplish as much work as possible in the shortest time. The wooden ships Adams, Ranger, and Nipsic have been asked for by the Navy Department. The Mohican is ready and can leave the yard at any time, having the crew and stores on board. The naval officials refuse to discuss matters concerning what is likely to be done. The Charleston is expected here and will go in the dock at once. The hull is to be cleaned and every attention paid to its machinery. A large increase is expected in the yard and dock force so as to get the vessel out of dock as soon as possible.

VESUVIUS READY TO GO TO SEA.

Armament Will Be Complete in Forty Days—Making the Shells.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The United States dynamite cruiser Vesuvius will be ready for active service in forty days. The delay is occasioned in providing the vessel with projectiles and supplying a thin armor protection along the sides in the wake of the machinery and boilers. The Vesuvius is in commission and can proceed to sea any day. It has never heretofore been supplied with a full set of shells for its pneumatic guns. The work of providing the Vesuvius with projectiles is in charge of the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun company of this city. The company will furnish the Vesuvius with thirty shells, or ten shells to each of the three guns. The explosive used will be gun cotton. The Unitad States torpedo depot at Newport, R. I., will supply the charges. Two hundred and fifty pounds of gun cotton will be placed in each shell.

The Vesuvius has now been in commission for fully a year and a half. It has never been supplied during the time with a full set of projectiles. It is known that considerable prejudice exists against the vessel, and that in the present instance Secretary Tracy ordered the supplying of the guncotton shells. The Vesuvius is at present at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. It is commanded by Lieut. Seaton Schroeder and carries a crew of about eighty men. The Vesuvius is the fastest vessel in the United States navy. It has made a mean average of 21.6 knots per hour over a measured course.

BLAINE SENDS FOR SENATOR HALE.

The Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee Hastily Summoned.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The *Morning Advertiser* has a telegram from Washington, D. C., dated Jan. 20, which says Senator Hale received a note about midnight that Mr. Blaine desired to see him immediately. Senator Hale said:

"Secretary Blaine has just requested me to come to the State Department, and I fear that within the last few hours he has heard something which gives a more serious coloring to the situation than many of us suppose. It has reached that condition where the slightest mistake or faltering on our part may provoke war. I know the situation must be serious, otherwise Mr. Blaine would not have sent for me."

When asked if England would be acceptable as a mediator between the United States and Chile, he said:

"England does not want war and she will use her best efforts to prevent it."

VALPARAISO STEAMER WRECKED.

Chilean Refugees Reported on Board and May Be Arrested by Relief Steamers.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The Pacific Steam Navigation company's mail steamer John Elder, from Valparaiso for Liverpool, has been wrecked on Caranza Rock, in the Straits of Magellan. All the passengers and the crew of the steamer were saved, but the vessel itself, it is expected, will be a total loss.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Santiago de Chile says that the news of the wreck of the John Elder is causing much excitement in that city, owing to the fact it is generally believed that it was by this steamer that a number of the refugees who had sought safety at the American Legation had left the country. It is reported that passage was secured for them under false names, and the government is highly elated at the prospect of their now falling into its hands.

The passengers are proceeding to Concepcion, a Chilean port 270 miles southwest of Santiago de Chile. The local authorities at that place have received orders to arrest all the refugees who are found among the shipwrecked people.

HAVE NOT ASKED FOR STATE TROOPS

The Government Makes No Move to Secure Knowledge of Militia.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General Reece was asked today if the State authorities had been called upon as yet by the National Government for any information concerning the strength of the militia forces in Illinois, or how soon Illinois could put a force in the field in the event of war with Chile. Gen. Reece replied that the State authorities had not as yet received any such request from Washington, nor had they received any communication on the subject from there. He said, however, that if it became necessary to put a force of men in the field Illinois would be prepared to respond to such a call at a few hours' notice. The men of the Illinois National Guard were all uniformed and equipped for active service, the State had an abundant supply of ammunition on hand, and the militia of the State could be concentrated at one point ready for duty within perhaps twenty-four hours from the time the necessary orders were issued. He predicted that if the States were asked for troops the Illinois contingent would be among the first that would be ready to take the field.

DESMOINES, Ia., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Adjutant Gen. George Greene, said tonight that no communication has been received by Gov. Boies from the War Department at Washington regarding a probable call upon Iowa for troops, but he added that he had received private advices from Washington, which are reliable, to the effect that such a communication is on the way. The Iowa National Guard, although not strong in numbers, is thoroughly organized and well equipped. The full force of 2,700 men according to experts can be mobilized at Des Moines within twenty-four hours after marching orders are received. The services of one regiment have already been tendered through its Colonel and a large number of officers have asked to be utilized in case of a call. The commissioned officers of the guard will hold a meeting in Des Moines Thursday.

[No inquiry has been received from the War Department at either Jefferson City, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; Madison, Wis.; Columbus, O.; Lincoln, Neb.; Lansing, Mich.; or Topeka, Kas., about the militia of those States.]

GEN. MILES IS DISAPPOINTED.

The Trouble Is the Unfavorable Committee Report on the Coast Defense Bill.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles expressed himself yesterday as disappointed at the unfavorable report of the Senate Committee on Coast Defense and Fortification on a recent measure introduced by Senator Dolph. The bill was introduced at the last session of Congress and, after a revision, was reintroduced the present session.

It provides for an appropriation of $100,000,000 to be expended during the next eleven years in putting the twenty-seven principal ports of entry to the United States in proper condition of defense. By its terms $10,000,000 would be used during the first year and $9,000,000 each year for the remaining ten years. The bill as originally introduced provided for an appropriation of $123,000,000, but was cut down to meet the demands of that element which has failed to recognize the importance of this work. Even in its present form it was unfavorably reported by the other two members of the committee. It is a noteworthy fact that one of these men was from Texas and one from Arkansas—representatives of comparatively inland States, and hence not prepared to attach to the measure the importance which it undoubtedly possesses.

This action on the part of the committee has attracted considerably unfavorable comment.

STRENGTH OF CITIZEN SOLDIERS.

It Looks as if Uncle Sam Were Estimating His Defensive Resources.

Will there be war with Chile? Probably not, say the military people, regular and State, of Chicago. They base their opinion on the state of affairs as represented in the press. But has the government graver information that it has not made public? That is the question, and there is reason to suppose that such is the case. Said an officer high in the councils of the Illinois National Guard:

"Gen. Fitz-Simons has been asked by Gov. Fifer how many militiamen Chicago can turn out in case of war with Chile and how soon—every man to be in complete marching order. Gen. Fitz-Simons has made an official report to Gov. Fifer in reply to this pointed question.

"There is more than appears in this at first glance. What has Gov. Fifer to do with the Chilean question? No more, apparently, than the Illinois National Guard. Why, then, should he ask such a pointed question of Gen. Fitz-Simons.

"The answer is reasonably plain. Gov. Fifer has probably received the same question from Washington. Uncle Sam himself wants to know what forces he has at his command in case 'the Whelp of the Pacific' ceases barking and prepares to bite.

"The importance of the National Guard of the United States in a war with Chile is manifest. If the war is one of invasion of Chile either regulars or militia must be sent. If the regulars go the militia must take their place at home. If the regulars cannot go the militia must.

"If, on the other hand, Chile should succeed in carrying out its cherished dream, and, steaming up the Pacific, should effect a landing and proceed to devastate the surrounding country, it is the militia quite as much as the regulars who must meet the invading foe.

"And," continued the officer, "It's useless to ask Gen. Fitz-Simons whether he has been in communication with Gov. Fifer. His mouth is sealed, and there's no use in making him tell an 'official lie.'"

STRENGTH OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

How It Could Be Utilized in Case of War Being Declared Against Chile.

"Hurrah for the war! Let's wade right in and punch the impudence out of Chile."

That is about the sentiment expressed by the National Guard boys yesterday. Chicago will send out two full regiments of 1,000 each in case they are needed. The unmarried boys are anxious to go to the front and the places of the others can easily be filled by unmarried veterans who have been mustered out. Gen. Fitz-Simons said yesterday:

"Chicago could send out 2,000 National Guard troops on forty-eight hours' notice. The rest of Illinois could furnish at least 2,000 more. The Third Regiment at Rockford and the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth, with headquarters at Springfield, could all be brought into line very soon. In fact, 80 per cent of the 6,000 National Guard troops in Illinois could be mobilized on short notice. They are well drilled and equipped.

"My own preference would be to have these men go to Indian Territory and the frontier to allow the regular army troops now stationed there to go to Chile."

"But, General, the impression prevails in some quarters that the boys who enlisted in the National Guard did it for the social advantages it offered and that they are neither fit nor anxious to go into actual service."

"That is all wrong. Any young man who undergoes the hardships and discipline of drill does it for the love of things military, and not for things social. Do you think that calling the boys out at 4 o'clock in the morning and sending them to do guard duty at the Stock-Yards was a social affair? And yet I can tell you they responded to that call with more alacrity than to any social invitation they had ever received. There are 100,000 National Guard troops in the United States, and they could guard the frontier and all vulnerable points admirably.

"Chile is only a little shoestring along the coast, any how, and we can attend to it with our new naval guns. This will be largely a naval fight if it is a fight at all. If large bodies of troops were needed we could get them down there quickly. We could get all the ships we wanted to transport them. Probably San Francisco would be the point of embarkment."

Col. C. R. E. Koch, Commander of the First Regiment, I. N. G., said yesterday: "Chicago boys can be relied on at any and all times. They are half crazy now over the prospects of war and are constantly plying me with questions as to how soon they will be wanted. They will be just where they are wanted when the order comes from headquarters."

Col. Louis S. Judd of the Second Regiment, I. N. G., said: "The command is in splendid shape and the boys are ready for duty at any time."

The colored troops are fairly wild with enthusiasm. They want to go down to Chile at once. Theirs is the Ninth Battalion of Infantry under the command of Maj. B. G. Johnson. The Major said yesterday: "We are ready to go wherever we can do the most good. We are anxious to help make Chile take back every one of its insulting words and acts. Our battalion has three companies and an enrollment of 185 young, strong, and energetic men."

If war is declared Uncle Sam will have great need of the National Guardsmen. Assistant Adjutant General Chauncey McKeever of the regular army said yesterday that the Department of the Missouri could not possibly spare more than four regiments to serve against Chile, for the reason that the troops in that department were kept busy on the frontier. He, too, thought that the war, if there is to be one, would be largely a naval engagement. The Pacific coast, he said was guarded by the cruisers Charleston and Baltimore, with an ironclad at San Francisco and the Boston at Callao, Peru. He said that it was impossible to speculate upon what disposition would be made of troops and vessels until Congress passed upon it. Congress, he said, had alone power to declare war and vote appropriations for its maintenance.

WHEAT GOES UP SUDDENLY.

Effect of a War Scare on the Board of Trade—A Jump of Two Cents.

A war scare struck the operators on the Board of Trade pits yesterday at 12:30 in the afternoon. The wheat market had been dull and inclining to weakness during the morning, and was about one cent under the opening figures, and it looked as if it would go still lower, as all the professionals were raiding it with desperation.

But just when everybody got short and it looked as if the price would never strike bottom somebody sprung a message on the floor to the effect that war on Chile would be declared today. Then all the shorts tried to buy at the same time and the result was that wheat jumped up two cents in a few minutes, May selling at 92¼ cents, and closing at 92⅛ cents.

After the close of the session the feeling was excited and strong, and groups of speculators stood around discussing probabilities. One of them was willing to bet five to one that there would be no war. In the discussions as to the probable effects of hostilities opinions were pretty well divided. Some thought that our commerce would be hampered to a certain extent, though they did not tell just how; that wheat exports would decrease, and that necessarily it would follow that prices would decline. Others held that the increased supplies demanded for the army and navy would cut some figure, but no strong reasons were suggested for an advance in prices.

The rally in wheat was followed by an option in provisions which had been weak, and corn also felt the advance in sympathy with the leading cereal.

Want to Be the First Out.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Company C of the Second Regiment of Michigan State troops sent today a memorial to Gov. Winans, urging that they be the first Michigan company called out in case of a war with Chile. The war feeling is very strong and other companies will follow suit.

Vermonters Eager to Take a Hand.

Gov. C. S. Page of Vermont is at the Grand Pacific. The Governor has recently spent a good deal of his time in listening to young patriots anxious to assist in raising and equipping regiments to down and whip the Chileans.

"There are many Vermonters eager to give Chile a trouncing," said the Governor, "but I really can't see why this government should declare war. I am not yet convinced that we have made out a case against Chile and we can afford to give Chile a chance. That country certainly must know that if this government does declare war it will be prosecuted to the bitter end, and I believe Chile will soon see the folly of its position and make amend."

Bristol Naval Reserve Ready to Go.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 19.—Lieut. Hodgkinson of the Bristol Naval Reserve has offered the services of his command to Secretary Tracy in the event of war with Chile.

Capt. Remy on His Way East.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 19.—Judge Advocate-General Remy, who has been conducting the Baltimore inquiry here, left today for Washington.

Pushing Work at the Arsenal.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Work in the Rock Island Arsenal shops is being pushed as rapidly as possible, caused by the talk of war.

HAVE YOU THE GRIPPE?

Many People Have It and Do Not Know It—How to Recognize the Symptoms and How to Treat Them.

Hundreds of people have the Grippe who do not know it. Not necessarily the final stages but the first stages. They feel pains in the head, and a bad taste in the mouth, get tired and despondent, have chilly sensations, limbs and muscles ache. In some cases these things are overlooked. In most cases perhaps they are considered simply a slight cold. In nearly every case they indicate the coming of Grippe.

There is but one thing to do when these symptoms appear, and that is to take prompt and vigorous measures, to fortify nature to repel the enemy. A little well-directed effort at just the right time will accomplish very much more than labored efforts afterwards. There is but one thing to be done, and that is to use a pure stimulant, something that will promptly arrest, and in no way injure, something endorsed by scientists, recommended by physicians and popular because so efficient—Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. Two years ago, and last year when the Grippe was raging, this was the standard remedy used, and recommended by the profession. It did more to prevent the Grippe than all other known or recommended remedies. It preserved many people in health who would otherwise have been grievously sick, perhaps even worse. It is as efficient today as ever. It should be borne in mind that other so-called whiskies may not be so efficient, and if any dealer asserts that such whiskies are the same distrust him at once. There is but one medicinal whiskey, and that is Duffy's Pure Malt.

LOOKING AHEAD.

How many people realize in their daily life any of the dreams of youth? In the daily grind and struggle for existence all the brightness and romance of early fancy fades into the somber, urgent, ever-present necessities of the hour, and the prosaic "drift-along" life comes to be accepted as a matter of course.

But the buoyant step, the refreshing sleep, the eager appetite, the bounding pulses and fearless eye were all of the health of youth. There has been a change. You are out of tune. The fault lies within and demands attention. Take heart and have the offending function or member which is making a harsh discord of your whole life, treated by a master hand.

If you are suffering from catarrh, rheumatism, lumbago, paralysis, dyspepsia, "nervous debility," piles, or blood or skin diseases, female weakness or "headache," you are losing not alone the brightness and happiness of life that should be yours, but day by day your faculties, ambition, courage, and ability to acquire in business even the sordid necessities of existence are being undermined.

Hundreds whose testimonials are on file have been cured. Sufferers from acute, chronic, or nervous diseases should consult the eminent physicians at the Cosmopolitan Dispensary. It is a medical and surgical institute, with a staff of eminent specialists for the cure of all diseases and deformities. Charges are very low. Medicines furnished.

COSMOPOLITAN
CHARTERED
DISPENSARY

COR. WABASH-AV. AND MADISON-ST. Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays from 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Out-of-town patients treated with UNFAILING SUCCESS through correspondence. Write for symptom blank to fill out, and a letter fully explaining your disease, giving advice, etc., will be returned free. Hernia positively cured without the use of the knife or hypodermic.

Burlington
Route

BEST LINE
TO
St. Paul AND
Minneapolis.
2 Trains Daily.

For Men, Women, or Children.
ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.
THIS NEW
ELASTIC TRUSS

EGGLESTON'S TRUSS.

Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the BALL in the cup PRESSES BACK THE INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON DOES WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable, and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO. Room 38, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

THE
CHICKERING
PIANO
219-221 Wabash Av.

ELEGANT. HOMELIKE.
HOTEL ALTAMONT,
Eutaw Place, Baltimore.

Highest and healthiest point, on handsomest boulevard. A charming spot to spend the winter; Southern climate, with advantages of a large city. Healthiest mode of steam heating in the world. A novel feature—Sun Parlor on top of the house—overlooking the City of Baltimore and Chesapeake Bay. Send for descriptive pamphlet.

C. WARNER STORK, Prop.

THE DeSOTO, Savannah, Ga.,

One of the most elegantly appointed Hotels in the world. ACCOMMODATION FOR 500 GUESTS. Tourists will find Savannah one of the most interesting and beautiful cities in the entire South. No place that can be named is more healthful or desirable as a place of winter resort. WATSON & POWERS, Proprietors.

CASTINGS

Exceptional facilities for executing large contracts. Quality A 1. Correspondence solicited.

JOLIET STOVE WORKS, JOLIET.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

MR. BAKER'S POSITION

HE DEFENDS THE COURSE HE HAS TAKEN IN FAIR MATTERS.

The Director-General, However, Takes Exceptions to His Assertion, Holding That He Has Delayed Work by Interfering with Others—M. M. Kirkman Thinks That Mr. Davis Should Be Given More Power—Vice-President Bryan Reports on the Success Met With in Italy

Criticisms upon W. T. Baker's policy of conducting the affairs of the Board of Directors of the World's Fair in antagonism to the presumed prerogatives of the National Commission have been heaping up within the last ten days. They reached a crisis yesterday when everybody seemed ready to say the President was wrong and was causing unnecessarily much unfriendly feeling throughout the country against the Fair. Altogether it grew so hot that Mr. Baker issued a formal statement of his position, and entered a general denial of the charges which have been made.

President Baker's statement soon reached the Director-General, who in turn gave out a counter interview reflecting somewhat upon Mr. Baker's information of what has been actually going on in World's Fair matters.

This, however, was only a part of the day's proceedings. Members of the Board of Directors who have been watching the controversy were ready to declare that President Baker's office was not being conducted as it should be, and that there was need, as one of them put it, "for an entirely new arrangement." From the events of yesterday it would appear that President Baker's policy is largely an individual one and does not represent the wishes of the directors. Directors M. M. Kirkman and M. W. Kirk asserted in interviews that the present trouble was not with the board, but with its President. They were further of the opinion that when the new Board of Directors is elected next April there should be a reorganization of the Exposition management, and that Director-General Davis should be made the Director-General of the entire Exposition, instead of the National Commission as at present.

In addition to the dissatisfaction of directors there appeared in the newspapers the resolutions adopted by the City Council also demanding that Mr. Davis be recognized as the chief executive officer of the Exposition.

The most significant features of the day were perhaps the stand taken by the two directors mentioned against Mr. Baker's policy. Mr. Kirkman is one of the most influential members of the board. He is Chairman of the Committee on Transportation, and is the chief representative of the railway interests on the Board of Directors. At the last April election he voted $850,000 of stock, and when asked yesterday what in his judgment the Fair needed now he replied:

We have an ideal Board of Directors. It could not be better. The trouble is not with the board, but with its President. We have got an active President, whereas we ought to have simply an advisory officer. The proper head of our directory, as of the National Commission, is the Director-General. He should have been made Director-General of our local company long ago. Our by-laws contemplate it. There never can be harmony until this is done. The moment that it is consummated all questions of jurisdiction will cease, because he will act for both wings of the organization. Col. Davis knows more about the Fair and its needs than any one else. He is a Chicago man. He is a director in the local board and has been from the start. His interests are the interests of the stockholders. It is sought to make it appear that he is a foreigner. On the contrary, his interests are bound up with the city and with the local board. Any effort to make it appear otherwise is the effort of interested parties.

The proper course to be pursued, in my judgment, in order to allay irritation, inspire confidence abroad, and otherwise insure the success of the Fair is to appoint Col. Davis Director-General of the local company, with general supervision and power over its affairs. If the present body of directors will do this no change in its personnel or in its committees or powers is necessary.

We do not need a salaried President. We need an officer at the head of our local company like President Palmer at the head of the National Commission; a level-headed man who will exercise general supervision without attempting to meddle with details. The trouble is that we have too many bosses, too many men trying to direct affairs. We will never have harmony or confidence in the Fair so long as this continues.

What Must Be Done.

We cannot get rid of Director-General Davis if we would. He is recognized all over the world as the head of the Fair. He is a first-class officer. What remains for us to do is to utilize him to the utmost. Give him charge of local affairs under the supervision and direction of the Board of Directors and its committees. This will prevent delays and the recurrence of the scandals that threaten to wreck the Fair if not stopped at once. Concentration, harmony, and progress are the watchwords now. There is but one safe course to pursue; through it we may win the confidence of the public at large, may expedite work, and save many expenses our dual methods engender. Every stockholder who wants to insure the success of the Fair and a return on his money should insist upon his representative in the board making Col. Davis Director-General without further delay.

President Baker early in the afternoon decided to make a formal statement of his side of the case and authorized the publication of the following:

I am too busy with the work of my office to take any notice of the personal attacks that are made upon me, but as there is a persistent effort to misrepresent me and prejudice the directory I think it is quite in order for me to make an explanation.

Regarding the aid asked or to be asked by Congress I have done nothing except to execute the expressed will of the directors, whose acts have been largely governed by the known wishes of the largest stockholders and prominent citizens of the city.

I have never said and the directors have never made the claim that the chiefs of departments should report to me, or that I have desired to control exhibits. Several months since some goods were consigned here from Nova Scotia, the ownership of which was not known, and I declined to have anything to do with them. Since that time there has been collected a considerable amount of ethnological material, which has been procured at the expense of this corporation and belongs to it, and under the authority of the Board of Directors I have taken charge of its safety the same as I would of any other property that belongs to the corporation. I have had, and have had no desire to have any communication whatever with private exhibiters, except in cases where they have come to me for information that they appeared to be unable to get elsewhere.

Sec. 7 of the act of Congress, approved April 25, 1890, is as follows: "That after the plans for said Exposition shall be prepared by said corporation (the Board of Directors) and approved by said commission (the national body), the rules and regulations of said corporation governing rates for entrance and admission fees, or otherwise affecting the rights, privileges, or interests of the exhibiters or of the public, shall be fixed or established by said corporation; subject, however, to such modification, if any, as may be imposed by a majority of said commission."

This section has never been repealed, and is not modified by the compact made between the National Commission and this company in November, 1890, though it is claimed in some quarters that the company abrogates the act of Congress. The authority of our Board of Directors to make the rules and regulations governing the Exposition is explicit, and I have never known that it was questioned until within the last ten days. Over a year ago rules governing foreign exhibiters were approved by our directors, and have been, and are still in force. A week ago last Saturday it came to my knowledge that rules governing the Exposition were being promulgated without proper authority, and this was the first intimation this Board had that the work of any of the departments required the formulation of rules. I immediately investigated the matter, and as all the printing is paid for out of our funds, disbursed by our directory, I exercised the authority that belonged to me to stop the work.

At the last meeting of our Executive committee by their direction a committee on rules was appointed, which has had frequent sessions since, and in consultation with chiefs of departments are making rules that will be published by authority and filling all the requirements of the work. If there has been serious delay it is not the fault of the directors, who have not been advised of the needs of the department; but the fact that the printers' proofs of the rules and regulations made by the Director-General for the departments are not yet complete shows that the work has not suffered by my action. I have exercised no responsibility that is not warranted by the act of Congress, by the by-laws of this company, by "the compact," by my sense of duty to our stockholders, to the public, and to the best interests of the Exposition.

While I continue to be the executive officer of this corporation I shall perform the duties devolving upon me to the best of my ability and with due reference to promoting the interests of the Exposition in accordance with the law and the regulations provided for the government of its management.

The Director-General's Views.

Director-General Davis was shown Mr. Baker's statement and dictated the following:

It seems from this statement that President Baker accepts the responsibility which I placed upon him for the blockade in the work of the departments in the matter of the printing of the prospectuses and the elaboration of the general rules which were to accompany the classification. Referring to the material collected for the Ethnological Department, it might be well to state that this material is collected by the officers of a department which is under my immediate jurisdiction, notwithstanding the fact that their services are paid for under the compact by the local directory. They are exhibits, pure and simple. Mr. Baker claims that they are the property of the local directory. When they were first being received I sent the Traffic Manager to Mr. Baker to ascertain what action he desired taken in the premises, and upon his informing the Traffic Manager that the directory had nothing to do with exhibits, I placed them in charge of the Traffic Manager, an officer of the corporation, to avoid expense to the corporation by delay and any possible controversy.

Referring to the act of Congress quoted by Mr. Baker relative to the rules and regulations, and to which he gives a technical construction, the compact entered into by the two bodies recites in its preamble that it was entered into for the purpose of avoiding all discussion upon legal issues and technicalities, and adopting such measures as were deemed advisable for the harmonious administration of the Exposition. The compact, or contract, entered into by the two bodies after months of discussion on the questions of the rights, duties, and limitations of the two bodies, outlines the plans of procedure, and provides that the work of the Exposition shall be divided into fifteen departments, which are named. It also provides that to properly administer these departments the Director-General shall appoint a head or chief officer for each of said departments and all subordinates necessary for the proper administration of the departments and fix their salaries. This is the compact or law as it comes to the Director-General, not from the commission alone, but from both bodies in full recognition of his executive position. As the executive officer he is to direct the administration of each and all the departments therein named. This is the joint order of the National Commission and the Board of Directors to myself and to Mr. Baker as well, and it is not the prerogative of either to go behind or beyond that order, but to obey it.

I am not surprised to learn that Mr. Baker was ignorant of the fact that any department required the formulation of rules, but as a matter of fact before the 20th day of August last the National Board of Control adopted a set of rules and regulations for the guidance and government of the departmental organizations, and directed me to promulgate the same. A copy of these rules was transmitted to Mr. Baker by the Secretary of the Board of Control, and was the subject matter of conference, especially with reference to the form of departmental letterheads which was approved in these rules, that being the only exception taken to them. The sixteenth paragraph of these rules is as follows:

"16. All rules and regulations prescribed by any department chief for the government of his department, or defining the rights and privileges of exhibiters therein, must be submitted to and approved by the Director-General before promulgation thereof."

The rules and regulations adopted, with the blank forms of applications, were submitted in my report to the Executive committee of the National Commission Nov. 17, 1890, and were adopted by both bodies, but this was prior to entering into the compact. The rules under discussion are similar to the general rules, and refer simply to the installation of exhibits. The demand for having these rules published and the information given to the public, including that in the prospectuses, is evidenced in the open letter received from the Executive committee of the Society of American Horticulturists from Washington Jan. 12, complaining that the rules had not been submitted to them as promised, and I would have been saved this criticism had not my work been interrupted.

This declaration ended the day's contest. It is predicted that the next move will be to give Director-General Davis greater authority, at least after the dedicatory ceremonies next October. Until that time the buildings in Jackson Park are presumed to be under the control of the Board of Directors.

INTEREST GROWING IN ITALY.

Vice-President Bryan Writes Regarding the Success of the Commission Abroad.

Italy is changing front in regard to the World's Fair. Distinguished Italians in social and political life, the artists and prominent commercial men will create a special committee to forward the interest of an exhibit by Italians at the Exposition.

This is the information which Vice-President Bryan, writing from Rome, Jan. 5, conveys to headquarters. He, Director Higinbotham, and Chief Ives of the Department of Fine Arts, who are acting as a National Commission to Europe, are greatly pleased with the prospects in Italy. The Minister of Commerce, members of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Mayor of Rome have all received the commission with distinguished honor.

The artists of Rome, Vice-President Bryan writes, are about to form a national committee, and a like course will be followed by members of the Chamber of Commerce. At a reception in Rome given by Lord Dufferin, the English Minister, the Commissioners were present, and Prince Ruspali and other leading Italians assured the Commissioners that steps would be taken at once for the formation of a committee of leading Italians for the purpose of fostering interest in the Fair. Mr. Bryan thinks that although the government may not officially accept the invitation to participate in the Fair, it will give a semi-official encouragement to the committees specially appointed to forward its interests.

Chief Ives writes that he is well satisfied with the prospects of an exhibit of pictures, not only from artists but also from rare collections in the possession of private owners.

RATES FOR EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR.

The National Commission to Exercise Jurisdiction in This Matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Gen. V. D. Groner of Virginia, Chairman of the Tariff and Transportation committee of the Columbian Exposition, called together today the members of that body for the purpose of discussing the rates for national and international exhibits at the big Fair. There were present or represented by proxy Messrs. Martin of Nebraska, Cane of Michigan, McIntyre of Vermont, Andrews of North Carolina, Sims of Rhode Island, Brainery of Connecticut, Rucker of North Dakota, Lowndes of Maryland, McClellan of Pennsylvania, Adams of Arkansas, Hundley of Alabama, and Ginteras of New Mexico. It was the sentiment of the committee, as expressed during a session of several hours, that the National Commission should exercise jurisdiction in this matter, and it was finally decided to appoint an Executive committee who should consider and report upon all subjects pertaining to the committee charged with this branch of the work. This committee will comprise Messrs. V. D. Groner of Virginia, Gardiner C. Sims, a prominent manufacturer of Providence, R. I.; Euclid Martin of Omaha, Neb., and H. M. Lane of Michigan.

North Dakota's World's Fair Plans.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The State Board of the World's Fair Commissioners have done wisely in awarding $5,000 to the North Dakota Millers' Association to aid them in making a creditable exhibit at the Fair. To the sum donated will be added a much larger sum by the Millers' Association. The Millers' Association have not yet perfected their plans, some of which they have under consideration. The association is enthusiastic, and intends to make such a display of No. 1 hard wheat and its products that will make North Dakota famous all over the world.

New York's Dry-Goods Committee Active.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The merchants' committee of the dry-goods trade of the City of New York has requested a hearing on the World's Fair bill now pending in the Legislature Wednesday, Jan. 27, and has issued another address requesting the coöperation of the Boards of Trade and exchanges throughout the State in the effort to secure a larger appropriation than that provided for in the Cantor bill.

Prof. Saunders Coming to Chicago.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Prof. Saunders, Superintendent of the Central Experimental Farm, Canada's Commissioner to the World's Fair at Chicago, left tonight for Chicago to make preliminary arrangements.

Exposition Notes.

Chief of Construction Burnham has recommended that the firm of Schuckert & Co. of Germany, manufacturers of what are known as parabolic mirror flash lights, be permitted to erect one of their great lights in the tower which is to stand on the pier.

Mrs. G. C. Ginty, one of the lady managers for Wisconsin, communicates the fact that a white pine tree from Chippewa County, presented by Mr. Werhaeuser, one of the lumber kings of Wisconsin, will leave for Chicago this week for the Forestry Building at the Exposition.

It has been decided by the Committee on Electricity to approve the specifications for the generating machinery and apparatus for the electric transmission of power for the following buildings: Transportation, mines and mining, agriculture, machinery hall, manufactures and liberal arts, fine arts, government, and fisheries; also for all the requirements for power at the north end of the grounds and Midway Plaisance.

Chief of Police McClaughry and Ald. Cullerton, Chairman of the Finance committee of the City Council, attended a meeting of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings yesterday to have a conference on the subject of police supervision in Jackson Park during the Fair. Maj. McClaughry thought that a large number of city policemen should be employed on the grounds, but that their salaries should be paid by the Board of Directors. He suggested also that the World's Fair police force be generally under the direction of the Chief of Police of the city. No conclusions were reached at the meeting.

In the opinion of Chief Skiff of the Mines and Mining Department the trustees of the Colorado State School of Mines have taken a commendable step in the recent passage of a resolution to the effect that for the present fiscal year the special field work of the faculty of the State School of Mines be directed to investigating the mineral resources and mining industry of the State of Colorado, for the special purpose of preparing an exhibit of the school at the World's Fair and in assisting the mining exhibit of the State.

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Death of Mrs. Helen Cowles Wheeler.

The remains of Mrs. Helen Cowles Wheeler, mother of Edwin C. Markham of Chicago, were temporarily interred at Cleveland, O., Sunday. She died in Charlottesville, Va., Thursday last, and the remains were taken to the home of her brother's widow, Mrs. Edwin Cowles of Cleveland, and, pending final interment in the Cowles family plot, were placed temporarily in the receiving vault of Lake View Cemetery. Mrs. Wheeler was endowed with strong traits of character and qualities of heart and mind that combined to make her much beloved by all who knew her. She was of Puritan-Huguenot ancestry, descended on the one side from the Rev. Thomas Hooker, the first Protestant clergyman of Connecticut, and on the other from Peregrine White, the first white child born in New England. The birthplace of Mrs. Wheeler was Austinburg, Ashtabula County, O. She was born in March, 1820. She was the only daughter of Dr. Edwin W. Cowles, a sister of Edwin Cowles of the Cleveland *Leader*, of Judge Samuel Cowles of California, and of Alfred Cowles of THE TRIBUNE, all of whom she survived.

Her early education was received at Austinburg, and later at Oberlin she completed a collegiate course. She married Dr. Frank L. Markham of Plymouth, Wayne County, Mich., in 1844. Two children were born of the marriage, Edwin C. Markham of Chicago and Frank Markham of Utah.

Upon the death of her husband Mrs. Wheeler returned to Cleveland and studied anatomy and physiology, after which she lectured on these subjects before large audiences of women, but her career as a lecturer was interrupted by her marriage to B. G. Wheeler of Sterling, Ill. Helen Cowles Wheeler, a child of this marriage, after graduating from Oberlin College, married E. A. Shedd of Chicago, and died in 1884.

Burial of Edwin R. Andrews.

Edwin R. Andrews died at Ocean Springs, Miss., Jan. 11, after a short illness. He was born near Kensington, Ill., Aug. 28, 1844. Early in his life the family moved to Blue Island, where Mr. Andrews became a member of the First Universalist Church. Both himself and wife being invalids they have traveled much of late years to find relief from their ills. The widow with his only sister, Mrs. Becker of Washington Heights, Ill., and two brothers, C. M. and J. M. Andrews of Chicago, survive him. The remains were interred at Mount Greenwood Cemetery, Illinois, where the burial service took place Jan. 17.

Funeral of Mrs. Mary E. Clark.

Mrs. Mary E. Clark, the aged mother of John M. Clark, Collector of the Port of Chicago, who died at her son's residence, No. 2000 Prairie avenue, Monday evening, had passed her 83d year, but up to six months ago was in splendid health. The grip was the cause of her death. The funeral services will be held at Collector Clark's residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The remains will be taken Thursday to White Pigeon, Mich., Mrs. Clark's former home, for burial.

Funeral of a Veteran.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The funeral of George Ruser, a veteran soldier who suddenly expired yesterday at the age of 70 years, took place here this afternoon. Ruser served throughout the Civil War, and was in the same company with Coroner Woods, who held an inquest on his body today. He was born in Bavaria.

Mrs. Judge W. D. Barry.

AURORA, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The wife of the venerable Judge W. D. Barry died last night at her home in St. Charles. She was worn out caring for her husband, who is in his last sickness. Judge Barry was an old-time prominent political figure in this part of the State and is the oldest member of the Kane County bar.

George Theodore Berthon.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 19.—George Theodore Berthon, the eldest of Canadian portrait painters, died today from bronchial troubles. He painted all the gubernatorial portraits in the government house, and portraits of all the eminent Ontario Judges. He was 86 years of age.

William Osborne, Freeport, Ill.

FREEPORT, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—William Osborne, one of the best known builders and contractors in Freeport, died today. His death was caused by an abscess of the lungs. He was 71 years of age and the father of City Clerk Osborne of Freeport.

A COLD.

A cold generally arises from a portion of the surface of the body becoming chilled. The small pores of the skin that had been getting rid of the carbonic acid and surplus water in the blood are stopped up. Then you say you feel chilly. The work that these pores had been performing is now thrown upon the lungs and the kidneys. Now, any one can see that it is foolish to swallow an opiate simply to paralyze the action of the lungs and stop the cough. This does not heal the malady or stop the trouble. It rather aggravates it instead, for it makes additional work for the kidneys. This is why **Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure** is so perfect a remedy. It excites the kidneys to action, soothes the lungs, and assists the stomach to digest its food. In other words, it reanimates every organ and the great physical machine is thus set in motion according to its own laws. This is why **Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure** is the best remedy for all lung and kidney troubles that was ever offered to the public. Get it of your dealer.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.
PEORIA, ILL.

A WORD TO BUSY MEN.

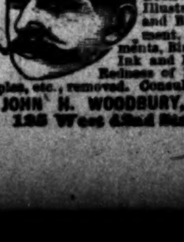
You are a busy man you say and you have no time to be sick. You can be just as busy as you are now, and do ten times the work you now do if you will but exercise a little common sense. If you have a dull feeling all over you and a pain in the back you have kidney trouble. This is a much more common complaint than is generally supposed, but if you will drink milk instead of strong coffee in the morning, will live upon a light diet, principally fruit, eat sparingly of meat, and take **Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure** you need never be afraid of kidney trouble. The time to attend to this matter is now. Don't put it off. Get a bottle of **Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure** at once. It can be had of any dealer, and begin and you will soon be well. Then continue this way of living and you will always enjoy good health. This trouble is more a question of diet than anything else, but **Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure** will start you on the road to health. The rest depends upon yourself.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.
PEORIA, ILL.

THE GRIPPE.

The grippe attacks some people while it does not molest others. If a person be in perfect health, with good digestion, he may laugh at the deadly microbe; but if he be constipated, and his stomach be out of order, let him look out. He is a fit subject for the malady, and as often as he gets in this condition he invites an attack. When you take cold do not take a remedy that contains an opiate, because this paralyzes the stomach and bowels and produces constipation. Every physician will tell you this is true. Take **Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure**. This is relaxing and stimulating. It incites the kidneys to action, helps the digestion, cures the cough, and heals the lungs. It is the best remedy in the world for all persons with weak lungs because it reinvigorates the whole system and does not simply paralyze the organs. Get it of any dealer.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.
PEORIA, ILL.



WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP

For the Skin, Scalp and Complexion. The result of 20 years' experience. At Druggists or sent by mail, 50c. A Sample Cake and 128 page Book on Dermatology and Beauty, Illustrated; on Skin, Scalp, Nervous and Blood Diseases and their treatment, sent sealed, 10c.; also Disfigurements, Birth Marks, Moles, Warts, India Ink and Powder Marks, Scars, Pittings, Redness of Nose, Superfluous Hair, Pimples, etc., removed. Consultation free, at office or by letter. JOHN H. WOODBURY, Dermatological Institute, 125 West 42nd Street, New York City.

KIRK'S

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

AMERICAN FAMILY

SOAP

A LAUNDRY SOAP, PURE AND SANITARY.

BEST FOR
General Household Use.

22 "Look at the Map!"

PENNSYLVANIA SHORT LINES.

Express Trains from the West—

Connect directly at Chicago with through trains of the Pennsylvania Lines to the East and South. Eastern Trains leave 10:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M., 5:00 P. M., and 11:30 P. M. Southern Trains leave 9:45 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Address LUCE, 248 Clark Street, Chicago.

Tickets Sold Everywhere

Over The Pennsylvania Short Lines.

ACME BLACKING is cheaper at 20 cents a bottle than any other Dressing at 5 cents.

A LITTLE GOES A LONG WAYS

because shoes once blackened with it can be kept clean by washing them with water. People in moderate circumstances find it profitable to buy it at 20c. a bottle, because what they spend for Blacking they save in shoe leather.

It is the cheapest blacking considering its quality, and yet we want to sell it cheaper if it can be done. We will pay

$10,000 Reward

for a recipe that will enable us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. This offer is open until Jan. 1st, 1893.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

Old furniture painted with

PIK-RON

(this is the name of the paint), looks like stained and varnished *new furniture*. One coat will do it. A child can apply it. You can change a pine to a walnut, or a cherry to mahogany; there is no limit to your fancies. All retailers sell it.

THE GARSTON BIGAMY.

Albert Ross's great novel; author of "Thou Shalt Not," "His Private Character," "Speaking of Ellen," "In Stella's Shadow," "Her Husband's Friend," "Moulding a Maiden." First edition, 50,000, ready. Readers and booksellers should send orders at once. Sold everywhere. Sent by mail for 50 cents by

Publisher, G. W. Dillingham, New York.

CHICKERING PIANOS. CHASE BROS PIANOS CO

WABASH AV.

HOW TO CURE LA GRIPPE.

Go right about it. Don't waste a minute. For the splitting headaches, racking pains along the spine and in sides and loins, rheumatism of muscles and joints, chills and fevers, nausea and disinclination for food, you must take three or four of

Dr Schenck's Mandrake Pills

The first night, and after that a sufficient number to insure a daily and free action of the bowels. Keep this up for some time; and where chills and fevers are stubborn, quinine, in reasonable doses, can be used to advantage with the Pills. These Pills set your gorged liver free, cleanse the stomach and bowels, and start up normal secretions. You've scored a big point.

Then, to aid digestion, crush the weakness and lassitude, drive off the feeling that you'd as leave die as live, and give tone and strength to your system, you must take a table-spoonful of

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic

Before and after meals. Already you begin to feel like a new person. But don't forget your lungs. Beware of the terrible tendency of *La Grippe* toward Pneumonia! If you have chest pains or a cough, better settle the matter at once by a table-spoonful of

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup

Taken three times a day, between meals—oftener if the cough is troublesome. You can thus surround the very worst case of *La Grippe* and drive it into speedy surrender. And you'll do it right away if you are wise. Ask your Druggist for the Dr. Schenck Remedies.

DR. SCHENCK'S Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint, and Dyspepsia, Sent Free.
DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

ELY

IMPORTANT NOTICE

On and after JANUARY 11 to FEBRUARY 1 all goods ordered of us will be sold at a DISCOUNT of

20%.

THE EDWARD ELY CO.

THE
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY
FOR FEBRUARY.

Personal Liberty. By EDWARD ATKINSON and EDWARD T. CABOT. An exhaustive research into the decisions of the courts concerning the right to regulate hours and modes of labor and methods of payment.

The Story of a Strange Land. (Illustrated.) By President DAVID STARR JORDON. A delightful account of how the hot-springs and lava-cliffs of the Yellowstone Park were formed, and what the finny inhabitants of its lakes and streams have experienced.

Urban Population. By CARROLL D. WRIGHT. Facts and figures about the increase of the slum population in cities.

Musical Instruments.—The Piano-forte. American Industries. XII. (Illustrated.) By DANIEL SPILLANE. Describes the development of the piano, and shows how this country has reached its high position in the piano manufacture.

OTHER ARTICLES ON

STILTS AND STILT-WALKING (illustrated); ELECTRICITY IN RELATION TO SCIENCE; NATIONALIZATION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION; IS MAN THE ONLY REASONER? AN EXPERIMENT IN EDUCATION, II; HOMELY GYMNASTICS; NEW OBSERVATIONS ON THE LANGUAGE OF ANIMALS; RECENT OCEANIC CAUSEWAYS; THE UNIVERSE OF STARS; SKETCH OF WEBER (with portrait).

50 cents a number; $5.00 a year.

D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK.

A Small Quantity of
Liebig Company's
Extract of Beef
Added to any Soup, Sauce or Gravy gives Strength and Fine Flavor.
Invaluable in Improved and Economic Cookery. Makes cheapest, purest, and best Beef Tea.

SHARP & SMITH.
ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.
Surgical Instruments.
Deformity Apparatus.
73 RANDOLPH STREET.

Borden, Selleck & Co.
HOWE SCALES AND HARRISON CONVEYOR.
48 & 50 Lake St.

IRON WORKS.
Vierling, McDowell & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF ARCHITECTURAL IRON.
Rolled Beams in Stock.
23d St. and Stewart Av.

Society & Military Goods, Uniforms, Arms and Equipments, Flags, Gilt Trimmings, &c.
G. F. Foster, Son & Co.
172 E. Madison St.

G. B. Carpenter & Co.
TENTS AND AWNINGS
202, 204, 206, 208 So. Water St.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO.
50 Madison St.
China
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
DRAWING SUPPLIES.

JOHN SPRY LUMBER CO.
LUMBER, LATH & SHINGLES.
Telephones 9086, 9088.
YARDS & OFFICE.
Ashland Ave. and 22d St.
CHICAGO.

American Desk and Seating Co.
270 & 272 Wabash.

Mantels, Grates.
The Henry Dibblee Company,
Anson S. Hopkins, Mgr.
Mantels, Grates and Tiles,
Fine Furniture from Special Designs.
266-268 Wabash Av.

ESTABLISHED 1860.
Meddowcroft Bros.
BANKERS,
offer every facility for all classes of deposits or investments.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
N. W. Cor. Dearborn & Washington Sts.

Assayer, Chemist.
EXPERT IN PATENT MINING, AND CRIMINAL CASES.
C. Gilbert Wheeler
143-5 Lake St.

WOOD CARPET.
E. B. MOORE & CO.
48 RANDOLPH ST.
Wood Mosaic, Parquet Floors, Rug Borders,
Butcher's Boston Polish or Hard Wax.
Send Stamp for Book of Designs.

TERRA COTTA.
THE Northwestern Terra Cotta Co.
Manufacturers IN ALL COLORS,
1118 Rookery Bldg.

DRUGGISTS.
Dale & Sempill,
Complete Stock of DRUGS,
Chemicals and Toilet Articles,
Clark & Madison.

CONTRACTORS
Dolese & Shepard,
Crushed & Concrete STONE.
182 Washington St.
Telephone 1469.

COLUMBIA HARNESS CO.
Manufacturers of HARNESS AND HORSE FURNISHING GOODS,
57, 59 & 61 W. Washington St.

Sash, Doors, &c.
HINTZE & WEISE
SASH, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Stair Works, Etc.
21st & Brown Sts.

F. CORTEZ, WILSON & CO
MFRS. OF
JACKET CANS
OIL TANKS,
FILTERS, COOLERS, &c.

WOOD BROS.
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.
CHICAGO.
SO. OMAHA.
SIOUX CITY.

KEENAN & SONS
Union Stock Yards Chicago.
"The name of Keenan & Sons is a guarantee of good sales and prompt returns."

Kingsford's
Silver Gloss AND Corn Starch
For the LAUNDRY. For the TABLE.

DYE HOUSE.
AUG. SCHWARZ,
Dyeing & Cleaning of Ladies' & Gents' Garments. Goods rec'd & return'd by ex. or mail. Send for Price List, etc.
156 & 158 Illinois St.

THE COLD BLAST FEATHER CO
FAULTLESS FEATHERS AND FEATHER PILLOWS.
CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, COMFORTERS AND ALL KINDS BEDDING.
Correspondence solicited.
56 to 66 W. VAN BUREN STREET.

Organs, High Grade.
STORY & CLARK ORGAN CO.
CANAL & 16th STS.
Catalogue Free.

BUYER'S GUIDE
The names of the Business Houses here given are as reference for the benefit of Country Merchants and Provincial Buyers. We recommend them as the best Houses in Chicago to deal with.

DUNLAP SMITH & CO.,
Dearborn & Monroe Sts.
LOANS, REAL ESTATE.

A. T. THATCHER,
Miner & Shipper of
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal,
—AND—
CONNELLSVILLE COKE.
Dearborn & Quincy Sts., Chicago.

HAIR.
E. BURNHAM,
Central Music Hall
HAIR STORE.
Wigs, Bangs, Switches.
71 & 73 State St.
Send for price-list.

Huyler's
PURE! FRESH! DELICIOUS!
BONBONS AND CHOCOLATES.
Orders by mail or express will receive prompt and correct attention.
161 STATE ST., CHICAGO.
Branch of 863 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HARDWARE.
Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
Importers and Jobbers,
18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 & 32 Lake St.

WIRE GOODS.
FENCING, WIRE CLOTH
Stable Fixtures.
The Gilbert & Bennett Mfg. Co.
148 Lake St.
Largest stock and best facilities in the West.

Heath & Milligan Mfg. Co.
PAINTS
170-174 RANDOLPH ST.

PACKERS.
Anglo-American Provision Co.
Packers & Provision Merchants.
60-61 B'd of Trade.

FURS.
Charles Glanz,
Importer of Seal Skins and Manufacturer of Fine Furs. Shipping Furs bought.
110 & 112 Madison St.

EAT QUAKER OATS

EVANSTON LOTS.
On $10 Monthly Payments.
Send for one of our Beautifully Illustrated Plats.
E. T. PAUL & CO.
116 La Salle St.

WASHBURN'S SUPERLATIVE FLOUR.

Iron—Hardware.
S. D. KIMBARK
Michigan Ave. and Lake Street,
Chicago.

Wood Carpet and Inlaid Floors.
J. DUNFEE & CO.
104-106 Franklin St.
Branches:
St. Louis, Kan. City, St. Paul, Indian'lis.

DRY GOODS.
JOHN V. FARWELL CO.
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
Market, Monroe & Adams St.

Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict,
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER,
Upwards of one hundred thousand (100,000) in use.
W. S. & B. Fine Linens, Paragon Ribbons the Best.
175 Monroe St.

E. S. & W. S. FOWLER,
Mfg. Opticians,
38 MADISON ST.
Wholesale and Retail.
Glasses Fitted to All Eyes.
Artificial Human Eyes.

GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS ADDITION.
Residence and Business Lots
On Easy Terms of Payment.
BOGUE & CO.,
Send for Plats. 59 Dearborn St.

DICKINSON BROS. & KING,
PORTLAND CEMENT
AND FIRE BRICK.
204 MARKET ST.

AUSTIN PARK LOTS.
4 blocks West of Grant Locomotive Works.
$400 and UPWARDS ON EASY TERMS.
Send for Plats and Prices.
BASS, KESSLER & ENNES,
108 DEARBORN ST.

CHARLES H. SLACK
WABASH AVE & MADISON ST.
GROCER.

WINE DEPARTMENT.

UNLESS You Know It All Yourself

BUY WINES ONLY OF EXPERTS.

Free lessons in Slack's great wine cellars. Learn to detect colored, softened, flavored imitations.

The genuine old Spanish wine from Jerez is glorious—imitations are abominable.

Not all Sherry is Sherry. No imitations at Slack's.

SPANISH SHERRIES.—(Duff, Gordon & Co.)

	Gallon.	Bottle.
1 P Pale, full bodied	$2.50	$ .65
1 VP Very Pale, soft and clean	3.00	.75
4 P Pale, full, rather rich	3.50	.90
6 P Pale, good character and style	4.00	1.00
6 V. P Very Pale, good character and style	4.50	1.15
10 RF A fine wine, very rich and fruity	5.00	1.25
VDP Vino de Pasto, very dry, fine table wine	5.00	1.25
13 OLO Oloroso, very fine, a dessert wine	6.00	1.50
12 AMO Superior Amontillado, very old and dry	7.00	1.75
14 OIS Old Indian Solera—very old and rich	8.00	2.00

CALIFORNIA SHERRIES—		
EXTRA FINE OLD SHERRY	$2.00	.50
CHOICE SHERRY	1.50	

Swedish Movements Institute.

Why attempt in vain to correct SPINAL DEFORMITIES with plaster of paris jackets, braces, etc., when SWEDISH MOVEMENTS scientifically administered will POSITIVELY accomplish the cure?

Stiff Joints, Rheumatism, Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, etc., also successfully treated by

A. G. SCHLOESSER, M. D., S. G.,

(Formerly Assistant Physician in the Imperial Royal Hospital of Vienna), late from the Royal Central Institute of Stockholm, Sweden.

Call or write for the Doctor's Pamphlet on "Some Hints on Swedish Movements When Scientifically Administered."

78-80 STATE-ST.

Grand Trunk Railway of Canada Ferry-boats Sale.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of one or both of the Railway Ferryboats Huron and International, Canadian registered, now lying at Point Edward, Ontario, formerly used for transferring cars between Point Edward, Ont., and Fort Gratiot, Mich.

The particulars of the boats are as follows:

Huron—Length of hull, 235 feet; length over all, 239 feet; width, 44 feet; width over all, 54 feet; depth, 15 feet. She has a pair of high pressure engines, cylinders 30x30, and boilers of locomotive type.

International—Length of hull, 220 feet; length over all, 226 feet; width, 40 feet; width over all, 54 feet; depth, 13 feet. She has a pair of high pressure engines, cylinders 30 in. by 30 in., and boilers of locomotive type.

The boats have three tracks and a carrying capacity of 18 cars each. Sealed tenders, marked "Tenders for Ferryboats," will be received by the undersigned up to Feb. 15, 1892. The company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any offer.

Montreal, January 14th, 1892.

L. J. SEARGEANT, General Manager.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM HEATING. OFFICE Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, in charge of construction, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, January 18, 1892. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until one o'clock p. m. on February 18, 1892, for all the labor and materials required to fix in place, complete, a low pressure steam heating and ventilating apparatus for the U. S. Hospital Building at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at this office, where blank forms for proposals and any information desired can be obtained. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Proposals must be signed by the bidders, inclosed in sealed envelopes, addressed to CAPTAIN F. B. JONES, A. Q. M., U. S. A., and marked "Proposals for heating and ventilating hospital, to be opened at one o'clock p. m. February 18, 1892."

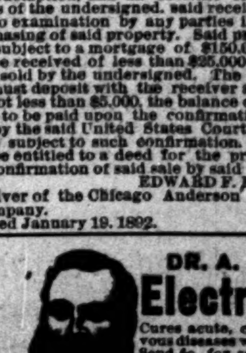
RECEIVER'S SALE.

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the receiver of all the property and assets of the Chicago Anderson Common Brick Company, appointed by the United States Circuit Court for the Northern Division of the Northern District of Illinois, in the case of Alphaeus B. Stickney vs. The Chicago Anderson Common Brick Company, pending in said court, pursuant to an order of the said United States Court entered on the 22d day of December, A. D. 1891, will on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1892, at the north door of the building used as a postoffice, in which the said United States Court is held, in the City of Chicago and State of Illinois, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all interest of the Chicago Anderson Common Brick Company, in all and singular, the following described real estate, brick manufacturing plant, etc., in said order mentioned, situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, and more particularly described as follows:

Eighty (80) acres, more or less, of real estate in the west half of the southeast quarter of Section Twenty-nine (29), Township Thirty-eight (38), north range thirteen (13), east of the third principal meridian, together with a large plant situated thereon designed for the manufacture of brick, together with all and singular, railroad tracks, railroad cars, hand cars, tools, implements, machinery, hand tools, oil tanks, steam shovels, building derricks, and all other property going to make up and form a part of said manufacturing plant, located on said real estate, and also the appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.

The said real estate will be sold free from all equity of redemption, and an abstract of title is in the hands of the undersigned, said receiver, and is subject to examination by any parties interested in the purchasing of said property. Said property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $150,000, and no bid will be received of less than $25,000 for the interest to be sold by the undersigned. The successful bidder must deposit with the receiver a certified check for not less than $5,000, the balance of said purchase price to be paid upon the confirmation of the said sale by the said United States Court, said sale to be made subject to such confirmation. The purchaser will be entitled to a deed for the premises sold on the confirmation of said sale by said court.

EDWARD F. LAWRENCE,
Receiver of the Chicago Anderson Common Brick Company.
Dated January 19, 1892.



DR. A. OWEN'S
Electric Belt
Cures acute, chronic and nervous diseases without medicine. Send 6c. for sealed illustrated catalogue and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian, or Treatise on Rupture.
THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.
Main Office and Only Factory, 191-193 State st., Chicago, Ill.
N. Y. Office, 826 Broadway.
[TRADE MARK.]
The Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

TEST YOUR NERVE
ERIN NERVE PUZZLE.
10 c. Sold by Dealers.

PROFITS OF THE ROAD.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY PRESENTED.

Decrease in the Surplus Applicable to Dividends—Complete Details of the Year's Operations—Directors Intend to Replace Horses with Electricity—The C. B. Holmes Matter Mentioned—New Board Authorized to Extend the Lines—Meeting of the Edison Company Stockholders.

About thirty of the 140 stockholders of the National railway company were present at the annual meeting held at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday. This is a Chicago company which was organized a few years ago to buy some of the street railway lines of St. Louis. It now operates five of the St. Louis lines, and has converted two of them into cable roads.

President Hamilton's report gave complete details of the year's operations. Besides the report which he read to the stockholders he had figures covering every phase of the company's business, and he called for questions upon any part of the company's affairs. In the respect of completeness of detail the information presented was in contrast with that usually presented at stockholders' meetings.

The report showed the net gains of the National railway company for the year were $179,786, equal to 8⅙ per cent on the capital stock. The operations of the five roads resulted as follows:

	1891.	*Increase.*
Gross receipts	$1,353,727	$154,100
Operating expenses	866,701	120,414
Net receipts	$ 487,026	$ 23,686
Fixed charges, interest, and taxes	260,074	
Surplus applicable to dividends	226,952	
Dividends paid in 1891	191,856	
Net surplus	$ 35,096	

Of that net surplus the National railway company is entitled to $29,886 and other stockholders of the five individual companies to $5,209. The surplus applicable to dividends shows a decrease of $19,383, or 8 per cent. The gross receipts increased 129 per cent, the operating expenses 16 per cent, and they were 64.8 per cent of the total receipts.

Statistics of the year's work are as follows:

	1891.	*Increase.*	*Per cent.*
Trips	848,960	$ 231,196	37
Car miles	10,875,604	3,492,407	47
Passengers	27,012,514	3,010,608	12½

The total street-car traffic of St. Louis in 1891 was 80,863,357 passengers, so that the National railway company did about 33 per cent of the total business. The table further shows:

	1891.		
Gross receipts, cable.	$ 897,101	Increase	$179.912
Gross receipts, horse.	366,626	Decrease	25,812
Total	$11,353,727	Increase	$154,100

Operating Expenses.

The operating expenses of the cable were $588,688, which was 56.6 per cent of the total receipts. The operating expenses of the horse lines were $278,102, which was 75.8 per cent of the total receipts.

Complete mileage statistics of the various lines and full percentage statistics were presented. It was shown that the cable mileage increased during the year 3,655,386 miles, and the horse mileage decreased 172,919 miles. The cost of operating the cable car per mile was 6.82 cents; of the horse lines 12.8 cents. There was expended in betterments and additions to the Citizens' line $16,689, and to the Union line $210, which sum was deducted from the surplus for 1891. On the Broadway line $266,782 was expended during the year in completing the cable construction. On that line the total cost of new construction up to Jan. 1, 1892, has been $1,670,360. Competition of electric roads is felt by the horse-car lines. The high price of feed also contributed to make the horse-car lines less profitable. The feed account exceeded that of 1890 by $17,581. The directors, the report continues, believe that it will be good policy to replace the horses with electricity, and that can now be done $200,000 cheaper than it could if the work had been commenced a year ago.

The report contained this interesting paragraph: "In the matter of C. B. Holmes and the St. Louis railway no amount has been realized thereon. It is receiving attention at the hands of our attorney, and before another annual meeting we trust something will have been realized therefrom."

It will be remembered that C. B. Holmes was formerly President of this company, and that it is charged that he diverted $150,000 of the company's money to the uses of the Los Angeles Street railway company, which was then in financial straits.

Dec. 31, 1890, the National railway company had bills payable of $130,000, which amount had been expended in the purchase of stock of the individual companies. Some further purchases of stock were made last year, and to pay for all of this the company issued 2,000 shares of treasury stock, and sold it at par. The stock outstanding is now $2,500,000. A complete balance sheet and income accounts were presented.

The following Board of Directors was elected: W. T. Baker, E. Buchingham, C. L. Hutchinson, T. J. Lefens, G. T. Smith, D. G. Hamilton, E. G. Foreman.

The board was authorized to make such further expenditures in the improvement and extension of lines as in its judgment shall be thought best, and to issue and dispose of the bonds of the several companies in such amounts and at such times as it deems best. All former acts of the board were ratified.

EDISON COMPANY MEETING.

The Old Board of Directors Re-elected—Plans for the Future Outlined.

The stockholders of the Chicago Edison company held their meeting yesterday and unanimously elected the old Board of Directors. The names of the directors elected are as follows: A. F. Seeberger, John D. Drake, Lambert Tree, R. C. Clowry, E. L. Brewster, Byron L. Smith, Robert T. Lincoln, J. W. Doane, F. S. Gordon, A. A. Sprague, E. M. Phelps.

The directors will meet next Tuesday for the election of officers. The annual report of the company showed a surplus on hand of $243,000.

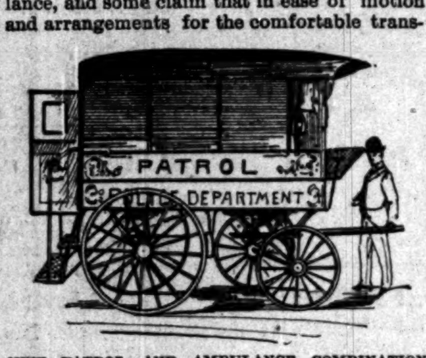
The company was organized in 1887 with a capital of $500,000. That was increased in 1890 to $750,000, and during the year covered by the report a further increase of $250,000 was made and all taken by the stockholders at par. They have paid dividends at the rate of 8 per cent per annum on the capital stock beginning Feb. 1, 1890, and aside from the plant situated on Adams street they have built a plant on Wabash avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, which was put in operation April 1. The business has considerably increased. They have connection at the Adams street station of 42,000 incandescent lights and of 1,242 horse-power and motors. The Wabash avenue station has 11,600 incandescent lights and fifty-five horse-power and motors.

The company will make large additions to the plant this year. Negotiations are not yet completed for the real estate for the site of the new power house, but it is expected that the land will soon be purchased and the new central station started.

PATROL-WAGON AND AMBULANCE IN ONE

Transformation Effected That May Be Adopted Generally by the Police.

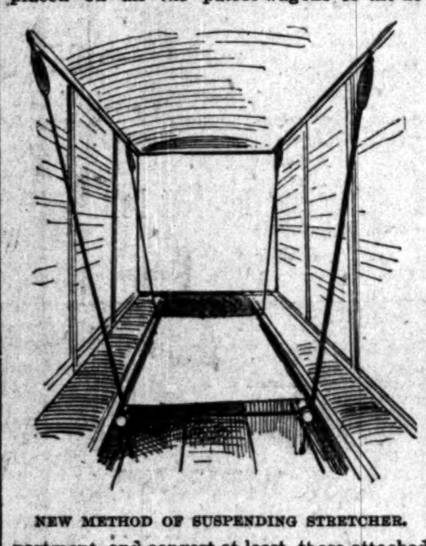
At the shops of the department on Union street an ordinary police patrol-wagon has just been transformed into a first-class ambulance, and some claim that in ease of motion and arrangements for the comfortable transportation of the sick and injured it is superior to the regular ambulance wagons lately purchased.



NEW PATROL AND AMBULANCE COMBINATION WAGON.

This new ambulance has a handsome top in black, the panels of the body of the wagon being in red and blue and with the lettering "Patrol—Police Department." The stretcher, on the inside, for the patient is suspended from straps, with a spiral spring at the end of each at the corners of the wagon. This arrangement prevents any rough motion of the stretcher or bed from the jolting of the wagon or any sudden swaying in any direction.

The intention is said to be to have covers placed on all the patrol-wagons of the department, and convert at least those attached to the principal stations into ambulance vehicles also. The general feeling is that the wagons ought to have been covered long ago. The matrons of stations often have to ride long distances in patrol-wagons with women in their charge, and such a ride on an open wagon in a winter's storm or the blazing heat of summer is considered a hardship. Then it is considered proper that men and women, whether criminals or drunkards, or sick or maimed or dead, should not be driven through the streets exposed to the weather and the public gaze.



NEW METHOD OF SUSPENDING STRETCHER.

The Pavonia's Shaft Broken.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—The Cunard line steamer Pavonia, Capt. McKay, which sailed from Liverpool Jan. 7 for Boston, was towed to an anchorage below this morning. The Pavonia's shaft is broken.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

(Retail.)

State and Washington-sts.

BOOKS AT AND BELOW ACTUAL COST TO CLEAN DOWN OUR STOCK.

We have issued a large clearance list of Books at very low prices—many items less than half the cost to us, and the balance at actual cost in New York, without freight. The list is too long and the expense too great (when selling at such prices) to put in the newspapers, but we give below a few samples, and should be pleased to mail list upon application, or you can see the goods and prices at our store.

We Are Selling Books Cheaper than Any House in the U. S.
Such Prices Have Never Been Given in Chicago.
These Prices Only Last Till Feb. 1st.

AS QUANTITIES ARE LIMITED AN EARLY SELECTION IS ADVISED. We carry at all times a large and well-assorted stock of Books and Stationery and our prices are the lowest.

READ THIS LIST CAREFULLY:

FICTION.

Eliot, 6 Vols., Cloth	$ 1.65
“ “ “ “ better edition	2.48
“ “ “ “ fine “	3.15
“ 8 “ “ “ “	4.45
“ “ “ Half Calf	6.65
“ “ “ “ “ fine edition	8.95
Ebers, 7 “ Cloth	3.95
“ “ “ Half Cloth	5.85
Besant & Rice, 12 Vols., Cloth	8.10
Wm. Black, 12 Vols., Cloth	**6.75**
“ “ “ “ Half Cloth	9.95
Auerbach's 18 Vols., Cloth	12.15
“ “ “ Half Calf	15.10
Bronte 4 “ “ “	3.35
Cooper 32 “ Cloth	14.40
“ 32 “ Half Calf	26.60
“ 16 “ Cloth	7.25
Leather Stocking Tales, 5 Vols., Cloth	1.85
“ “ “ 1 “ complete	.45
Sea Tales, 5 “ Cloth	1.85
Scott, 12 vols., Cloth	4.75
“ “ “ Fine Half Calf	13.50
“ 24 “ Cloth	9.75
Scott, 25 Vols., Cloth, Rosslyn Ed	**8.75**
Scott, 25 Vols.. Half Morocco, Rosslyn Ed	**15.25**
Lytton, 13 Vols., Cloth	5.40
“ “ “ Half Calf	10.80
“ 25 “ “ “	20.75
Hawthorne, 8 Vols. Cloth (complete)	**7.95**
Dickens, 15 Vols., Cloth	4.50
“ “ “ “ fine edition	7.25
“ “ “ Cloth, Library Ed	13.20
Hawthorne, 2 Vols., Cloth	**.75**
Thackeray, 10 Vols., Cloth	2.95
“ 6 “ “ fine edition	3.50
“ 10 “ “ “ “	4.95
“ 10 “ “ Library Ed	8.75
Kingsley, 8 “ “	4.35
Lever, 3 “ “	3.25
Hawthorne, 12 Vols., Half Calf, Riverside Edition	**22.50**
Marryatt's, 3 Vols. Cloth	2.75
Lyall, 6 vols. Cloth	2.20
“ “ “ Half Calf	4.98
Scott, 12 Vols. Cloth, Library Edition	**$10.00**
Romola, Florentine Ed., 2 Vols. Illustrated	3.95
Cooper's Leather Stocking Tales, 5 Vols., Half Levant	**$2.95**
Cooper's Sea Tales, 5 Vols., Half Levant	**2.95**
Lytton, complete, 13 Vols., Half Levant	**8.35**
Edwards, 4 Vols., Half Levant	**2.65**
Scott, complete, 12 Vols., Half Levant	**7.95**
Kipling, 3 Vols., Half Levant	**2.05**
In Biscayne Bay, by Caroline Washburn Rockwood, a Story of Florida, beautifully illustrated	1.65
Pendennis, by Thackeray, 1 Vol., Cloth, illustrated	45
Aulnay Tower, by Blanche Willis Howard	25
The Mystery of the Locks, by E. W. Howe	25
Balzac's Novels, 12mo., Half Leather, each	98
Eve's Drughters, by Marion Harland	1.10
Lord Arthurs Savile's Crime, Oscar Wilde's last book	65
The Belle of the Season, by Mrs. Harriet Lewis	35
Rothwell, 1 Vol., 12mo	30
Castle Foam, by H. W. French	30
Ruby's Husband. Marion Harland	50
True as Steel. Marion Harland	50
Cape Cod Folks. Sally Pratt McLean	90
A Mission Flower. George H. Picard	25
Glorinda. Anna Bowman Dodd	25

HISTORICAL and BIOGRAPHICAL

Macaulay's England, 5 Vols., Cloth	$1.10
“ “ 5 “ Fine Edition	1.80
“ “ 5 “ Half Calf	4.25
Lossing's Eminent Americans, 2 Vols., Cloth	.95
Boswell's Johnson, 4 Vols., Cloth	2.75
Carlyle Complete, 11 Vols., Cloth	**5.95**
Carlyle complete, 10 Vols., Half Calf	8.30
“ “ 10 “ Library Edition	9.95
Carlyle's Essays, 4 Vols., Cloth	2.75
“ “ 4 “ Half Calf	3.35
“ Fred. the Great, 4 Vols., Cloth	2.75
“ “ “ 4 “ Half Calf	3,35
“ French Revolution, 2 Vols., Cloth	1.10
“ “ “ 2 “ Half Calf	1.75
Carlyle's French Revolution, 3 Vols., Cloth, Beautifully Illustrated, charming Edition, only	**4.95**
Irving's Works, Complete, 10 Vols., Library Edition	8.35
Irving's Works, Complete, 8 Vols., Cloth	3.75
“ “ 6 “ “	2.75
Irving's Washington, 3 Vols., Cloth	**1.35**
Guizot's France, 8 Vols., Cloth	5.40
“ England, 4 “ “	2.75
Hume's “ 6 “ “	1.80
“ “ 6 “ Half Calf	4.98
Josephus, 3 Vols., Cloth	2.10
Knight's England, 9 Vols., Cloth	6.10
McCarthy's History of Our Own Times, 2 Vols., Cloth	1.40
Macaulay's Complete Works, 10 Vols., Cloth	**4.50**
Plutarch's Lives, 3 Vols., Cloth	2.05
Irving's Washington, 3 Vols., Half Levant	**2.10**
Schiller, 4 Vols., Cloth	3,25
Knight's, H. H., Best Authors, 3 Vols, Cloth	1.75
Herndon's Lincoln, 3 Vols., Half Morocco	4.25
“ “ 3 “ Sheep	3.50
“ “ 3 “ Half Calf	4.95
Bourrienne's Napoleon, 4 Vols., Cloth	**2.45**
Prescott's Works, 5 Vols., Cloth	3.50
Hazlitt's Napoleon, 3 Vols., Half Calf.	2.55
Knight's, H. H., Best Authors, 6 Vols., Half Calf	5.05
Forster's Life Dickens, 2 Vols., Half Calf.	1.75
Smiles' Works, 4 Vols., Half Calf	3.35
The Genesis of the Civil War, by Major Gen. Crawford, fully illustrated. Half Seal. Very cheap	**85**
Josephus, 1 Vol,, 8vo, Cloth.	1.00
“ 1 “ “ Sheep	1.45
“ 1 “ “ Morocco	1.95
Bancroft's History of the U. S., 1 Vol., 12mo, Cloth	50
History of the Books of the Bible, by Prof. C. E. Stowe, D. D.	**75**
History of the U. S., edited by Annie Cole Cady, 1 Vol., 12mo	50
Illustrated Bible Biography. Introduction by Henry Ward Beecher. Fully illustrated. Quarto, Cloth	95
Personal Memoirs of Sheridan, 2 Vols., Half Seal	**3.15**
Our Great Men, 1 Vol., 8vo, Cloth	50
The Open Polar Sea, by Isaac I. Hayes	50
Stanley's Adventures, by J. T. Headley, Half Leather	65
Tenting on the Plains with Custer, by Mrs. Custer, 1 Vol., 8vo, Half Seal. Illustrated	2.15

MISCELLANEOUS.

Emerson's Essays, 2 vols. Cloth	75
Emerson's Essays, 3 vols. Half Levant	**$1.35**
Macaulay's Essays, 3 vols. Cloth	1.35
Macaulay's Essays, 3 vols. Half Levant	**1.98**
Ruskin Complete, 24 vols. Cloth	16.20
“ “ 24 “ Half Calf	19.95
“ “ 12 “ Cloth	6.50
Ruskin's Modern Painters, 5 vols. Library Edition	5.10
Ruskin's Stones Venice, 3 vols. Library Edition	3.05
Bayard's Classics, 4 vols. Full Seal	**4.35**
Shakespeare, 3 vols. Cloth. Gilt Top	1.40
Chambers' Encyclopedia, 10 vols. Cloth	7.85
Addison's Spectator, 2 Vols. Half Calf	1.75
Addison Complete, 6 Vols. Half Calf	4.98
Mark Twain's Library of Humor. 8vo. Cloth	**1.95**
Mark Twain's Library of Humor. 8vo. Half Seal	2.25
Mark Twain's Library of Humor. 8vo. Sheep	2.45
History of the Sea, 1 Vol. Cloth. 8vo. Illustrated	75
Samantha at Saratoga. By Josiah Allen's Wife	1.25
Comic Yarns by Palmer Cox. Half Leather	**50**
Arabian Nights, 2 Vols. Revised with Notes. Beautifully Illustrated	2.45
Terrible Tales from the Spanish, French, German, and Italian, 4 Vols. Cloth. Per set	1.75
The Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines. by Mary Cowden Clarke, 5 Vols. Cloth. Per set	2.95
Seneca's Morals, 1 Vol. 12mo, Cloth	**50**
Shakespeare, 1 Vol. 8vo. Half Morocco	1.45
“ “ “ Embossed Leather	1.75
The Theological Works of Thomas Paine. Cloth	60
Right of Man. By Thomas Paine. Cloth	35
Squatter Sovereign, or Kansas in the Fifties. Cloth	25
Seekers After God. By Farrar. Cloth	50

POETICAL AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

Library of Poetry, a Collection of the Best Poems of All Ages and Tongues, fully illustrated, large 8vo., cloth, published at $3.50	$1.25
Childe Harold, Newstead Edition, beautifully illustrated and printed, richly bound, large 8vo., published at $4.50	3.10
The Family Library of British Poetry. Edited by James T. Field and E. P. Whipple, 17 steel portraits, royal 8vo., 1028 pp., published at $5	2.45
The Cambridge Book of Poetry and Song, selected from English and American authors, 32 full page illustrations, over 900 pages, royal 8vo., cloth, full gilt, published at $5.00	2.95
Byron. Complete. Large 8vo. Half Seal. Illustrated	**1.45**
Thousand and One Gems of Poetry, fully illustrated; 8vo, vellum cloth, gilt top; published at $2.00	1.25
Tennyson's Poems, 2 Vols., beautifully illustrated and bound, published at $3.00	1.75
Swinburne's Poems and Dramas, 1 Vol., 8vo, cloth	1.75
Childe Harold, beautifully illustrated, square 8vo., bound in full tree calf, published at $7.50	3.75
Twenty Poems from Longfellow, with portrait and 51 illustrations, bound in tree calf, published at $7.50	3.95
Romeo and Juliet, superbly illustrated, square 4to	95
Two Worlds and Other Poems, by Richard Watson Gilder	50

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

(Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

A BLANKET SALE.

We wish to close out about 600 pairs of Blankets this week, and have made a GENERAL REDUCTION on the following lines:

11-4 White All-Wool Blankets	($8.00 quality)
11-4 White Wool Blankets	($7.50 “)
10-4 All-Wool Scarlet Blankets	($6.75 “)
10-4 Gray All-Wool Blankets	($7.00 “)
12-4 White Wool Blankets	($7.75 “)
10-4 Slightly Soiled Blankets	($8.00 “)
11-4 “ “ “	($8.50 “)

All offered at the ONE PRICE of

$5.00 PER PAIR.

Down Comfortables . . .

50 of them, size 6x6, very good quality, at

$5.00 EACH.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.

(Retail.)

State and Washington Sts.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Manufacturers' Seconds.

About 700 Dozen Ladies' HAND-EMB'D Linen Handkerchiefs, slightly imperfect—in many of them the imperfections are scarcely discernible. Some of the choicest styles ever made are included in this lot. For convenience of selection we divided the whole quantity into lots at

12½c, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.

Representing values from 25c to $2.50.

THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY THAT MAY NOT OCCUR AGAIN THIS SEASON. ALL LOVERS OF CHOICE HANDKERCHIEFS SHOULD AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THIS GREAT

"HALF-PRICE SALE."

John T. Thayne & Co.
FURRIERS
191 AND 193 STATE-ST.

Inventory Sale Now On.

⅓ off all Fancy Furs to February 1st.

Cloth and Plush Jackets Newmarkets, and Wraps at ½ price.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

At 10 O'Clock This Morning,

REGULAR SALE FURNITURE, CARPETS,

General Household Goods, Pianos, Pictures, Show Cases, Bedding, and General Merchandise.

CHANCELLOR
The Leading 10c Cigar.
A. SHIRE, Wholesale Agent, 192 Madison-st.

EYES [illegible] Spectacles [illegible]

MANDEL BROTHERS.

State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Closing of Cloaks.

2d Floor.

$7.00, $12.00, $15.00.

The $7.00 ones are a splendid range of best cloths; the price until now has been $15.00, $18.00, $20.00.

The $12.00 is for handsome Scotch Cheviots, deep Military Cape Mantalettes; the price until now has been $18.00, $20.00, $25.00.

The $15.00 is for elegant Plush Jackets, fur trimmed; the price until now has been $25.00 and $30.00.

The time to buy is— of course, NOW.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

State-st. Through to Wabash-av.

Dress Goods Remnants.

South Aisle.

Are You Aware

That the great Sale of Dress Goods Remnants is now on at Mandel Brothers?

Do You Know

They are double width Bedford Cords, Scotch Tweeds, Broadcloths?

You Must Know

The value, $1.50 to $3.00. The price

50 cents.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Dress Goods—Reduced

We have marked down our entire remaining stock of winter Dress Goods, and offer this week and until sold, decided bargains in "*Robes*," "*Camel Hair effects*," "*High Novelties*" (including Side Bands), and "*All fancy weaves and Colorings in Rough Designs.*"

WE ALSO INCLUDE:

100 pcs. 46 in. Cashmere at 75c.—*usual price $1.00.*
50 pcs. 52 in. Broadcloths at $2.00—*usual value $2.75.*
50 pcs. 52 in. Broadcloths at 75c.—*former price $1.25.*
Robes at $18.00 to $20.00—*originally $40.00.*
Robes at $10.00 to $15.00—*originally $30.00.*
Robes at $8.00 to $10.00—*originally $15.00.*
Robes at $4.00 (a limited number only)—*were $10.00 to $12.00.*

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The HOSIERY Departments offer, in a Special Sale of these Goods, beginning this morning, several lots of unusual interest, namely:—

Ladies' Black Cotton Hose (*double soles and heels*) (*Burlington Fast Black*), 35c. pair—3 pr. $1.00.
Equal to any usual 50c. qualities.

Ladies' Worsted Equestrian Tights (Ypsilanti make), $1.25 pr.
The regular $2.25 quality.

Broken lines of Ladies' English Cashmere Hose at about half price, as below:—

35c. REDUCED FROM	50c.
50c. REDUCED FROM	$1.00.
75c. REDUCED FROM	$1.25.
$1.25 REDUCED FROM	$2.00.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1892—TWELVE PAGES.

"SONS OF VERMONT."

GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS AND GIRLS RENEW THEIR YOUTH.

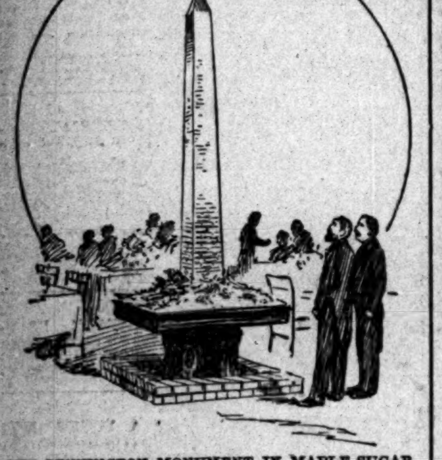
Their Fifteenth Annual Banquet Celebrated with Great Enthusiasm at the Grand Pacific—A Bennington Monument of Maple Sugar Gives Local Color—Gov. Page Talks to His Quasi-Children—Other Speeches of Interest to Ex-Vermonters—Some of the Many Present.

Sturdy sons of Vermont—chips off the old New England block upon which the nation rests its corner-stone—met last night to do reverence to their native State. It was the fifteenth annual dinner of the Illinois Association Sons of Vermont, and the place of their assembling was the big banquet-room of the Grand Pacific Hotel. Three hundred guests were there to enjoy the feast of body and intellect that had been prepared for them.

They were good, healthy, whole-souled people who had known what hardship meant, people who have carried the breath of granite hills to the level prairies of the West.

They came to have a good time and they had it. Not an uproarious time, but a quiet, intellectual and patriotic time.

Before the banquet of the evening an informal reception was given Gov. Carroll S. Page of Vermont, who came all the way to Chicago to attend the reunion.



THE BENNINGTON MONUMENT IN MAPLE SUGAR.

Then came the banquet, which was one of thirteen courses. The guests moved into the dining-room in double file, headed by Gov. Page and President Sutherland. In the center of the hall stood a ten-foot reproduction in bricks of maple-sugar of the Bennington battle monument which was erected Aug. 16, 1890, on the Revolutionary battleground. This maple-sugar miniature was demolished after the banquet, each guest carrying away a toothsome brick.

Thomas J. Sutherland sat at the center of the head table. On his right were seated the Governor of Vermont, Carroll S. Page, L. B. Ray, E. D. Redington, Mrs. Redington, Col. Herbert Brigham, Frank B. Williams, and W. N. Satterly. At the left of the President sat the retiring President, John M. Southworth; the Secretary, George Edmund Foss; D. K. Pearsons, the Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield, John N. Hills, Mrs. Hills, and J. N. Aubray.

After the good things had been disposed of addresses were made by John M. Southworth, the retiring President of the Association; Thomas J. Sutherland, the new President; Gov. C. S. Page, Secretary George Edmund Foss, D. K. Pearsons, and E. D. Redington. Recitations were given by Mrs. John C. Richberg and appropriate songs were rendered by the Lotus Quartet.

ADDRESS OF GOV. CARROLL S. PAGE.

The Forces That Prevail in the Formation of Vermont Character.

Gov. Carroll S. Page of Vermont, the honored guest of the evening, was introduced and spoke substantially as follows:

Last June, in Boston, I was agreeably surprised to find myself in the presence of an old acquaintance from Chicago. One of those sons from the Green Mountain State whose restless, hopeful disposition chafed under the slow, conservative methods of Vermont, and had left his native heath for the more enthusiastic and wide-awake West. I said, "I suppose you feel that there is no place like Chicago?" "Yes," he replied. "There is no place like it for a young man to make money in. I like its push and enterprise, but I wish I could go back to the old farm in Vermont to bring up my children." He appreciated the magnificent schools of Chicago. He did not underestimate the many social advantages which his children here enjoy, but he believed that their highest good would be subserved could they be surrounded with that excellent moral and physical environment which his own experience led him to believe existed nowhere as among the green hills of his native State.

What are those influences so peculiar to Vermont which have made her preëminent as the birthplace and early school of successful professional business-men, of good citizens, eminent statesmen, and brave soldiers? I believe they are in large measure traceable to its mountains, its scenery, its climate, and its thrifty, frugal homes. The mountain State of West Virginia has for its motto, "Montani Semper Liberi." "Mountaineers Are Always Free Men." And I am inclined to give the mountains of Vermont large measure of credit for not only the brawn, but the brain of the sons it produces and for their liberty-loving characteristics. The sons of Vermont to whom we point with most pride today are those who have passed through the crucial test of Vermont hardship and Vermont toil.

Time would fail me tonight to go through the long list of distinguished sons which our Green Mountain State has given to the world. She has confessedly produced more distinguished public men in proportion to her population than any other State. Of the population of our country today Vermont has one one-hundred and ninety-fifth part of the whole. Counting the President of the Senate, Morton, Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota, and the two Senators from Wisconsin, Vilas and Sawyer, there are six native sons of Vermont in that honorable body, or more than one-fifteenth of its entire number.

But I do hear some one say, "Yes, there is something phenomenal in the number of distinguished men which Vermont has given to the country. But how about the rank and file of her sons? Are there any facts tending to show that they possess superior qualities?" Go ask the annals of that mighty struggle for our country's life. In proportion to its population Vermont lost more of its sons killed in battle than any other Northern State. If during the whole struggle from 1861 to 1865 Vermont troops at any time failed to do their duty; if there has ever been a time from the days of the "beech seal" until now that Vermonters have not everywhere and always struck hard but honest blows for freedom and the rights of man history has failed to record the fact.

GRIT MAKES THE MAN.

D. K. Pearsons Talks About the Qualities That Lead to Success and Fortune.

To the toast, "The Secret of Success," D. K. Pearsons responded as follows:

"Thus at the flaming forge of life,
Our fortunes must be wrought."

The metal out of which most successful men are made is smelted in the hot fires of the furnace of poverty, hammered on the anvil of want, and tempered in the chill waters of adversity. Thus is manufactured the keen-edged steel which cuts its way through all obstacles to fortune and to fame. The successful men of this country are not those whose cradles were rocked by hired nurses, and who never knew an ungratified wish as children. They are those who as boys did the chores for their keep, chopped wood, plowed rough fields, and fought their way through school and college poorly clad, fed, and housed.

But the secret of success does not lie in the mere fact of having been suckled at the breasts of poverty. There are millions who are born poor, live so, die so, and beget others in their own likeness. The virtues of a plant depend on something beside the soil in which it grows. If success in life is in making much money, there are successful men the secret of whose success was sheer luck. Each of us knows some one who went forth like Saul, the son of Kish, in search of his father's asses, and found a kingdom. He happened to own some oil land, perhaps against his will, and was boosted into affluence almost without his consent. He hitched his wagon unthinkingly to a Chicago town lot and found himself among the millionaires. The man who bought a little land thirty years ago near the Board of Trade Building and had to keep it because his wife would not let him sell it and drink up the proceeds has more money than years of calculating toil will bestow.

Neither honesty nor truth-telling guarantees success. Men have become millionaires without those virtues, and many who have possessed them and made free use of them have gone into bankruptcy.

It was said by one of the speakers at the recent dinner of a sister society that "great men did not spring up inland, but were always born on the borders of the sea." To his mind the secret of success is salt water. But most of the successful men of Boston went there from the interior. They went from the hills and from the meadows of Vermont and New Hampshire, with muscles toughened, not by the use of the oar, but that of ax and plow, and with wits sharpened by the privations of their boyhood. Douglas, Lincoln, Garfield, and Grant were inland-born and owed nothing to the ocean.

THE BATTLE SHAFT ON THE HILLS.

Response of George E. Foss to the Toast "The Bennington Battle Monument."

George Edmund Foss in responding to the toast "The Bennington Battle Monument" said substantially:

The 17th of August last was a memorable day in the history of Vermont. The scene was Bennington, loveliest village of the valley. The occasion was the dedication of the Bennington battle monument, erected in commemoration of the victory of the gallant Stark and the allied forces of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Vermont. The sentiment of the hour was: "There are the red-coats; we will beat them today, boys, or Mollie Stark is a widow." A vast concourse of people gathered at that celebration. There were the sons of New Hampshire, the home of Stark. There were the sons of Massachusetts, the home of "the fighting parson," Thomas Allen, who was thoughtful and generous enough to first pray for the souls of his enemies before he grabbed his old flint-lock and blazed away at their red coats. The sons of Vermont were there. They had a right to be.

The old Thirteen united fought
The Revolution through,
But single-handed old Vermont
Fought them and England too.

That Vermont sometimes called the Greater Vermont was there—that Vermont to which you and I belong—that Vermont which overruns the country; for where is it possible to go throughout the length and breadth of the land and not find a Vermont Yankee who is trying to carve out his own fortune, and not infrequently that of his neighbors too?

But the monument—there it stands, on the brow of State Arms Hill, at North Bennington, upon the site of the old Continental storehouse which lured the enemy on to his inevitable fate. Four miles away, in the valley below, lies the historic battlefield where was fought the first in that series of incomparable victories—Bennington, Saratoga, and Yorktown. Higher than the shaft in London which celebrates the achievements of Lord Nelson; higher than the Column Vendome, which commemorates the victories of Napoleon the First; higher than our own Bunker Hill monument by more than sixty feet, this splendid memorial cleaves the azure blue of the northern sky to the lofty height of 302 feet—the highest and grandest battle monument on the face of the earth.

REASONS FOR STATE PRIDE.

E. D. Redington Praises the Loyalty, Virtues, and Beauty of Old Vermont.

In responding to the toast "The Reasons Why," E. D. Redington said among other things:

There is a familiar annecdote of a little girl whose mother was taking her from the dust and heat of cultured Boston to the pure air and freedom of the country. A few hours' ride had brought them to a land of crystal brooks and of quiet villages nestling in fertile valleys, and to mountains clad in robes of everlasting green. The child turned to her mother and exclaimed in an outburst of genuine enthusiasm: "O, mamma, we've got to Vermont, and I guess it's pretty near heaven." Were it possible for us, sons and daughters of the good old State, to bridge the chasm of the years and to become again children under the well-remembered roof-trees, I doubt not the exclamation of the little girl would find a responsive echo in all our hearts. Even a trip back through the avenues of memory cannot but make us love our native State better.

We love and honor our native State because we believe in her, and our faith is founded in knowledge. We know that in over a hundred years there has been no blot on her escutcheon; that the star first added to the original thirteen is a star of the first magnitude, and though others have wandered from their orbits she has always shone with undimmed luster. We love Vermont for the enemies she has made, for in making them she has always stood for right against wrong, for truth against error, for the weak against the strong, for freedom against slavery, for honest money against an inflated currency.

ROSTER OF THE GUESTS.

List of Those Who Participated in the Feast and Festivities.

The guests who assembled around the banquet board and heard the speeches and the music were:

Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Hurd of Galesburg, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Farrar, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Clement, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. A. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Sunderland, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Richberg, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Babbitt, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Ainsworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Julius S. Grinnell, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Foster Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. F. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar D. Swain, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. George Bowker, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Whipple, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Whipple, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. G. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Bisbee, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Risdon, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Stonegrave, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Haley, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Metcalf, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. Abel Putnam of Vermont, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Durand, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Grout, Mr. and Mrs. Z. W. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Brougham, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Upham, Mr. and Mrs. A. Batchelder, Mr. and Mrs. Hubert McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Redington, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Averill, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Foss, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gleason, Mrs. H. B. Galpin, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Joaquith.

Mrs. W. N. Campbell, Mrs. Helen Blanchard, Mrs. C. A. Howard, Mrs. Dr. Angear, Mrs. J. A. Mosher, Mrs. E. C. Weston, Mrs. C. C. Scales, Mrs. H. C. Post, Mrs. M. S. Bostwick, Mrs. Romer Irish.

Misses Hardy, Crowfoot, Williams, Stacks, Mosher, Bowker, Hibbard, Jameson, Whipple, Blanche Whipple, Towne, Couch, Wilcox, Arnold, Post, McCormick.

W. N. Sattley, H. R. Wilson, J. M. Sutherland, S. W. King, L. G. Farrar, Charles M. Farrar, Frederick A. Farrar, Norman Williams, Edward S. Isham, A. E. Bosworth, C. A. Bosworth, H. H. Northrop, O. B. Knight, B. M. Parker, F. L. Avery, G. A. Huntington, John M. Thatcher, Homer N. Hibbard, Thomas Underwood, John Whipple, Dr. Edmund Andrews, H. H. Thomas, S. W. Rawson, Henry Towne, L. A. Parker, A. H. Parker, B. B. Mosher, B. W. Sherman, George M. Groves, Charles P. Noble, W. G. Wood, E. B. Jennings, A. A. Campbell, W. L. Snell, T. J. Brobst, William Holgate, Seymour Edgerton, Allan W. Clement, W. C. Post, T. M. Brooks, D. K. Pearsons, H. F. Brigham of Vermont, John M. Southworth, Frank B. Williams, George Edmund Foss, C. U. Gordon, Joel H. Johnson, Frank L. Avery, M. C. Eames, Horatio L. Wait, H. T. Eames, D. V. Samuels, Aldace F. Walker, George M. Clark.

PRESIDENT SUTHERLAND'S ADDRESS.

He Speaks of the Integrity and Influence of the Green Mountain State.

After the banquet John M. Southworth, the retiring President, opened the speaking by paying a tribute to his successor, Thomas J. Sutherland, and painting a glowing picture of the history and prestige of the Green Mountain State.

Mr. Sutherland was received with applause. He said:

The early Vermonters, who pierced the then unbroken wilderness and settled upon the New Hampshire grants, were the hardy pioneers from Massachusetts and Connecticut. They thus gave to the world an emphatic presentation of that New England character, which has formed, in a remarkable degree, the bone and sinew of our national development.

The character and intelligence of a people are represented by its constitution. The early constitution of the people of Vermont was the exponent of their bravery, their political purity, their religious tolerance, and their love of human liberty. It contained the first prohibition of slavery on this continent, and the same spirit which consecrated that instrument to liberty sent her stalwart sons in 1856 to make Kansas a free State. The same spirit of freedom and devotion to national integrity was again exhibited in resplendent hue when, during the rebellion, she sent her sons to the front to the number of nearly one-tenth of her whole population, who won by their distinguished valor new laurels for their State and made the names of the Vermont Brigade and the Sixth Corps the synonym of victory.

Her constitution also embodied the declaration that every citizen, to preserve his independence, should have some private engagement, whereby honestly to subsist, and that public office should not be sought after as a means of profit.

This policy has guaranteed a degree of official integrity phenomenal in this age of corruption. It has secured and maintained for Vermont in the national councils an authority and influence so stupendous as to be quite unmeasured by its territorial area.

The Homeless of Berlin.

Berlin's Society for the Homeless last year provided shelter for 100,000 men and 15,000 women. In the eleven years of its existence it has furnished lodgings, food, and medical care to 2,300,000 persons.

PRAYERS FOR PEACE.

CHAPLAINS IN CONGRESS INVOKE DIVINE GUIDANCE.

They Open the Senate and House Sessions with Supplications Bearing on the Chilean Situation—The Public Documents Bill Killed—New Code of Rules for the House to Be Considered in Committee Today—Friends Want Swaim on the Retired List—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The chaplain had a somewhat larger audience of Senators today than he had yesterday, and once more he thanked Heaven for peace and prayed that peace may be preserved to this Nation and to the great family of nations.

The first paper presented was a report from the Secretary of State (in reply to a Senate resolution) as to the Mexican awards under the convention of 1868. Secretary Blaine's report gives the full amount of the awards as $3,865,000, all of which had been paid by Mexico in fourteen annual installments in perfect accordance with the terms of the convention.

Mr. Stanford gave notice that he would next Tuesday submit some remarks to the Senate on his bill to increase the circulating medium.

The Senate bill to change the times for holding the Circuit and District Courts for the Western District of Missouri was passed.

Mr. Pettigrew from the Indian committee reported the bill to carry out (in part) the bill for the division of the land of the Sioux Nation of Indians and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title. Calendar.

The Senate then began the consideration of business on the calendar. These bills were passed:

Appropriating $10,000 for a postoffice building at Mammoth Hot Springs, in the Yellowstone National Park.

To aid South Dakota to support a school of mines at Rapid City, Bennington County.

Appropriating $250,000 for a public building at Hastings, Neb.

Appropriating $20,000 to increase the accommodations of the Marine Hospital at Detroit, Mich.

Appropriating $100,000 for a public building in Mansfield, O.

Appropriating $250,000 for a public building at Norfolk, Neb.

Appropriating $75,000 for a public building at Jacksonville, Ill.

Appropriating $100,000 for a public building at Fergus Falls, Minn.

Appropriating $100,000 for a public building in Zanesville, O.

At 2 p. m. the consideration of the Mexican Award bill, which was before the Senate yesterday, was resumed and Mr. Vest continued his argument against it.

Mr. Morgan replied to Mr. Vest, and then the bill went over until tomorrow without action.

The Enrolled House bill fixing times of sessions of the United States Courts in the Northern District of Iowa was signed by the Vice-President and is the first act of the present session to go to the President for his approval.

After a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

Day in the House.

Throughout the corridors of the House wing this morning the employés (most of them old soldiers of the rebellion) engaged in earnest argument over the prospect of war with Chile. This was also the topic of conversation in the press gallery and among the many spectators who occupied the public galleries. In his prayer the chaplain, after his opening invocation, said:

> Inspire, uphold, and direct thy honored servant, the President of the United States, his constitutional advisers, and members of the two Houses of Congress, in this solemn crisis in our history. Let all that shall be advised, decided upon, and done be for the safety, honor, dignity, and welfare of the Nation, in the spirit of justice and conciliation to all other nations, and have the sanction and blessing of the Prince of the Kings of the earth.

Mr. E. B. Taylor of Ohio, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill fixing the time for holding terms of the Circuit and District Courts for the Western District of Wisconsin. Passed.

Mr. Watson of Georgia asked unanimous consent to discharge the Committee on Judiciary from the further consideration of the resolutions instructing that committee to investigate the organization of the Pinkerton detective agency. Mr. Oates of Alabama objected.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the public printing, binding, and distribution of public documents.

Mr. O'Neill of Missouri opposed the measure and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Printing.

After considerable debate Mr. Richardson of Tennessee moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until Friday next, pending which Mr. O'Neill moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 125; nays, 102.

Mr. O'Neill moved to reconsider and to lay this action on the table, pending which Mr. Springer of Illinois moved an adjournment, which was lost—89 to 112—amid laughter on the Republican side.

Mr. O'Neill's motion to table the motion to reconsider was agreed to. This defeats the bill.

The new code of rules has been practically decided upon and will probably be submitted to the full Committee on Rules tomorrow, with a view to its report to the House the following day.

Adjourned.

ONLY A FEW CHANGES IN THE RULES.

Those of the Fiftieth Congress to Be Adopted—Some Modifications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—It is known that there will be only a few changes made in the rules of the Fiftieth Congress. The modified Holman rule of the Forty-eighth Congress under which legislation was permitted on appropriation bills when germane and in the line of retrenchment in expenditures will be readopted. A rule will also be added limiting to one hour the call of States Mondays for the introduction of bills, the object being to prevent filibustering on suspension days by wasting time in the introduction and reading of long bills. It is also likely, although this has not been absolutely decided upon, that a rule will be framed to prevent prolonged filibustering by enabling the House to bring to a vote any measure on which it desires to close debate. This rule will probably give the Rules committee authority to bring in a special order fixing a time at which debate on any specific measure shall cease, the approval of the order by the House being necessary.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

Postmasters and Others Who Will Now Receive Commissions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The Senate in executive session today confirmed the following nominations:

M. T. Allen, United States Attorney Southern District of California.

J. H. Lott, receiver public moneys at Buffalo, Wyo.

Postmasters:

Arizona—J. J. Chatham, Nogales.

Illinois—T. M. Sidenstricker, Newman; Mary C. Piper, Greenfield; Hartwell Hendrickson, Marion; H. W. Coursey, Polo.

Iowa—W. J. Callender, Woodbine.

Michigan—A. W. Seed, Cass City.

Minnesota—W. A. Miller, Staples.

Missouri—N. C. Harrison, Jackson; William Comegys, Ash Grove; L. E. Musick, Mountain Grove.

Nebraska—T. J. Pickett Jr., Ashland.

New Jersey—Charles Ayres, Metucheon.

North Dakota—E. L. Bretnor, Grafton.

South Dakota—W. P. Hess, Flandreau.

Texas—Bells Lippard, Hubbard; John Snoddy, Big Springs; J. C. Taylor, Albany.

Wisconsin—Charles Smith, Hartford; Charles Frantz, Kenosha; Gustave Kustermann, Green Bay; A. E. Pound, Chippewa Falls.

WANT HIM ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Friends of Judge Advocate-General Swaim Urging the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Friends of Judge Advocate-General Swaim are endeavoring to have him placed on the retired list of the army in accordance with the law permitting this course after thirty years of service, and this suggestion has been made to the President with a view to relieving him from the necessity of remitting the unexpired portion of Swaim's sentence by court-martial. March 4, 1892, Gen. Swaim will have served thirty years as an army officer, and will have pending six years more of the sentence imposed upon him by his brother officers. He is dissatisfied with his status at present and seeks to be retired with a view to settling down in comfort and not being Judge Advocate-General only in name. Thus far, however, the President has not taken up the papers in his case in which he asked first for a remission of the remaining six years of his sentence, and second for retirement before reaching the allotted age of 64 years. Should it be decided to grant his request in the latter instance it is understood that Assistant Secretary Grant of the War Department will be made Judge Advocate-General of the Army. Although a civilian now there is a precedent for such an appointment as that of Gen. Grant in the selection of Judge Holt by President Lincoln. Then, too, Col. Barr of the Judge Advocate's office was chosen from civil life to his present position, and these facts have been laid before the President for his information on this subject.

FITHIAN WARMLY CONGRATULATED.

Mr. Springer Fails to Grasp His Hand Along with Other Democrats.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Congressman Fithian received quite a reception on the floor of the House this afternoon. He had just returned from his district, having secured a handsome majority of all the delegates to the Congressional convention of his district which meets in March, thus insuring his renomination. Mr. Fithian espoused Mills' cause in the Speakership fight and the editors of some Democratic papers printed in Illinois said George could not be returned to Washington and a terrific fight was made against him. George prevailed, however, and today received the congratulations of his friends. Mills, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Blount, Amos Cummings, in fact nearly all the prominent Democrats, expressed themselves as delighted with the prospect of his return to the House. Mr. Springer did not congratulate Mr. Fithian. In fact, while the members were flocking around Mr. Fithian, Mr. Springer was trying to get the House to adjourn, which the House immediately refused to do.

GENERAL NEWS AT THE CAPITAL.

Nominations Sent to the Senate by the President—Miscellany.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Henry E. Kryger, receiver public moneys at Neligh, Neb.

War—Capt. E. B. Mosely, Assistant Surgeon, to be Major and Surgeon; Lieut.-Col. John J. Upham, Third Cavalry, Colonel; Maj. Eugene B. Beaumont, Fourth Cavalry, Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. Sanford C. Kellogg, Fifth Cavalry, Major; First Lieuts. Robert London, Fifth Cavalry, and John G. Ballance, Twenty-second Infantry, to be Captains; Second Lieuts. Robert E. L. Micnie, Second Cavalry, Arthur T. Curtis, Second Artillery, and William S. Pierce, Second Artillery, to be First Lieutenants.

Mr. Phelps to Be a Bering Sea Arbitrator.

Edward J. Phelps of Vermont, formerly Minister to England, had an audience with the President at the White House this morning. It is generally understood that he will be one of the representatives of the United States on the tribunal to be selected for the arbitration of the Bering Sea question.

Speaker Crisp Will Be Out Next Week.

Speaker Crisp is progressing rapidly towards recovery, but it will be next week at least before he ventures to resume his duties at the House of Representatives, and good weather will be necessary to make it entirely safe for him to visit the Capitol. He did more work yesterday than at any time since he was prostrated, slept well last night, and ate a fairly good breakfast this morning.

Public Buildings in Spokane and Tacoma.

Senator Squire has reported favorably to the Senate bills appropriating $400,000 and $300,000 for public buildings at Spokane Falls and Tacoma, Wash., respectively.

Washington Briefs.

Word comes from Fortress Monroe that Secretary Foster's condition is unchanged.

Secretary Tracy has approved the report of the commission which selected Algiers, La., as the site for a dry-dock.

FOUND IN THE DISSECTING-ROOM.

Body of a Woman Who Died of a Peculiar Disease Stolen from the Grave.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The body of Emma J. Cossel was stolen early this morning from a suburban cemetery at Mount Jackson. The woman died about four weeks ago after years of sickness with a disease that baffled the physicians. The discovery that the grave had been opened was made by W. H. Speer, who was on his way home after midnight and saw tracks and fresh earth on a line leading to the graveyard. He followed the tracks into the city and past the very house of S. B. Carboley, where the woman died, he being her sister's husband. He was aroused and, continuing the search, the body was finally located in the dissecting-room of the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, one of the two largest institutions in the city.

The janitor denied all knowledge of the delivery of the body and thereby makes himself liable to felony. The statutes makes it a felony to conceal or attempt to conceal a stolen body. Dr. J. B. Long, a neighbor of the dead woman before her death, has charge of the dissecting room, and while denying knowledge of the subject's identity, admitted a woman's body had been received and turned it over to her friends. The grave clothes had been removed and the body lay among others on the floor. The night was exceedingly stormy and snow lay several inches deep, making it easy to track the vehicle. The ghouls are thought to be known and will be punished, the deceased being connected with one of the oldest families in the county.

REVISING THE JEWISH RITUAL.

The New Orleans Committee of Rabbis Partly Does Its Work and Adjourns.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The committee of Jewish rabbis that assembled here during the last week for the purpose of revising the ritual and preparing a uniform one for the United States has completed its labors and will forward the result to a new conference of rabbis to be held in New York in July next. The committee considered the Friday evening and Saturday morning services and also the morning and evening services for the festivals of Passover, Pentecost, and Tabernacles. Dr. Moses of Chicago prepared a book of services some time ago and it was approved by the committee and referred to the Editorial committee, consisting of Dr. Berkowitz of Kansas City, Dr. Joseph Stolz of Chicago, and Dr. Hecht of Milwaukee, and to the Committee on Liturgy and Hebrew Translation, composed of Drs. Leucht, Heller, and Phillipson. Rabbis Leucht and Heller also have charge of the arrangement of a calendar of weekly scriptural lessons and readings from the prophets. In addition to these a week-day service for public or private devotion, services in the houses of mourning, funeral and marriage agenda were submitted and referred to the Editorial committee. Drafts of services for New Year's day and the Day of Atonement were submitted, but not considered on account of the vastness of the work. They will be taken up at a future meeting of the committee to be held in Chicago.

NO SHERRY COBBLERS FOR NEW YORK

The Ice Crop Is Poor and Next Summer's Prices Will Be High.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Usually at this time of year the ice harvest is in operation along the Hudson, the crop being 3,500,000 tons. The Hudson is now twelve feet above mean tide and the ice which covered it is gorged at two places south of here, which holds the water. The Hudson, with the Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers, furnishes New York with the bulk of her supply. Reports received by ice dealers from along these rivers are that the ice is moving in both of them, so that the prospect for a harvest in them is no better than in the Hudson. It is customary for the houses along the Hudson to carry over from one season to the next about one-sixth of the harvest. This season less than 70,000 tons are in the houses, and the ice is all owned by the Knickerbocker company. Even the lakes and small ponds which have been drawn upon in the past when the Hudson failed contain ice so thin that it would not be profitable to cut.

HAD A LIVELY TIME.

QUARREL OVER THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL.

The Matter Up Before the Public Service Committee of the County Board, and After Some Juggling and a Row the Resolution to Build Is Passed—Importance of the Decision Against the Northwestern Road—Controller May Says He Cannot Pay City Employes.

The Public Service committee performed amazing juggling feats yesterday with the now famous resolution to build a contagious disease hospital. The resolution was re-referred to the committee by the board.

During the discussion of the measure the Commissioners once or twice grew excited, and several of them told President Green that he stated what he knew was untrue. After a stubborn fight Commissioners Cool and Allen succeeded in getting the resolution referred to the County Attorney for an opinion "on whom devolves the duty of taking care of persons suffering from contagious diseases, and whether the county has a legal right to build and maintain a contagious disease hospital." Commissioners Allen, Cool, Ballard, Hoffman, Nelson, Spofford, and Struckman voted to refer, and Carroll, Manierre, Skallerup, Spencer, and Stepina opposed it.

This, however, did not settle the matter. Just before adjournment Commissioner Ballard moved to reconsider the vote, which was carried. Then Manierre moved to pass the resolution. During the second discussion on the subject Cool was absent. Allen, Spofford, and Struckman made fiery speeches taunting the Commissioners with being afraid to get a legal opinion on the matter. To proceed without doing so Mr. Spofford said was the height of folly and a mistake which no business-man would make. "No one," said he, "is more in favor of this project than myself. It is poor policy, however, to go ahead before you know you are right."

President Green was in favor of going on with the project and getting the opinion of the County Attorney later. As the President warmed to his subject he grew excited and said things which called a storm down on his head. "Those who are opposing the passage of this resolution," he said excitedly, "know in their own hearts that they hope the opinion of the County Attorney if asked will be unfavorable. It is only a move to defeat the measure and an underhanded one at that."

The President's remarks were followed by a scene which rivaled any of last year's board, which was justly famous for its rows. Chairman Allen sprang to his feet. Grasping his gavel he shook it vigorously at the President and said: "I will say to you, Mr. Green, that when you make that statement you are stating something you know to be absolutely false. I will not submit to your making any such imputation on my motives. You had better——."

The Chairman was interrupted by Commissioner Struckman, who had also risen to his feet and had an angry look on his face.

"John Green," exclaimed Mr. Struckman, "I will have you understand that I am not the kind of man you would wish to make me out to be. My motives are as pure as your own and perhaps more so. I for one will not stand any more of this bulldozing."

"Me, too," chimed in Commissioner Hoffman.

Then Spofford took a hand. "I don't let the President of this board or any one else tell me what my duty is to the public. I think I have as good an idea on that point as he has and his remarks are an insult."

Order was restored and the resolution was passed by a vote of eight to four. By motion of Spencer the limit of cost was lowered from $50,000 to $30,000. When the public service report comes before the board Thursday another lively row probably will ensue.

Commissioner Stepina's resolution to regulate the course of study at the training-schools was referred to the Judiciary committee. His resolution to increase the hospital staff by adding seven physicians, graduates of the Homeopathic College, was lost after a long discussion. The communication of the Woman's Alliance in regard to dependent children was referred to the County Agent with instructions to see that the law was observed in the disposition of such children. The recommendation of the Finance committee to allow Judge Tuley to employ outside Judges was concurred in. Skallerup's resolution looking to the election of a medical superintendent at Dunning caused a storm. Commissioner Skallerup accused the Asylum committee of mean little acts, but his resolution was snowed under by eight votes. Two resolutions by Ballard—one for the erection of a cold-storage room at Dunning and the other contemplating the addition of two stories to the County Building—were passed. The resolutions did not call for the actual erection of these buildings, but for estimates and plans for the same to be prepared by the County Architect.

IMPORTANCE OF THE DECISION.

City Officials Pleased with the Ruling in the Northwestern Road's Damage Suit.

Special Assessment Attorney Dibble was elated yesterday at the news that the Supreme Court has confirmed the decision of Judge Adams in the case of the City of Chicago against the Chicago and Northwestern railroad company over the opening of West Taylor street across its tracks. The company claimed damages to the amount of $18,000 for the value of the land and the cost of maintaining gates and watchmen, but Dibble contended that the road was entitled to nominal damages only, and the trial court agreed with him, assessing the damages at $1.

"The action of the Supreme Court in affirming the decision of Judge Adams is important," said Mr. Dibble, "as it establishes the right of the city to open streets across the tracks of railway companies without paying damages. Eleven other cases between the city and the Northwestern road follow this case by stipulation, and decrees will be entered shortly."

The other cases spoken of by Mr. Dibble are for the opening of Paulina place, Hoyne avenue, Solresky avenue, Robey street, Forty-seventh street, Diversey street, Owasco street, and Hunting, Wallace, Hammond, and Thomas avenues.

CANNOT PAY CITY EMPLOYES.

Controller May Says the Council's Order Will Have No Effect.

The passage Monday night by the Council of an order on Controller May to pay all city employés the wages now due them and pay them weekly hereafter will not bring to the servants of the city the financial relief they confidently expected. The Controller announced in effect yesterday that he would pay no attention to the Council's order.

"They can pass orders every night," he said, "but it won't do any good as long as there's no money in the treasury. Why don't the Aldermen stir up the Town Collectors; that would do more good. There isn't enough money to pay them a month's wages. They won't get anything till the Town Collectors turn over some money. There's only $600,000 in the general fund and half of that belongs to the school fund."

In the City Treasurer's office it was found that there was $610,000 in the general fund, but the Controller's statement that half of it belongs to the school fund seemed to be an error, as there was a credit of $215,000 to that fund, the entire unexpended balance of the appropriation of 1891. And as of the half million dollars in the special assessment fund $300,000 in round numbers belongs to the appropriation for the Department of Public Works for 1891, and therefore must be turned into the general fund until the next appropriation, there will be $900,000 in the general fund as soon as the necessary transfer is made. There is also a credit of $900,000 to the water fund.

RAIDED THE LITTLE FELLOWS.

Chief McClaughry Wroth Over Arrests Made by Detectives.

Monday night Officers Williams, Alexander, Bock, Flynn, and Broderick of the Central found a lot of waiters playing a game of poker in a room at No. 157 Clark street and locked them up. George Washington and George Roberts were booked as keepers of the game. An half hour after the men had been locked up a telephone message was received at the station from Chief McClaughry ordering them released. When the cases were called in Justice Glennon's court yesterday morning none of the defendants appeared. Counsel appeared for Washington and asked for a continuance in his case until Jan. 29, which was granted. Officer Williams said the men were engaged in playing stud poker, and that Roberts was dealing. Roberts was fined $100 and the six inmates $10 each. When asked about the matter Chief McClaughry said: "I intend to investigate the conduct of the officers who made the raid. I want to know why they pounced down on a few men engaged in a friendly game of cards when they knew or should have known of big games going on in defiance of the law. I have no hesitancy in saying that this raid was brought about by persons with mercenary motives."

Cost of Sewer Building.

Commissioner Aldrich yesterday, in speaking of the charge that the cost of sewer building by special assessments is exorbitantly high, 13 per cent going for engineering and inspection, said: "I know that special assessment work is higher than the cost of the same improvements by general taxation. It is necessarily so. But the cost of inspection isn't 13 per cent. It is between 3 and 10 per cent, and it includes the clerical work done in the special assessment office. This work and court costs increase the expense of special assessment work, and another cause is the fact that contractors have to wait twelve or eighteen months for their money, and so make their bids high.

Mayor Washburne Goes East.

Mayor Washburne left Chicago yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia, where he will attend the annual banquet of the Clover club to be held tomorrow evening. During his absence, which will extend over a period of ten days or two weeks, the Mayor will make a careful investigation of the elevated railway terminals of Philadelphia, New York, New Jersey, and other Eastern cities and study the results that have been achieved, as well as the cost of their achievement.

Municipal Notes.

North Side residents claim that they do not get a good supply of water in third or higher floors, but it is claimed in the City Engineer's office that this is due to the unusual demand for water, not to any trouble with the supply.

Jeannette Monroe, the keeper of the "House of Blazes," at No. 71 West Adams street, was discharged yesterday by Justice Woodman on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. Her attorney raised the point that her tenants and not she were responsible and that she could not be held. This point of law was argued by City Prosecutor Hines and the case dismissed.

The annual meeting of the Benevolent Association Paid Fire Department was held yesterday at the engine house of Company No. 13. The following officers were elected: Capt. John Lynch, President; Capt. James O'Brien, Vice-President; Capt. John J. Hennesey, Recording Secretary; Capt. Joseph O'Donohue, Financial Secretary; and Daniel D. Healy, Treasurer. Mr. Healy submitted his annual financial report, which showed that the total receipts for the year were $29,706 and the disbursements $29,531.

SENATOR QUAY IS VINDICATED.

It Took the Jury Twenty Minutes to Find Beaver "Star" Owners Guilty.

BEAVER, Pa., Jan. 19.—When court resumed in the Quay libel suit this morning the room was crowded. Taylor Faunce of Philadelphia, the expert accountant, was the first witness. He had examined the books of the Keystone Bank and had found a deficiency of $1,500,000, but Senator Quay's name upon the books of the bank only in the matter of the certificates previously referred to.

John A. Mellon, one of the defendants, was called and admitted the publication. Oct. 27 he received a communication from Chairman Kerr of the Democratic State committee saying important matter had been sent for publication. The electrotype was received the following day near the time of going to press. He thought the matter was for public information and published it. The headlines "Quay, Too, Was in It" were sent upon a slip of paper accompanying the electrotype.

W. H. Porter, the other defendant, said he had been connected with the paper since September, and knew nothing of the publication of the certificate in advance except having seen the electrotype.

Mellon was recalled. He said he had no knowledge of the articles in advance of the publications.

The defense here rested their case.

The question was raised by Mr. Marshall for the prosecution as to the nature of the publications. The court said in reply that there is a distinct line between a privileged communication and a privileged occasion. The view of the court was the occasion was privileged, but the communication was not. It was the duty of the newspaper man when he hears anything the effect of the publication of which is to destroy the reputation of a citizen to examine carefully the alleged facts. He has no right to publish all that is dumped into the office.

Mr. Daugherty then began the argument for the defense. He referred to the rejection of the Democratic jurors and claimed the jury was packed. The publication was near the close of a heated campaign and insisted, whether true or false, the papers had a right to publish it as a matter of public interest, if not malicious. Near the close Mr. Daugherty said excitedly: "If any man should say that a jury was ever before selected as this one has been he would be branded as a liar."

"Then say it," retorted Mr. Buchanan for the prosecution.

"I do say it."

"Then he is a liar," exclaimed Attorneys Buchanan and Martin.

The Judge here interfered and restored order.

Attorney Thompson here opened for the Commonwealth. He said the rights of the press must be always subordinate to the rights of the individual.

At the conclusion of Mr. Thompson's argument Judge Wickham delivered his charge, and shortly before 1 o'clock the jury retired. After being out twenty minutes they returned a verdict of guilty as indicted. The penalty is a fine not to exceed $1,000, or imprisonment, or both. It is believed that Senator Quay will intercede in behalf of the defendants.

DOINGS IN REAL-ESTATE CIRCLES.

Marsh Bros. Take Out a Ninety-nine-Year Lease—Other Transactions.

A ninety-nine year lease of property belonging to the Stearns estate has just been completed. Marsh Bros., printers, have agreed to pay $3,500 a year rental for fifty feet of east frontage on Fourth avenue, south of Van Buren street. The property is now improved with a four-story brick shell which was erected soon after the fire, and which is not considered of value in the transaction. The lease on a 5 per cent basis establishes a land valuation of $70,000 or $1,400 a foot. The lessees will make some repairs in the present building and occupy it until they are ready to erect a new one.

The contract has been signed for the sale, through the agency of Dennis, Netling & Co., of twenty-eight feet on the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Forty-third street for Caroline Grossheim to John Spry for $13,000 cash. There is a brick house on the lot, which is not considered of value in the transaction. The valuation of $464 a front foot, which is established by this sale, is about the highest reached for similar property. The northeast corner of State and Forty-third streets, with a frontage of ninety-eight feet, was sold last summer at $450 a foot. The Wabash avenue corner is so located, however, that it can be utilized to the best possible advantage with its long frontage on Forty-third street.

Col. Henry L. Turner will act as toastmaster at the Real Estate Board banquet Jan. 26. The recently-elected President of the board, E. S. Dreyer, will give an address. In addition the following speakers have been selected: Col. James A. McKenzie, Luther Laflin Mills, Judge Thomas Moran, and the Rev. Frank M. Bristol.

Negotiations have been under way for some months for a long-term lease of 50x90 feet on Wabash avenue in the rear of the Palmer House. The prospective lessees propose to pay $17,000 a year ground rent and will remodel the building now on the property. Mrs. Mary Hoops is the owner of the fee. The report that Potter Palmer is to be interested in the lease and improvement of the land is absolutely denied.

FARMERS IN SESSION.

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT INSTITUTE MEETING.

State Officials Present—Strange and Sudden Fall of Waters in Grand Traverse Bay—Farmer Van Allen's Pistol Used Through Jealousy—Peculiar Suit Against a St. Paul Bank—Bankrupt Coats Arrested at Sparta, Wis.—Pardoned to Die at Home—Dixon to Hang in April.

FAIRBURY, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Institute for the Ninth Congressional District was opened today under favorable auspices. There will be a three days' session and the program contains the names of many prominent people in the district and State who will entertain the delegates and visitors with papers upon farm topics. The Rev. L. F. Cullom of this place started the session this afternoon with prayer.

Attorney Charles F. H. Carruthers in behalf of the citizens of Fairbury welcomed the institute and the guests and the Hon. Charles Bogardus of Paxton responded. The opening paper was "Sheep for Profit," by T. E. Day of Washburn, President of the State Wool Growers' Association. "Clover and Its Benefits" was presented in an able manner by Joseph Carter of Rankin, Ill.

B. F. Wyman of Sycamore, member of the State Board of Agriculture, read a paper on "Poultry for Profit." At 4:30 p. m. a special train from Peoria brought a number of distinguished guests, among whom were Gov. Fifer, ex-Gov. Oglesby, State Treasurer Ed Wilson and wife, W. C. Garrard, Secretary State Board of Agriculture; the Hon. George Prince of Galesburg, candidate for Attorney-General; Representative J. H. Anthony of Washington, Ill., and a party of the most prominent citizens of Peoria, among whom were ex-Mayor Warner, Judge N. E. Worthington, Senator M. M. Bassett, Marsh Hanna, editor of the *Transcript*; S. J. Kilduff, Secretary Peoria State Fair Board; B. Warren Jr., and others, and Spencer's band and orchestra, headed by Lem Wiley. The train was met at the depot by a large gathering of citizens, and the party was escorted to the Masonic Hall, where an informal reception was held.

In the evening the opera-house was filled to its fullest capacity with an interested audience of citizens and delegates, there being over 200 of the latter in the city. Mrs. Senator Wiles of Freeport, Ill., of the Board of Lady Commissioners of the World's Fair, spoke on "Woman's Work at the World's Fair." She was followed by Gov. Fifer, who spoke very briefly on the American farmer. The Governor is still suffering from the effects of his recent severe illness. At the close of the exercises a reception was held in honor of the city's distinguished guests.

GRAND TRAVERSE'S QUEER BAY.

Water Falls Over Six Feet in Ten Minutes and as Suddenly Returns.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Last night at 8 o'clock the water in Grand Traverse Bay fell six and one-half feet inside of ten minutes. In about an hour it returned as suddenly. It was discovered by the well at the water-works and electric light plant going dry and all the lights going out, leaving the city in total darkness for an hour. A strip of beach 100 feet deep was left exposed. Nothing like this was ever known here before, though last November the water fell five and one-half feet and rose again in four days.

FARMER VAN ALLEN'S PISTOL.

Used on a Man with Bloody Effect on Account of Jealousy.

YANKTON, N. D., Jan. 19.—R. Archibald Van Allen, a Nebraska farmer, attacked E. N. Lathrop, a laborer, with murderous intentions in the postoffice lobby here this afternoon. Van Allen fired three shots from a revolver at Lathrop, but only one took effect. That entered the left thigh and shattered the bones. The trouble is about Van Allen's wife, who has voluntarily left Van Allen's home, and is accused of having been intimate with Lathrop.

PECULIAR SUIT AGAINST A BANK.

Widow Clark's Effort to Recover Her Late Husband's Insurance Policy.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The suit of Catherine E. Clark against the Capital Bank of St. Paul came to trial today. The plaintiff is the widow of S. B. Clark, a lumberman. In the course of his business in July, 1891, as is alleged, Mr. Clark borrowed nearly $4,000 of the bank, and it is claimed gave forged securities. The bank officials, as the plaintiff asserts, by means of threats of criminal prosecution and the promise that such prosecution should not be commenced in case their proposition was accepted induced Mr. and Mrs. Clark to make over to them by assignment Mr. Clark's policy of life insurance to the amount of $7,000. This was done, as is claimed, at a time when neither Mr. Clark nor his wife was capable of transacting business, the former being of unsound mind and the latter in poor health, and both of them were excited by fear and terror to such an extent as to make the assignment illegal and void by reason of the law of duress.

BANKRUPT COATS GOES TO JAIL.

He Is Charged with Selling Wheat Stored in His Warehouse.

SPARTA, Wis., Jan. 19.—W. E. Coats was arrested early this morning on a warrant sworn by E. E. Jones of this city, who claims to have had 700 bushels of wheat stored in Coats' warehouse which Coats sold. The case was adjourned two days and bail fixed at $1,000, in default of which Coats was committed to the care of the Sheriff. Coats, who was in the commission business, failed about a week ago. After settling with the Sparta Bank his liabilities were placed at $60,000, with assets of $1,200. He disappeared shortly afterwards and was not seen in this city until last evening.

PARDONED TO DIE AT HOME.

John Ryan Released and Sent to Ottawa—General Matters at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Gov. Fifer today granted a pardon to John Ryan, who was convicted of robbery in La Salle County in 1889 and was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years. He is now in the last stages of consumption, and he is pardoned out of the penitentiary so that he may die among his friends. He has a mother living at or near Ottawa.

The grand lodge of the Independent Order of Mutual Aid will meet here Tuesday, Feb. 2. Reduced rates have been made on all the railroads, and it is expected that the attendance will be large.

Gov. Fifer, State Treasurer E. S. Wilson, and W. C. Garrard, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, went to Fairbury this morning to attend a Farmers' County Institute.

Prof. Henry Raab, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, left for Carbondale to attend a meeting of the trustees of the Southern Illinois Normal University to be held there tomorrow. Thursday he went to Murphysboro, where he will sell 1,000 acres of land for the benefit of the State Normal University at Normal.

Much Sickness in Galena, Ill.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—There has not been a time for years in Galena when there has been so much sickness as now. In many instances several members of the same family are seriously ill. Physicians have more calls than they can attend to. In the neighboring villages of Southern Wisconsin there are not well physicians enough to take care of the sick.

Iowa Horticulturists in Session.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Iowa State Horticultural Society began at the horticultural rooms in the Capitol this morning and will continue for three days. Reports were received from the districts represented by the directors and those reported from the First District Jouah Thatcher; Third, L. A. Williams; Fourth, N. K. Finke. The question of commercial orcharding was discussed by the Hon. John Y. Stone and Benjamin H. McCoy. George W. Shaw of Garden Grove read a paper on pear blight.

Returned from Arizona.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Frank Hulluin left here thirty-three years ago to seek his fortune in the West. Recently it was learned that he owned a large wagon train in Arizona and had accumulated a modest fortune. Today a gray-haired, feeble man alighted from the train. It was Frank Hulluin, who had returned to spend the remainder of his days. He was kicked above the heart by a mule some time ago, sustaining injuries that are likely to prove fatal.

Duluth's Board of Trade Officials.

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—At the annual election the Board of Trade elected the following officers: President, Frank S. Daggett, of the Vandusen-Harrington company; Vice-President, O. C. Hartman, of O. C. Hartman & Co.; Directors, John McLeod, of A. J. Sawyer & Co.; W. S. Birch, Franklin Paine, of F. Paine & Co.; George Rupley, Superintendent Lake Superior Elevator company.

Two Train Men Hurt in a Wreck.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The north bound morning passenger train on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, in pushing some coal cars on a siding at Clinton, drove four of them off the track and down an embankment. Conductor Leifman was caught under the cars and pinioned in the wreck for two hours. Brakeman Keylon was badly injured. Both men will recover.

Charged With Murdering a Peddler.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Two negroes named Davis and Jackson have been arrested charged with the murder of Mike Fitch a peddler, near Richnew, Washington County. At a preliminary trial at Nashville today, the men were held without bail. The murder of Fitch was a brutal one and for plunder.

Dubuque Asks for Lake Peosta.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 10.—[Special.]—A petition will be sent to Congress this week from the City Council of Dubuque asking that Lake Peosta be deeded to Dubuque. It contains over 200 acres and is in the heart of the city. It is a shallow pond which will, if acquired, be filled and used for manufacturing purposes.

Farmer Espie's Fatal Runaway.

MOUNT CARROLL, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—William Espie, a prominent farmer, came to this city yesterday with a load of hogs, and remained in town all day, starting for home in the evening. His team ran away and this evening his dead body was found in a deserted stone quarry in this city.

Murderer Dixon to Hang April 22.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Dixon, the colored soldier who was convicted at the sitting of the United States Court in Omaha in December of the murder of Corporal Carleton at Fort Robinson last September, has been sentenced to be hanged Friday, April 22.

Club Savagely Used in a Quarrel.

MOWEAQUA, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—James M. Portwood, a storekeeper living six miles northeast of here, was assaulted with a club by Amos Scribner, a young man who lives in the neighborhood, his skull was badly fractured and he may die.

Fatally Crushed Under Machinery.

FREMONT, Neb., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Franz Hettrich was instantly killed here today and Andrew Geisson perhaps fatally injured by being crushed under heavy irons while unloading from a car machinery for the new brewery.

No Extra Session in Idaho.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Gov. Willey told THE TRIBUNE correspondent today he had fully decided not to call an extra session of the Legislature. All matters in dispute can be arranged satisfactorily without it.

Northwest Briefs.

M. Tracey, a brakeman on the Santa Fé from Chillicothe, Ill., was killed at Stronghurst yesterday while trying to couple two cars of a freight-train.

The World's Fair Commissioners are in session at Lincoln, Neb., and are considering plans and specifications submitted for the Nebraska Building.

Herman Morris, who shot his son-in-law William Hurst in the Town of Belmont, Portage County, Monday night, was arrested and lodged in jail. Morris is 72 years of age.

Joseph Benzer, a Dubuque, Ia., carpet weaver, aged 63 years, accidentally set fire to the bed upon which he was lying yesterday afternoon and was so badly burned that he will die.

Mrs. Annie Purdy was found dead yesterday in Thomas Butterworth's tailor shop at Decatur, Ill. The verdict at the Coroner's inquest was that she died of alcoholism. She was 60 years old.

Jacob G. Mann, the student of the University of Illinois who mysteriously disappeared from Mascoutah, Ill., two weeks ago, was heard from yesterday. He is in San Francisco alive and well.

George Stevens, a farmer unloading potatoes at Harvard, west of Greenville, Ill., on the T. S. and M., yesterday, ran in front of a logging train to catch his runaway team when the engine struck and fatally injured him.

The first lecture in the university extension course given by the faculty of the University of Illinois was delivered last night at Champaign, Ill., by Prof. N. Butler, his subject being "The Origin and History of the English Language."

Hiram Morris of Waupaca, Wis., who murdered his son-in-law, William Hurst, Monday, gave himself up to the town officers of Almond yesterday morning and was placed in jail at Stevens Point pending examination. He claims he shot in self-defense.

The humane authorities of Oshkosh, Wis., made an arrest yesterday of Albert McAllister, who is charged with causing the death of a balky horse by lighting a fire beneath it. McAllister is a wealthy farmer. He is reported to have committed a like crime a year ago.

CHICAGO BANKERS DON'T CARE.

Mr. Lewis' Bill of No Consequence, but Government Deposits Are Not Desirable.

The bill introduced into Congress by Mr. Lewis of Mississippi to prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from making deposits of United States funds with national or private banks appears to be regarded with absolute indifference by the leading bankers of this city, judging from their expressions. There is only one banker in this city who has any United States deposits, and the others think they are better off without them. They wouldn't take them if they were asked to do so. There is no money in the business, considering the amount of collateral that has to be surrendered and tied up as security for the deposits.

A leading national bank man said: "The bill is all right. The policy of the government was, and should be now, to keep its moneys in the Subtreasuries. I would be glad to see the law amended, for I could never see how national banks could be benefited by becoming government dispositories; and the fact that there is only one bank in Chicago that is a national depository shows the indifference with which such deposits are regarded by strong financial institutions. I see no objection to the present law, for its effect, whatever it may be, is favorable to the government, but I cannot see why national banks should want any of its deposits. There is no profit in them, and they may prove a disadvantage and loss. United States bonds were 130, they are now 117, and, while the government holds them as collateral, they are unavailable to the bank."

Mr. Nickerson of the First National said: "I see no objection to the present law providing for the deposit of funds with national banks, but I cannot see why a national bank should want any of the deposits. There is no profit to banks in them. The matter should be left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, and whether the Prohibitory bill of this Mississippi member passes or not is, I imagine, a matter of entire indifference to the national banks."

The Northwestern National Bank, in the Rookery Building, is the only bank in Chicago that has any deposit of United States funds, the amount being $296,737. To secure this sum it has placed with the government 300,000 4 per cent United States bonds. The President of the Northwestern, when asked his opinion of the bill of Congressman Lewis, said he knew nothing about it, had given the matter no attention, and, therefore, could say nothing about it.

HOW TO PAY INTEREST

A PROBLEM WHICH THE SANTA FE RAILROAD HAS TO SOLVE.

Its Last Annual Report Criticised—Large Financial Transactions—The Company Must Soon Have More Capital—Lambertson of Nebraska on the Counselman Decision—Work on the Rock Island's Texas Extension to Be Commenced in the Spring—Other Railroad News.

The report of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad company for the fiscal year ending June 30 last adds a large number of details to the general results of the last year already known to the public. The now amalgamated company was reorganized two years ago, and, consequently, the fiscal year just ended is practically the first annual statement about the operation of the system as a whole. Previously reports were made of the various roads separately.

Since the figures now published are the averages of all those lines, a larger experience is needed before judgment can be pronounced upon the different items. The Atchison is a great system, and while subject to fluctuations as to earnings, like all other Western roads it seems safe to think that its first mortgage bonds are reasonably secure, and the territory served will, as it grows in population and wealth, yield more traffic to the Atchison though rival roads build competing lines there. It is believed that the country will in time grow up to the capitalization of the company, and that the readjustment of its bonded debt was, therefore, merely a deferring and not an extinguishment of former hopes.

This view, says a New York paper, is supported by fair arguments, but as usually held it means that nothing more need be done about Atchison finances until such time as increased net earnings shall yield full interest on the income bonds, with possibly something for the stock. Thus construed, the opinion is certainly misleading as contrary to the history of all other Western railways and contrary to the facts revealed by a study of the Atchison reports themselves; for the company must soon have more capital.

Last year was an eventful one for the Atchison, and, as few realize how large the financial transactions were outside of earnings and expenditures for operation, a table is given herewith. The figures show merely the changes in the balance sheet of the company from June 30, 1890, to 1891, and, therefore, do not indicate all the transactions of the year, but only the net differences; moreover, to confine the attention strictly to capital expenditures and their objects, the exchanges of bonds under the plan of reorganization are left out. This makes the statement incomplete, but clearer for practical purposes. The table is as follows:

RESOURCES, OR CAPITAL SPENT.

Surplus from operation of road	$1,495,000
Accounts receivable paid in	1,272,000
Cash paid out	2,228,000
General mortgage 4s sold	2,750,000
Income bonds sold	456,000
Capital stock exchanged for 'Frisco and Colo. Mid. stock	10,776,000
Increase in accounts payable	2,418,000
	$21,395,000

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL SPENT.

Additions to road	$2,749,000
'Frisco stock acquired by exchange	6,421,000
Colo. Midland stock acquired by exchange	6,418,000
Sundry bonds bought	69,000
Real estate bought	380,000
Equipment bought on trusts (advances)	2,190,000
Advanced to auxiliary companies, etc.	1,334,000
Materials and supplies bought	621,000
Accrued interest on bonds and taxes	275,000
Old equipment warrants paid	481,000
Balance, being adjustments of bonds, etc., under reorganization	547,000
	$21,395,000

Besides these large total transactions, aggregating upwards of $21,000,000, there was applied also during the year a large part of the special fund provided by the reorganization. In Circular 63, dated Oct. 15, 1889, the cash requirements were stated to be $10,000,000, for $12,500,000 of bonds were issued and included in the total issue of $150,000,000. Of this former amount one-half, or $5,000,000, was to be expended "on incomplete construction of existing lines and for new equipment." In addition the plan provided a cash reserve against contingencies of $5,733,000. This cash fund of $10,733,000, being included in the total issue of 4 per cent bonds, does not appear separately in the Atchison accounts. It is supposed that the greater part of it has already been spent. The transactions of the Atchison, involving capital (not including bond exchanges), during the year under review could not have been less than $25,000,000. Of course the present year will not require the spending of any such sum as that, but nevertheless there will be capital requirements this and every year. Besides betterments the Atchison must for some time to come carry Atlantic and Pacific and other losses and furnish money for improvements on subsidiary lines. Taking all these into account and acknowledging that the amount named is only an estimate, the average demands on Atchison capital in ordinary years cannot be put at less than $5,000,000.

Assuming this estimate to be fair on an average, the next point is the condition of the Atchison treasury. Leaving out a number of deferred assets as well as old bonds used as collateral under the present mortgage the statement of Atchison assents and debts June 30, 1891, in round sums is as follows:

ASSETS.

$3,800,000 4s at 83	$3,154,000
423,000 5s at 65	275,000
2,000,000 gt'd notes at par	2,000,000
385,000 capital stock at 45	173,000
Accounts receivable	3,135,000
Bills receivable	307,000
Cash in treasury (all sources)	4,023,000
Total available	$13,067,000
CURRENT DEBTS.	
Accounts payable	$5,200,000
Interest on 4s due July 1	2,779,000
Interest declared on incomes	1,699,000
Total current debts	$9,678,000
Balance, surplus of current assets over debts, in treasury if were emptied	3,389,000
To which add net earnings of present year over first charges without deduction for income interest	4,000,000
Total for year ending June, 1892 (say)	$7,500,000

The problem before the Atchison will be, how to pay interest on the income bonds, even if earned, and at the same time do as competing lines will do, put money into improvements and carry the losses of subsidiary roads.

LAMBERTSON WAS SURPRISED.

The Councilman Decision Will Have a Bad Effect.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—George Lambertson of Nebraska, who prepared the brief in the Counselman case for the government, was in the city today. He was here on personal business. THE TRIBUNE correspondent asked him what he thought of the Supreme Court decision.

"I was certainly surprised," he said. "Of course one would be led to believe that it only affected the Inter-State Commerce act, while, in fact, it affects every criminal case. I think the aggressive action of the commission in prosecuting violators is having a wonderfully good effect. It proves to the small shipper that his interests are to be protected. After the law has been passed upon and its weak points shown up judicially the people will realize its full importance anew. What the people want is an aggressive commission and I think they have it now and good results will follow."

"You were an applicant for the Cooley vacancy?"

"Hardly; I was indorsed by my people, but made no personal effort."

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILWAY MEETING

Officers and Directors Re-elected—Annual Report of Earnings and Expenses.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 19.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Valley railway was held today. President Wilbur read the annual report. It showed transportation earnings from all sources, $18,910,260, and cost of operations, including rental of leased lines, $13,075,909, leaving a net revenue of $5,834,351, against which there has been charged general expenses of $723,509, interest in bonds, $2,817,243, and dividends on preferred and common stock amounting to $2,027,030, leaving $266,231 to be added to the profit and loss account. The operations of the Lehigh Valley Coal company for the year ending Nov. 30, 1891, show 1,835,463 tons shipped from collieries owned by the company, against 1,464,509 tons in 1890; and 3,247,622 tons from tenants of the company, against 2,440,562 tons during the previous year. The report was unanimously approved and the officers and directors unanimously re-elected.

WHAT DOES GOULD INTEND TO DO?

Speculation as to the Special Meeting of the Advisory Board.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—There was much talk among railroad men today about the Missouri Pacific's demand for a special meeting of the Advisory Board of the Western Traffic Association to consider the alleged cases of violation of the rules. In some quarters doubts were expressed as to whether it was Mr. Gould's real purpose to have his Missouri Pacific directors make such a demand. Some shrewd railroad men said that they did not believe that Mr. Gould really wanted a special meeting of the Advisory Board but that he was simply bluffing a little, preliminary to withdrawing from the association. The second paragraph in Art. 3 of the Western Traffic Association agreement reads as follows:

> Special meetings of the board shall be called by the President whenever in his judgment necessary or upon the request in writing of any three members of said board, giving at least ten days' notice of the time and place of such meeting.

Mr. Gould helped frame this agreement. Why, it is argued, if he wanted a special meeting did he not forward to President Miller the written request of three roads instead of one road? C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific, said today that he thought it would be unwise to call a special meeting of the Advisory Board at this time. Railroad Presidents were too busy to be called from all over the West to come to New York to attend to a matter of routine. Mr. Huntington did not think that the alleged violations of the rules were of sufficient importance to justify a special meeting, particularly as the next regular meeting is only a little more than two months off. When asked if the Southern Pacific company would resist the imposition of a penalty by the Advisory Board, he replied that the Southern Pacific road would abide by the rules of the association so long as they were justly enforced. He was inclined to believe that his road lost money by being a member of the association, but he was willing to sacrifice a little of something for the sake of preserving the morals of the organization.

Rock Island's Texas Extension.

Regarding the reported extension of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railroad from Oklahoma City, I. T., to Galveston or Aransas Pass, President Cable stated yesterday that arrangements had been perfected to extend the road in the spring from its present terminus in the Indian Territory to connections with Texas roads, a distance of 187 miles. At present the Rock Island line in Indian Territory has no connection or outlet to Texas points, which makes its operation rather expensive, having to depend principally upon local business. The new extension would give his company a connection with existing Texas lines and enable it to compete for through Texas traffic. This is all that is desired for the present, Mr. Cable said, and there is no intention of purchasing or leasing the Missouri, Kansas and Texas or the Aransas Pass railway. All that is to be done for the present is to make a connection with those roads and they will take all the business the Rock Island offers them.

For a New Depot.

Good progress has lately been made in the negotiations between the Illinois Central and Michigan Central railroads for the construction of a new passenger depot on the site of the present ruin, and it is understood that work on the new structure will be commenced early in the spring so as to get it ready for occupancy in the spring of 1893, previous to the opening of the World's Fair.

Railway Notes.

F. H. Lord, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City road, will cease to be a bachelor today. He has gone to Nebraska City to be married.

A dispatch from El Paso, Tex., states that it is given out by reliable authority that the Texas and Pacific railroad will be extended into Mexico from El Paso, with terminus at Guaymas on the Pacific coast.

A. M. Schoyer, who for several years past has been Division Operator and Chief Train Dispatcher of the Pennsylvania company's eastern division, has been appointed Superintendent of Telegraph of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, to succeed E. C. Bradley, who resigned to accept the position of General Manager of the Mackay Cable and Telegraph company.

W. F. Turreff, Assistant Superintendent of Motive Power of the Erie lines, died yesterday at the Imperial Hotel in New York. He commenced his railroad career with the Pennsylvania company, subsequently becoming Master Mechanic of the Bee line, retaining this position after the consolidation of the road with the "Big Four." A year ago he took charge of the Erie shops at Huntington, Ind., and last January he was promoted to the position of Assistant Superintendent of Motive Power.

ARGUMENTS IN THE CRERAR WILL CASE.

A. W. Browne Speaks for the Contestants and Col. Jackson Defends.

Representing the first cousins and next of kin to John Crerar on his father's side, Attorney A. W. Browne made his argument before Judge Tuley yesterday, attacking the validity of the principal public and charitable bequests contained in the Crerar will. Mr. Browne argued that charitable bequests could not be made as this will purported to make them. The law required such bequests to be made by deed to a corporation. He denied that the provision for a library was a charitable bequest, and even if it was the clause relative thereto was void because there was no corporation known as "The John Crerar Library" in existence.

Contention was made by Mr. Browne that the bequests attacked created a perpetuity trust and gave the executors unlimited discretion.

Col. Jackson, one of the executors under the will, then argued in behalf of the defendants. He took the position that the bequest for the library was valid as a gift for charity and that it was no objection that the corporation which was ultimately to take the bequest had no existence at the time of the death of Mr. Crerar. All bequests that fail for any reason, such as lapses or void bequests, fall into the residuary clause, which provides for the library, so that if any of the bequests which are attacked should be found imperfect the bequest to the library would only be increased and the complainants have no interest.

Executor Jackson read authority after authority in support of the propositions advanced and had not quite finished when court adjourned. Mr. Jenks and Mr. Holt will argue today.

GUESTS AT THE VARIOUS HOTELS.

People Who Have Come to Chicago for Business and Pleasure.

Grand Pacific—Gov. C. S. Page, Vermont; Irwin A. Martin, New York; R. J. McBride, Wisconsin; George W. Steele, Marion, Ind.; Dr. J. B. Bell, Toledo, O.; F. R. Eckens, Aix la Chapelle, France; G. W. Powell, Grand Rapids; H. C. Welch, Cleveland; John E. Jones, Portsmouth, O.

Tremont—D. Christ Prescott, Duluth, Minn.; L. D. Snow, Boston; J. Flershem, Menominee, Mich.; F. E. Bock, New York; W. Goodenough, Milwaukee; F. Grant, Westfield, Mass.; L. C. Kellogg, Minneapolis; R. W. Cahoone, New York; R. E. Wood, San Francisco.

Auditorium—S. B. Ralph, Escanaba, Mich.; W. P. Orr, Piqua, O.; W. H. Cornung, New York; Robert M. Wilcox, New York; J. Frank Yoppbe, Baltimore, Md.; H. L. Stone, Louisville, Ky.; W. L. Pierce, Peoria; W. A. Lynch, Canton, O.; E. H. Pendleton, Cincinnati.

Sherman—C. E. Smith, New York; George Palmer, Rochester; William W. Brown, Worcester, Mass.; S. E. Wilkinson, Galesburg; E. R. Holmes, New York; John G. Seeger, Buffalo; Ramsay Norris, New York; J. D. O'Donnell, Toronto.

Palmer—W. F. Greene, Troy, N. Y.; C. P. Bucklin, Billingham, Wash.; W. R. Benton, New York; G. F. Parmelee, Topeka, Kas.; A. M. Brickerdyke, Pittsburg.

Wellington—D. H. Water, Spokane Falls; C. P. Gray and O. M. Gray, Omaha; John D. McMillan and James McMasters, Washington, D. C.

Leland—J. E. Ingram, Columbia, Tenn.; W. G. White, Memphis; R. J. Bellamy, Cleveland; W. W. Smart, Amesbury, Mass.

Richelieu—E. R. Hanlan, Denver; Frank Hanley, England; T. Elmer Batten, New York; M. T. Tarpey, San Francisco.

Got $16,000 for the Loss of a Leg.

AURORA, Ill., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—According to the Supreme Court decision just rendered the Joliet, Aurora and Northern railway company will have to pay A. Velie of this city $14,000 and about $2,000 interest for the loss of his leg several years ago. This is said to be the largest verdict for personal damages ever given in the State. The railroad has been absorbed by the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern railroad.

A deep-seated cough cruelly tries the lungs and wastes the general strength. A prudent resort for the afflicted is to use Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy for all troubled with asthma, bronchitis, or any pulmonary affection.

GIVEN A HEAVY SUM.

CHRISTOPHER STRASSHEIM GETS A VERDICT OF $20,000.

The Wholesale Grocer's Award in His Suit Against Elmensdorf & Watte, the Old Board of Trade Firm, Alleging Malicious Prosecution—A New Point Involved in the Case—Other Litigation in the Civil Courts—The Court Record and the Call for Today.

Christopher Strassheim, the wholesale grocer, yesterday recovered a verdict of $20,000 against Joseph M. Watte and Frank F. Axtell, members of the old Board of Trade firm of Elmensdorf & Watte. The verdict is the result of an action for malicious prosecution brought by Strassheim against the defendants for suing him for $3,209 on a claim for which he held a receipt. The case involved a new point—whether or not damages could be proved in a case where the malicious prosecution seized neither goods nor property. Attorney Francis Walker argued that the prosecution amounted to blackmail and Judge Adams' jury brought in a heavy award. The case grew out of the Board of Trade panic of May, 1887. Strassheim was caught for $7,916 and privately settled to avoid becoming publicly connected with the deal. Watte & Co. gave him a receipt for "all claims from the commencement of the world to date," and Strassheim insisted that this document made the suit begun later malicious.

Little Hope for the Cash.

Yesterday Judge Scales entered a decree allowing the Fort Dearborn National Bank claim for $19,585 against the estate of W. L. Prettyman, the Division street banker. But the order directs that the claim shall be paid only out of assets remaining on hand after full payment of all individual accounts. This shuts the bank off without much hope of securing any cash, and an appeal was taken. The claim was for paper drawn by the North Division Lumber company and indorsed by Prettyman.

Allerton's Case Continued.

The contempt proceedings against Samuel W. Allerton were again continued yesterday by Judge Shepard, this time until Tuesday next. Demand is made on Mr. Allerton, as one of the executors of John T. Lester, to turn over books for inspection in the suit of John Boyd, and he denies having any knowledge of them. Daniel Goodwin, the managing executor of the Lester estate, is wanted, but was reported out of the city. For this reason the case was continued.

Suing for Gambling Losses.

A gambling-house on Quincy street, said to have been run by John Condon, figures in an informer's suit for damages now on trial in Judge Kettelle's court. Hermann Miller is the plaintiff. He alleges that during the summer of 1889 Charles E. Cole, a crayon artist then living at No. 3122 Vernon avenue, lost $600 in public gaming at Condon's place and that the money has never been returned. Taking advantage of the gambling statute Miller sued Condon for $2,000. If he is successful the law provides that one-half is retained by the plaintiff and the other half goes to the court.

Fell with a Sidewalk.

Nellie Trogen, 14 years old, is trying to convince Judge Baker and jury that the city should pay her $10,000 for injuries received by falling in the wreck of a defective sidewalk. The girl's parents are South Clark street shopkeepers and Nellie lived with them. One day in March, 1887, a crowd gathered to watch a sick man and the sidewalk gave way, falling eighteen feet. Nellie received severe injuries which she is trying to prove are permanent. Attorneys Kern and Bottum for the city are attempting to show that the girl is a professional dancer, and is therefore not badly hurt.

Opposition to Telephone Wires.

The Chicago Telephone company procured an injunction from Judge Tuley yesterday restraining the Board of Trustees of Rogers Park from interfering with the company putting up and operating telephone wires through the village. The trustees have threatened to prevent the stringing of wires on a claim that the company had violated the ordinance.

Hyde-Parkers vs. the City.

Hyde-Parkers owning property along Forrestville avenue yesterday tried to have Judge Kettelle enforce a new statute against the city. The law in question provides that in condemnation proceedings where the city fails to pay the awards within two years from their date property-owners can obtain summary judgment on their claims. Property-owners along Forrestville avenue argued that the law applied to their case, but Corporation Counsel Miller holds that the law is unconstitutional in this case, being ex post facto. Arguments on this proposition will be heard at a future time.

Wants the Notes Canceled.

Charles Voelker yesterday filed a bill in the Supreme Court asking an accounting with Charles N. and Mary Petesch and the Petesch Boiler Feeder and Cleaner company. The complainant says the Peteschs sold him letters patent for a boiler feeder when they had previously parted with their rights to the Petesch Boiler Feeder and Cleaner company. The amount involved is $2,000, part of which is covered by Voelker's notes. He wants them canceled.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

22,282—The N. W. Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Milwaukee vs. Andrew Lind et al. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $5,000. Hoyne, Follansbee & O'Connor, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

137,656—Bill. Suppressed.

137,657—Emma B. Knuesli vs. Julius Knuesli. Bill for divorce. Allen & Van Sands, solrs.

137,658—Evalyn Russell vs. Seth F. Crews. Asst., $1,000. Griffin & Wile, attys.

137,659—Griffin & Wile vs. Columbia Steel Co. Asst., $500. Same attys.

137,660—John E. Goold vs. James H. Gilbert. Replv., $750. J. C. Everett, atty.

137,661—Edmund H. Roche vs. Fox Bros. Asst., $300. Hynes & Dunne, attys.

137,662—Theodore H. Schintz vs. J. Willard Smith. Asst., $750. Frank Ives, atty.

137,663—Fredk. E. Wadhams vs. Paul A. Boynton et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $1,000. Cutting, Austin & Castle, solrs.

137,664—Barber, Martin & Co. vs. John A. Schulte. Asst., $500. Percival Steel, atty.

137,665—Jacob Riswig vs. Samuel S. Sensenbaugh & Co. Asst., $1,500. Tatham & Webster, attys.

137,666—Libbie W. Patton vs. Robert Patton. Bill for divorce. Allen & Van Sands, solrs.

137,667—Willard L. Gillham vs. Maggie McDermott. Bill to foreclose mortgage, $1,000. A. H. Tyrrell, solr.

137,668—First Natl. Bk. of Chicago vs. Wayne S. Demorest. Asst., $300. Orville Peckham, atty.

137,669—Same vs. Nelson G. Van Dewenter. Asst., $1,500. Same atty.

137,670—Chas. Cooke & Co. vs. Helen P. Smith et al. Bill to foreclose chattel mortgage, $4,300. McGrath & Hendrich, solrs.

137,671—Chicago Brwg. Co. vs. Moderto Lenzi and B. Ciambelli. Conf. of judgt., $105.30. H. F. Rohde, atty.

137,672—Joseph P. Killem vs. Thomas F. Burns. Asst., $400. F. M. Williams, atty.

137,673—Wm. H. C. Taggert vs. M. C. R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. Forrest & Rosenthal, attys.

137,674—Bill. Suppressed.

137,675—Chas. Kellner vs. Wm. Deering & Co. Case, $10,000. Edmund Furthmann, atty.

137,676—Henry Froelich & Co. vs. Edward Albert. Asst., $500. Hofheimer & Zeisler, attys.

137,677—Henrietta Kaufman vs. Richard S. Kaufman. Conf. of judgt., $2,074. Blanke & Cnytraus, attys.

137,678—Simon Wolf vs. Same. Same, $2,504. Same. attys.

137,679—David Goldstine vs. Same. Same, $1,572. Same, attys.

WITHHELD SUITS—137,637—Wm. E. Selleck vs. Powell, Owens, Ricketts & Bloch. Asst., $500. Crafty Bros., McLaren & Jarois, attys.—137,644—Chas. Voelker vs. Chas. N. Petesch et al. Bill for accounting. R. A. Childs, atty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

99,496—John E. Nelligan vs. J. Hamilton Bell and J. Henry Conrad. Bill for discovery. Julius A. Johnson, solr.

99,497—Effie M. Stephens vs. Edwin H. Stephens. Bill for divorce. Denler & McEwen, solrs.

99,498—Hattie E. Fairburn vs. John B. Fairburn. Bill for divorce. Humphrey & Nolan, solrs.

99,499—Norman C. Butterfield vs. H. Gilbert Hart & Co. Attch., $493.37. Wilber, Eldridge & Penney, attys.

99,500—Chas. H. Lewis vs. Isaac G. Ogden. Bill to set aside tax deed. Monk & Elliot, solrs.

99,501—Horace K. Tenney, trustee, et al. vs. Andrew N. Johnson et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,000. S. H. Wright, solr.

99,502—Charles H. Eyerman vs. Annie M. Eyermann. Bill for divorce. S. A. Reynolds, solr.

99,503—Hasterik Bros. vs. Wm. and Jennie Hill. Conf. of judgt., $299.69. Blum & Blum, attys.

99,504—Fridolin Madlener vs. Fred Schumacher. Same. $800.78. Lackner & Butz, attys.

99,505—The American Mortar Co. vs. John Angus, George A. Giudele, and the Unity Co. Asst., $1,100. Wm. A. Starin, atty.

99,506—Patrick Burke vs. James E. Burke. Appeal.

99,507—Henry Simmer vs. P. H. Allendorfer. Appeal.

99,508—I. T. Greenacre vs. Adolph Simonson. Appeal.

99,509—Meyer Newfield vs. Fred Nagle and McKeogh & Co. Trespass, $500. James E. Purcell, atty.

99,510—Wm. Hill et al., use Charles Hasterlik et al. vs. Simeon Hasterlik. Garn., $299.69. Blum & Blum, attys.

99,511—Frank L. Smith et al. vs. Susan N. McLean. Asst., $1,407. J. G. Johnson, atty.

99,512—Christian Nissen vs. Thomas and Karoline Johnson. Conf. of judgt., $724. August Marx, atty.

99,513—People, ex rel Frank Leonard, vs. John D. Shea. Petn. for habeas corpus. A. L. Flaningham, atty.

99,514—Abraham Sangeman vs. B. Bernstein. Appeal.

99,515—Charles S. Read & Co. vs. Carl J. Walters. Asst., $300. St. John Merriam & Teller, attys.

99,516—Same vs. Lars G. Johnson. Asst., $300. Same attys.

99,517—Hattie Polie vs. Tyler & Hippoch. Bill to have jdgt. satisfied. R. A. W. James, solr.

99,518—George Keen vs. Richard M. Truax et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,700. Dupee, Judah & Willard, solrs.

99,519—In re est. John L. Du Breuil, deed appeal from Probate Court as to clm. of James F. Olmstead. Edward Maher, atty.

99,520—Chicago Telephone Co. vs. Henry P. Daly et al. Bill to restrain interference with telephone wires in Rogers Park. Williams, Holt & Wheeler, solrs.

99,521—George Nichols vs. George D. Field. Conf. of judgt., $418.75. E. Wakely, atty.

99,522—Daniel W. Proctor vs. Village of Evanston. Trespass, $50,000. Pltf. pro se.

99,523—Christopher Hara vs. Henrietta Hara. Bill for divorce. Fanning & Herdlecka, solrs.

99,524—Martha Rudesill vs. M. B. Mills et al. Cred's bill, $205.

99,525—Joseph Fish et al. vs. Joseph W. Smith. Appeal.

99,526—Christian Jensen vs. Chi. City Ry. Co. Case, $10,000. Reeve & Hale, attys.

99,527—John Roeder vs. J. B. Monohan. Appeal.

99,528—E. R. Compton vs. F. E. Stevens. Bill for inj. and acctg. J. J. O. Kennedy, solr.

WITHHELD CASE—99,471—John T. Brady et al. vs. Samson Burkholder. Asst., $1,500. Tenney, Church & Coffeen, attys.

County Court—New Suit.

9,723—The R. S. Dickee Mfg. Co. to Allen F. Moore: vol. assgt. Assets, $100,000. Lia., $60,000. H. E. Huston, atty.

Judgments.

JUDGE BRENTANO—2,029—White vs. Kirkham: on ver., $666.66.—2,027—Longstreich vs. McDonald: on ver. debt, $4,000; das., $1,700; debt to be dis. 4.

JUDGE KETTELLE—133,205—Tolman vs. Crane: on findg. for deft., $454.—1,754—Oxmann vs. Bushee; on ver., $259.89.—5,258—People vs. Morris; on ver. debt., $500; das., $35.90, vs. Tearney; debt to be dis., etc., and sci. fa.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Lytle vs. North Chicago Street R. R. Co.; on findg., $200 and sat.—4,503—Smith vs. Phillipe; on deflt., $510.

JUDGE DRIGGS—2,067—McCabe vs. Wilson.; on ver., $50.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—3,975—Halladay vs. Magerill; on deflt., $357.88.

JUDGE ADAMS—2,106—Scott vs. Wescott: on ver., $692.—2,112—Peterson vs. Quinn; on ver., $484.—25,891—Hermes vs. Klein; on ver., $30.—16,407—Wolf Mfg. Co. vs. Universal Refrigerating Co., on deflt., $648.

Decrees.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,592—National Capital B. and S. Society vs. Mortimer: dec.—122,663—Hines vs. McGwin; dec. confg. sale.—1,082—Saule vs. Slick; dec.

JUDGE TULEY—6,710—McDonald vs. McDonald; dec. apptg. comrs.

JUDGE HORTON—2,578—Robson vs. Lewis. dec.—5,060—Chicago and Calumet Canal and Dock Co. vs. Heippner; final dec.

JUDGE COLLINS—B. R. 682—Young vs. Commissioners of Cook Co.; final dec.

Today's Call.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS—No. 24—Finney vs. Reich.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Nos. 2,071, 2,072, 2,073, 2,074, 2,075, 2,077, 2,078, 2,079, 2,080, 2,112.

JUDGE KETTELLE—Calendar No. 3. Nos. 1,615, 1,798, 1,799, 1,800, 1,802, 1,803.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—No call. No. 2,542 on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No call. No. 8 on hearing.

JUDGE TUTHILL—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 2,836, 2,943, 2,978, 2,984, 3,030, 3,036, 3,066, 3,091, 3,102, 3,108. No. 2,875 on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—No trial call. No. 2,707 on trial.

JUDGE DRIGGS—Nos. 2,823, 2,832, 2,845, 2,767, 1,278, 2,861, 2,870, 2,871, 2,882.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 3,876, 3,909, 1,332, 3,344, 3,364, 3,742, 512, 3,969, 4,001, 4,008, 4,020, 4,027, 4,028, 4,038, 4,034, 4,042, 4,054, 4,061. No case on trial.

JUDGE ADAMS—Nos. 2,118, 2,126, 2,188, 2,144, 2,157, 2,163, 2,184, 2,201, 2,214, 2,226, 2,230, 2,234, 2,256, 2,256½.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions. Crerar will case on hearing.

JUDGE HORTON—Ames vs. Ames. Contested motions.

JUDGE COLLINS—Calendar Nos. 15, 16, 17, and 18.

JUDGE SCALES—10 a. m.—South Evanston specials, Nos. 105, 113, 107, and 108, city specials; 2 p. m., 9,691, in re J. C. Hopkins.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The January term of the Supreme Court commenced today, when L. G. Kinne, Judge-elect, took his seat. The following opinions were filed:

Sperry, Watt and Garver, appellees, vs. Call and Hyde et al., appellants; Webster District; affirmed.

State of Iowa vs. John Garner, appellants; Plymouth District; affirmed.

Lemars National Bank vs. Joseph Gehlen et al., appellants; Plymouth District; affirmed.

A. Overton vs. George Schindele, appellants; Pottawattamie District; affirmed.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—In the Supreme Court today these cases were submitted:

In the matter of the probate of the will of Charles Severance, deceased, contest of Charles L. Severance et al. Winter et al. vs. Estate of Winter. Lobdell vs. Slawson. Nichols vs. Chicago and West Michigan Railway Company.

Call for Wednesday—Nos. 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71.

BUSINESS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Opinions Submitted During the Session—Orders and Admissions.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court yesterday transacted the following business:

135—The South Branch Lumber Company, appellant, vs. George Ott et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Iowa. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer.

138—The Delaware City, Salem and Philadelphia Steamboat Navigation Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Anthony Reybold. In error to the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Delaware. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Justice Lamar.

1,024—The Louisville Water Company, plaintiff in error, vs. William Clark, Sheriff of Jefferson County, Ky. In error to the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Harlan.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

516—Theo. I. Seney, trustee, appellant, vs. The Wabash Western Railroad Company.

620—The United States Trust Company of New York, appellant, vs. The Wabash Western Railway Company.

626—The Wabash Western Railway Company, appellant, vs. The United States Trust Company of New York. Motion to advance these cases to be heard with No. 223 denied.

779—The Keokuk and Western Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Missouri ex rel. William H. Wine, Collector.

780—The Keokuk and Western Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The County Court of Scotland County, Mo., et al.

1,878—The Keokuk and Western Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The County Court of Scotland County, Mo., et al. Motions to advance denied.

1,360—Richard P. Barden et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument the second Monday of the next term after cases already set down for that day. Ex-parte—In the matter of John O. Shaw Jr., trustee, petitioner. Motion for leave to file petition for a writ of mandamus granted and rule to show cause ordered returnable the first Monday of March next.

1,446—The Denver and Rio Grande Western railway company, plaintiff in error, vs. D. C. Dodge. In error to the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utah. Judgment affirmed with costs by a divided court.

3,445—William Haws et al., appellants, vs. The Victoria Copper Mining company. Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted by Mr. Charles H. Armes in support of motion and by Mr. John A. Marshall in opposition thereto.

1,493—The County of Cass in the State of Missouri et al., appellants, vs. Albert Parker. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri. Docketed and dismissed with costs on motion of Mr. S. S. Burdett for the appellee. Ex parte—In the matter of Woods & Lovejoy, petitioners. Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit to bring up the case of Woods & Lovejoy vs. Bindervall, submitted by Mr. Frank C. Partridge in behalf of Mr. Willard R. Gray, in support of the petition, with leave to Mr. John Lind to file brief in opposition thereto.

1,367—John D. McPherson, executor and appellant, vs. Henry E. McKee et al. Leave to file appeal bond herein, to be approved by the Clerk of the court. Granted, on motion of Mr. Calderon Carlisle for the appellant.

157—The Sioux City and Iowa Falls Town Lot and Land Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Thomas L. Griffey et al. Argument concluded by Mr. W. C. Goudy for the plaintiff in error.

158—John Tyler, appellant, vs. Sarah C. Savage. Argued by Mr. William A. Maury for the appellant, and by Mr. William Wirt Henry for the appellee.

159—Johnson N. Camden vs. W. A. Stewart et al.

643—William A. Stewart, appellant, vs. The Green Brier White Sulphur Springs company. Submitted by Mr. J. Holdsworth Gordon for Camden, by Mr. A. F. Mathews for Stewart, and by Mr. Tazewell Ellett, Mr. William A. Maury, and Mr. H. H. Marshall for the Green Brier White Sulphur Springs company. On motion of Mr. William A. Maury leave was granted to file stipulation and addition to record herein.

163—Eva Brown, administratrix, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Theodore B. Smart et al. Submitted by Mr. Charles Marshall for the plaintiff in error and by Mr. M. R. Walter and C. A. Boston for the defendant in error.

Bradley G. Schley of Milwaukee, Wis., Ambrose Tighe of St. Paul, Minn., and Lloyd W. Bowers of Winona, Minn., were admitted to practice.

Today's record was as follows:

Edward C. Stringer and Frederick L. McGhee of St. Paul, Minn., were admitted to practice.

The Chief Justice announced that the court would adjourn from Monday, Feb. 1, to Monday, Feb. 29 next.

165—The Ansonia Brass and Copper company, appellant vs. The Electrical Supply company. Argued by Mr. Joshua Pusey and Mr. Charles E. Mitchell for the appellant and by Mr. Morris W. Seymour and Mr. Charles R. Ingersoll for the appellee.

169—The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. David T. Winter. Suggestion of death of David T. Winter, the defendant in error herein, and appearance of Clifford Brigham, administrator, etc., filed and entered on motion of Mr. Clifford Brigham for the defendant in error.

169—The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Clifford Brigham, administrator, etc. Argument commenced by Mr. Calvin P. Sampson for the plaintiff in error.

The day call for Wednesday, Jan. 20, will be as follows: Nos. 169, 1,031, 6,900, 977, 1,157, 1,235, 1,315, and 170.

Has Been Asleep for Thirteen Months.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 19.—At the Retreat Poorhouse, near this city, is a Polander named John Mica who has been sleeping thirteen months and shows no signs of waking. He was taken there from Wilkesbarre fourteen months ago. The sleeper opens his eyes occasionally to take a little nourishment, but immediately draws his head under the covers and falls into a comatose condition.

Seizing Socialistic Literature.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 19.—The customs inspectors have seized a lot of foreign socialistic matter published in different languages and brought to this port on the steamship Switzerland from Antwerp. There appears to be no legal authority for this action, and the literature will probably be released on the payment of the proper duties.

UNDER ARREST FOR ATTEMPTED ARSON.

Julius Jacobs, a Dry Goods Merchant of Wheeling, W. Va., in Trouble.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—Julius Jacobs, a dry goods merchant, was arrested this morning. Several nights ago people living above his store detected a strong odor of gas. The firemen were notified and on effecting entrance to the back part of the store were nearly suffocated by the strong rush of gas. One burner near the rear door was lighted. All the other burners were turned on full. That an explosion had not occurred before was a miracle. The day following the discovery Jacobs made an assignment, and since then the police have been shadowing him. He was arrested today on the charge of attempt to commit arson, which is a felony in this State.

Language and Religion.

There are 3,064 languages in the world and more than 1,000 religions.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., JAN. 19.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today issued incorporation licenses as follows:

Homestead Investment company, Chicago; to build dwelling houses; capital stock, 100,000; incorporators, Charles W. Jenks, Peter R. Wright, and Simeon E. Baum.

Smokeless Fuel company, Chicago; to manufacture gas; capital stock, $2,000,000; incorporators, H. A. Brown, Samuel D. Madden, L. E. Dancey.

Keystone Lumber company, Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, L. Williams, E. N. Smith, W. W. Jones.

Texas and Louisiana Equipment company, at Chicago; to deal in railway equipments; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Monroe L. Willard, Lockwood Honore, and Eugene H. Dupee.

Holly Steam Heat and Power company, at Chicago; to manufacture steam for heat and power purposes; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, James P. Oellers, Thomas N. Martin, and Thomas Dorwin.

North Branch Lumber company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Frederick Rietz, Charles F. Rietz, and H. F. Brand.

Rockford Industrial School, Rockford; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Robert C. Lind, C. H. Porter, and R. W. Emerson.

Court Northwestern No. 4, I. O. O. F., Chicago; benevolent, charitable, and social purposes; incorporators, Fred Regelin, P. Noer, and others.

The Northwestern Terra Cotta Arbeiter Unterstuetzungs Verein, Chicago; social and charitable purposes; incorporators, Charles Mellenz, W. Schroeder, and others.

Continental League, Chicago; social purposes; incorporators, O. E. Denviller, M. J. Butler, and others.

The Moffett Journal Bearing company, Chicago, filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from $100,000 to $1,000,000, and the R. M. Eddy Foundry company, Chicago, from $100,000 to $150,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upward were filed for record Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1892:

Bishop-ct., 223¾ ft s of 64th-st., e f, 25x124 ft, June 12, 1891 (J. Crornie to M. F. Geisler)	$1,513
W. 15th-st., 202¾ ft e of Union, n f, 25x73 ft, Jan. 14 (Mast. in Chy. to C. Howkinson)	1,197
Butterfield-st., 125 ft n of 21st-st., e f, 25x67 ft, imp., Jan. 12 (Agnes Kortz to Theodor Ludes)	5,000
36 lots in Wilson's sub of n e ¼ n w ¼ n w ¼ Sec. 15, 38, 13, Jan. 12 (Abner Smith to H. H. Gage)	2,000
Aberdeen-st., 82½ ft n of 60th, w f, 25x124.6 ft, Dec. 31, 1891 (N. W. Miller to E. S. Phelps)	2,000
55th-st., 457 ft e of Florence-av., s f, 62½x125 ft, July 15, 1891 (D. J. Kennedy to J. L. Krueger)	1,500
Wentworth-av., 234 ft n of 30th-st., w f, 25x120 ft, Jan. 16 (J. Adams to J. and G. B. Konrad)	6,000
Campbell Park, bet. Leavitt-st. and Oakley-av., s f, 16x108 ft, being No. 27, Jan. 6 (A. H. Wiant to Thomas Wiant)	7,000
Ada-st., 177¼ ft s of Washington, w f, 21x89¾ ft, imp. Jan. 18 (D. H. Tolman to E. J. Stewart)	7,000
Wood-st., bet. Taylor and Polk, w f, 34½x125 ft, Jan. 18 (J. Novak to J. F. Kohont)	2,750
Same property as above, Jan. 18 (J. F. Kohont to W. Topinka)	2,800
Cass-st., 51 4-10 ft n of Pearson, e f, 25 7-10x111 ft, improved, Dec. 18, 1891 (L. and A. Mulsen to Mary Mooney)	10,500
Ridge road, n w cor Forest-av., s w f, triangle lot, 89½x150x125 ft, Dec. 14, 1891 (H. J. and W. Kemper to F. Altenhofen)	1,800
Drexel-av., 48 ft s of 65th-st., w f, 16 7-10x123¾ ft, Jan. 15 (Oscar Daube to John L. Pilgrim)	6,500
Clarkson-av., 175 ft s of Cortland-st., w f, 25x125 ft, Jan. 13 (B. K. Barnes to A. Dahlen)	2,000
Tracy-av., 193 ft n of 59th-st., e f, 26x125 ft, Jan. 16 (C. Pick to M. Machtemas)	1,000
The premises No. 19 Fisk-st., Jan. 2 (Jans Zeman to F. and A. Cinest)	1,960
Indiana-av., between 105th and 106th-sts., e f, 100x114 ft, with 50x120 ft on Young-st., in same block, June 12, 1891 (Bruygarn & Dixey to N. Paulson)	2,350
Girard-st., 192 ft s of Bloomingdale road, w f, 24x121 ft, imp, Dec. 12, 1891 (H. Hoepe to J. Hecht)	2,800
N. State-st., 208½ ft s of North-av., e f, 50x132 ft, Jan. 13 (Daniel Goodwin to Isabella D. Goodwin)	57,500
Moffat-st., s w cor Seymour-av., n f, 75x124½ ft, Jan. 7 (W. B. McIlvaine to Elise Zipp)	5,132
Yale-st., 158 ft s of Sixty-third-st., w f, 25x125 ft, Jan. 2 (M. F. Rodgers to J. M. Foster)	5,600
Fullerton-av., n e cor Surrey-ct., s f, und ½, 102¾x150 ft, Jan. 16 (H. S. Spielda to C. H. Haney)	5,100
72d-st., 148¾ ft w of Madison-av., n f, 50x125 ft, Jan. 2 (W. C. Nelson to L. S. Holmes)	5,000
West Congress-st., 263¾ ft e of Ashland-av., n f, 25x152¾ ft, Jan. 11 (A. O. Childs to Grace Childs)	8,500
Emerald-av., 90 ft n of 77th-st., w f, 40x125½ ft, Jan. 16 (W. J. Carpenter to A. Meinzer)	6,500
Winchester-av., 72 ft s of 63d-st., e f, 72x124 ft, and Lot 311, same sub, April 5, 1890 (E. A. Cummings to J. W. Howard)	1,111
60th-st., 53⅓ ft w of Park End-av., n f, 50x150 ft, Jan. 15 (Lincoln Brooks to Emma F. Sutphen)	10,000
Sheridan-av., 84½ ft n of Center-av., e f, 74x123 ft, July 13, 1891 (R. C. Moore to T. H. Mitchell)	1,600
Dearborn-st., 125 s of 67th, w f, 27x144 ft, Dec. 30, 1891 (C. A. Kyle to T. B. Kirby)	4,800
Dickey-av., 216 ft w of Homan, s f, 24x127 ft, Dec. 21, 1891 (R. H. Spurgeon to F. and O. N. Henriksen)	3,400
Commercial-av., 155 ft n of 89th-st., w f, 25x140 ft, Sept. 16, 1891 (Com. of Circuit Court to B. A. Brown)	2,100
Yates-av., 247 ft n of 78th-st., e f, 50x125 ft, Dec. 29, 1891 (P. Gerding to T. Herrmann)	1,750
Calumet-av., 200 ft n of 47th-st., w f, 100x128 ft, Dec. 20, 1887 (W. A. Wilde to F. Reed)	4,000
Walnut-st., 22½ ft e of Albany-av., n f, 21½x150 ft, Jan. 4 (C. R. Corwith to O. M. Brady)	4,700
Root-st., 168 ft e of Stewart-av., 72x123¾ ft, Dec. 8, 1891 (D. W. Burrows to J. Galvin)	4,225
W. 48th-st., n w cor Arizona-av., e f, 96x125 ft, Jan 5 (E. T. Kennedy to J. C. Neely)	1,040
87th-st., 146 ft w of Langley-av., w f, 50x125 ft, Dec. 4, 1891 (L. E. Crandall to J. D. Wilson)	1,050
Cherry-pl., 124 ft e of Perry-av., s f, 30x110½ ft, Jan. 16 (C. Petterson to A. Larson)	3,600
W. 13th-st., 122 ft e of Ashland-av., s f, 19x124 ft, Dec. 30, 1891 (T. Foley to R. Buckley)	1,863
Farragut-av., 262 ft n of 76th-st., w f, 50x125 ft, Jan. 17 (J. W. Boyd et al. to B. O. Case)	1,625
Mackinaw-av., 235 ft s of 87th-st., e f, 25x130 ft, Dec. 28, 1891 (S. C. Westerdahl to P. Westerdahl)	2,000
Escanaba-av., 105 ft s of 89th-st., n f, 25x140 ft, Jan. 11, S. V. Rose to E. M. Brady)	1,000
Wentworth-av., 125 ft n of 51st-st., e f, 25x124 ft, Jan. 11 (A. Meinzer to — Carpenter)	5,500
Springfield-av., s w cor Ogden, 5 acres, Dec. 19, 1891 (Samuel H. Sweet to John B. Parsons)	30,000
Michigan-av., 332¾ ft n of 13th-st., w f, 27 2-12x131¾ ft, Dec. 18, 1891 (Kate D. and R. A. Keyes to Walter L. Peck)	36,000
Center-st., 141 ft e of Clark, n f, 106x180 ft, Dec. 15, 1891 (M. McNulty et al. to M. Krender)	4,000
5th-av., 64 ft n of Adams-st., w f, 24x90 4-10 ft, Dec. 21, 1891 (Caroline E. Haskell to Walter H. Wilson)	60,000
83d-st., 400 ft w of Homan-av., n f, 50x125½ ft, Jan. 16 (F. E. Morse to C. M. Powell)	1,000
Lot 27 and adj ½ of 28, in blk 6, in Cairnduff's Add to Edgewater, April 3, 1889 (W. H. Cairnduff to N. A. Simons)	4,650
N. Halsted-st., s w cor Rees, e f, 125x215x187 ft, Jan. 5 (Capital Manufacturing Company to Herman Stern)	36,316
36th-st., 100 ft e of Wallace, n f, 25x100 ft, Jan. 18 (C. W. Nichols to T. and H. Pepper)	1,100
Wallace-st., 207 ft n of 32d, e f, 25x124 ft, Jan. 19 (W. Nuer to C. F. Bollinger)	5,400
Chicago-av., n w cor Lydiard-st., s f, 58½x125 ft, Nov. 23, 1891 (E. Hogenson to A. Kiesling)	1,500
Carpenter-st., 175 ft s of 69th, e f, 25x124½ ft, Jan. 1 (O. M. Gierion to A. Olson)	1,204
Congress Park, 142 ft s of W. Van Buren-st., 24x121½ ft, Sept. 24, 1891 (C. W. Johnson to T. C. Leeson)	2,800
Sacramento-av., s e cor 54th-st., w f, 191x125 ft, with 191x125 ft on Clinton-av., same blk, Jan. 19 (M. Hayes to J. Denton)	4,800
Vincennes-av., 50 ft s of 73d-st., w f, 75 ft to alley, Oct. 8, 1891 (G. Z. Erwin et al. to G. G. Coldwell)	7,500
W. 45th-st., 52 ft n of Congress, e f, 26 6-10x109 ft, Jan. 18 (Mast. in Chy. to J. L. Whitlock)	1,244
Henry-ct., 75 ft n of Point-st., n f, 25x107 ft, Jan. 15 (A. Rosinsky to H. Lippoldt)	2,500
Grace-av., 250 ft s of 64th-st., e f, 50x90 ft, Jan. 29, '90 (E. M. Russell to J. M. Russell)	3,000
Ayers-av., s w cor 53d-st., e f, 50¼x126 ft, Jan. 18 (W. T. Underwood to A. Boehm)	1,100
W. 13th-st., s e cor. Hoyne-av., n f, 25x124 ft, Dec. 31, 1891 (F. Bartusch to A. Bhrandt)	2,700
The premises 512 W. Madison-st., 25x187 ft, Jan. 19 (Henry H. Forsyth to John E. Windsor)	20,000
Same property as above, Jan. 19 (John E. Windsor to Sarah M. Haddock)	20,000
Morgan-st., 73 ft s of 62d-st., w f, 50x124½ ft, Jan. 19 (W. Loeb to C. J. Carlson)	1,500
OUTSIDE SALE.	
Lots 9 and 10, Block 2 of Arnold & Warren's Add. to Evanston, Jan. 15 (K. D. Arnold to F. K. Biggs)	$4,500

MORTGAGE.

The Waukesha Hygeia Mineral Springs Co. has given to the Jarvis Conklin Mortgage Trust Co. of Missouri a mortgage for $1,000,000 with interest at 6 per cent per annum. They give as security all of their property of every kind.

NEW SUBDIVISION.

Wabash-av., s e cor 44th-st., 79x161½ ft, by J. P. Bowers.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:

John Gieger, 2-story flats, at 1181 Armitage-av.	$1,200
W. H. Dymond, 2-story flats, at 1623 Fulton-st.	3,502
Henry Hellbauer, 2-story flats, at 1121 South-port-av.	3,000
Charles Johnson, 2-story flats, at 9722 Avenue J.	2,500
Aimon Bros., 2-story flats, at 199 95th-st.	3,000
M. Mechtina, 2-story flats, at 5830 Shields-av.	2,500

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—LADY'S GOLD WATCH, LONGINE movement. Return to Room 1105 Monon Block and receive reward.

LOST—SUNDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, AT CHICAgo Opera-House, one pair embossed gold opera-glasses in olive green plush bag. LIBERAL reward if returned to MRS. S. HYMAN, 670 West Monroe-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP IN the Chicago Board of Trade, No. 745, dated Aug. 31, 1875, standing in the name of Henry Hosmer. Return to Secretary of the board.

LOST—PARKER HAMMERLESS SHOTGUN. Liberal reward offered for its return. No questions asked. Address C 8, Tribune office.

LOST—BADGE MARKED NATIONAL GUARD, 2d Regiment, Co. D, Mr. Stout, on Thursday in or near Union Depot; $5 reward. H. A. WILSON. 884 Wabash-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PURSE CONTAINING MONEY, ENGLEwood train tickets, and papers at Polk-st. station, between 10:40 a. m. C. & E. I. train and Dearborn-st. horse car. Please return to MRS. A. C. WILLARD, 417 Dearborn-st., and claim reward.

LOST—ONE ROMAN SQUARE LOCKET SET with five diamonds, one in center; liberal reward. 936 West Monroe-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—LAUREAU: GUSTAVE LAUREAU communicate at once with St. Amand or grave consequences will result.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A NEW STOCK. A NEW STORE.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS.

Patrons are cordially invited to call and inspect our new quarters. Diamonds in every variety. Increased facilities for handling your business. Bottom prices. Trade terms. GEO. E. MARSHALL, 195 and 197 Wabash-av., cor. Adams-st., Importer of Diamonds.

PERSONAL — DRUNKENNESS — TREATMENT with chloride of gold remedies free to the poor and reasonable fees to others. W. N. WILLIAMS, M. D., 4201 Ellis-av., Chicago.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—ALL LADIES DESIRING TO BEcome beautiful as Dresden china free of charge call or address for sealed circulars to MRS. DR. MILLER, 241 Wabash-av., 2d floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER AND stenographer of 10 years' experience; or will invest few hundred dollars and services. Best of city references. Address C 155, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND EXperienced office man wants permanent position with reliable house; can furnish bond or cash security; salary reasonable; unquestionable references. Address C 105, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—IN STORE BY TWO young men of 3 years' experience in grocery. Can furnish best references. Address C 64, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BOOKKEEPER, CORrespondent and general office man; best references. Address C 172, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COUNTRY HOTELS—Young man wants situation as clerk night or day; has experience. Address C 171, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 20 years old, as clerk in office or wholesale house; good and rapid penman, also thoroughly familiar with the German and English languages. Address C 125, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REGISTERED ASsistant; Swede. Address D H 180, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGraphers and typewriter operators supplied business houses without charge. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, 175 Monroe-st., Tel. 137.

SITUATION WANTED—WANTED—DESK ROOM by public stenographer with reliable firm in new building and pay in work; use of telephone and gas. Address C 153, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO TYPEWRITING. Address STENOGRAPHER, 19, 120 La Salle-st.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—WHOLESALE DRUGgists: I am open for engagement; large experience, buying and selling; very successful traveler; know the business thoroughly; active, energetic; highest testimonials. Address C 170, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (German) as engineer, pipefitter, or fireman. H. F. KIRSTEN, 87 Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN (MEAT COOK) and wife (pastry) in small hotel. Address D F 76, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-CLASS COACHman; willing and obliging; city or suburbs. Best of references. Address C 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COACHman; willing. Best city references. C 45, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BUSINESS FIRMS wanting help of any kind apply to WM. REED & CO., Tacoma Building.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT to visit California would like a position; references and security. Address C 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENT WITH BUSIness experience, energetic, good character, habits, and address; speaks German. C 149, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH MAN willing to do any kind of work; can give best of references. Address C 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD PAYING POSItion at anything; have had 2 years' experience in grocery; best of reference. Call at 281 Hudson-av.

SITUATION WANTED — FOR TYPEWRITING; telephone 2582 and have work sent for. WINSLOW, 45, 155 Washington-st. Legal work a specialty.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO make himself generally useful; speaks Dutch, German, and English. D. B., 377 W. 14th-st., city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers from our special list, or with less expert yet accurate from our advanced dictation class, composed of writers of all systems; some are good penmen; some bookkeepers; a few own machines. We use Remington, Caligraph, and Yost machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHIC—BY young woman having seven years' experience. Address C 173, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS HOUSES furnished stenographers free of charge; prompt attention and satisfaction guaranteed. Telephone 191. S. E. PETERSON & CO., 72, 143 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED AND accurate lady stenographer; salary $7. Address C 46, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SEAMSTRESS TO GO out by day or week in nice families; low wages. Address A. Z., 377 West 14th-st., city.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT worthy German nurse; grown or infant; good seamstress; references. 208 N. State-st.

Cooks.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT cook. Best of references. Also second girl. Call at 2626 Michigan-av.

General Housework.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL in a small family for general housework, or where there is a second girl kept. Address House of Providence, cor. Elm and Market.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS SWEDish girl in small American family. 82 Sedgwick.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIvate family by a young French lady; can do general housework or cooking; can furnish references. Hotel Ontario, 139 and 141 N. Clark-st., Room 13.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GERman girl in private family. Good references. Call at 3539 Cottage Grove-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MIDDLE-AGED WOMEN would like employment in small family as housekeepers. MRS. S. H. CARR, 612 Walnut-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FOR HOUSEWORK, cooks, second girls on hand. 220 Ontario-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY WITH 5 years' experience in buying and selling goods in wholesale house; thoroughly competent as assistant bookkeeper or cashier; will not work for less than $12 to start. Address C 156, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS and address and of some education for a position in subscription book house. Work partly inside and partly outside. Good references required. Address C 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE CLERKS AND SALESMEN. Clerical Exchange, 416 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, SALESMEN, AND clerks out of work or wishing to improve their position call at 185 Dearborn-st., Room 27.

WANTED—HARDWARE ENTRY CLERK, WITH experience in that particular line; state by whom last employed. Address C 37, Tribune office.

WANTED — OFFICE MAN BY MANUFACTURing company; first-class office man, capable of conducting large correspondence; state fully age, experience, salary, etc. Address C 59, Tribune.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG MAN as yard clerk in West Side coal office; must be quick and accurate, state reference, experience, and salary desired. Address C 34, Tribune office.

WANTED — BOOKKEEPER IN GENERAL agency fire insurance office; only those experienced in this line need apply. Address giving experience and reference. P. O. Box 676.

WANTED—COMPETENT REGISTERED PHARmacist. First-class references. Good salary. B X 152, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; GOOD ONE; chance for promotion; $65. 65, 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS YOUNG man with good habits, proficient on Remington typewriter can secure permanent position. Address, in own handwriting, stating age and salary first expected, C 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE MALE STENOGRAPHERS; Remington; $10, $12, $15. S. E. PETERSON & CO., 72, 143 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A STENOGRAPHER WHO CAN READ his notes and operate the caligraph; no others need apply. Call top floor, 200 Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter: must be quick and absolutely correct; position permanent to right party. Address, stating wages, C 136, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN ON SALARY OR COMmission to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours; we want 1 general agent for each State and Territory; for terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis. X 14.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN HANDLING other line of goods to sell oils and greases on commission. Address A A 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED CASH register salesmen for States and counties. Address, with references, R 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR BAG manufactory. Address, stating experience and territory, D C 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO HANDLE SPECIALTY; first-class seller; territory assigned; handsome returns; steady employment. Only experienced men need apply. Ad. Box 546, Princeton, Ill.

WANTED—SALESMAN ON COMMISSION; IF successful after trial permanent arrangement may be made. T. D. GANSE, 508 State-st.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TO TRAVEL IN ILLINOIS, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; one that has handled mill supplies and has acquaintances in the above territory preferred. Address D C 37, Tribune.

Solicitors and Canvassers.

WANTED—CANVASSERS, GENTS AND LADIES, to introduce to private families our St. Charles Unsweetened Cream. Call 8 to 12 a. m. 204 Illinois.

Boys.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS house, a good strong boy to learn the business, not afraid of work. Address C 163, Tribune office.

WANTED—AMERICAN BOY FROM 12 TO 14 years of age and well acquainted with city. Call from 4 to 5 at 127 La Salle-st., Rooms 13 and 14.

WANTED—BOY IN DRAWING OFFICE. ONE with talent to learn draughting. C 120, Tribune.

WANTED—BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT OFFICE boy, age 15 to 18 years; must live with parents and come well recommended. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, wages wanted, experience, and where last employed C 168, Tribune office.

WANTED—NIGHT ELEVATOR BOY 18 YEARS old. Bring references. Wages, $10 per week. The Granada, cor. Rush and Ohio, H. F. Keeney, Mgr.

Trades.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOILER-MAKER TO take charge of shop; must be competent to lay out work and handle men. Address, with references and salary wanted. D C 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER; MUST thoroughly understand the business; permanent situation to the right man. W. WOLLENSAK, 430 National-av., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED AXLE TURNERS. Apply to Manager Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SEVERAL GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE an extensive acquaintance in cities or towns within 300 miles of Chicago who can sell Chicago investment properties to said acquaintances. To such I will pay liberal salary and commission. Properties A1. Address, stating towns or cities acquained in. A 157, Tribune office.

WANTED—STEADY YOUNG MAN; $15 WEEKLY. 144 La Salle-st., Room 43, after 9.

WANTED—AT ONCE—MAN WITH WAGON TO make sales and deliver an articles in universal demand; liberal arrangement with one who can give cash security or sufficient reference. T. D. GANSE, 508 State-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN INTERESTED IN art, to learn pen and ink drawing for newspaper illustrating. Address C 164, Tribune office

WANTED—MAN WITH PUSH TO ASSUME EXclusive control and introduce among merchants throughout Illinois a new commercial invention; will pay competent person $4.50 per day. Address WILLIAMSON & CO., 44 N. 4th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT SECURED; INTELligent men. CAMPBELL-DOWD CO., Room 11, 107 Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD MIDDLEAGED MEN ON SALary and commission. Call at 225 Dearborn, Room 419, before 9:30 o'clock.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN TO SELL STOCK IN good company. Address C 158, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—LADIES TO ADDRESS CIRCULARS at our office. Address C 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER; LADY; GOOD PENman; West Side. Room 314, 84 La Salle-st.

Stenographers.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE, AN EXpert lady stenographer, Remington; must be fine penman. Address, stating salary, V 106, Tribune.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHERS TO JOIN ADvanced dictation class and be in readiness for positions which are constantly coming in; $2 per week. S. E. PETERSON & CO., 72, 143 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER; GOOD salary for good work. C 160, Tribune office.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER; EXPERIENCE IN office work absolutely necessary. Suite 46, 34 Monroe.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SEWERS, OPERATORS, APPRENtices, improvers, waist and skirt hands; also ladies and girls to learn dressmaking and cutting; steady work; high wages. Call or write. MME. BONA, 300 Michigan-av.

Cooks.

WANTED—GOOD COOK FOR FAMILY OF TWO. References. Wages, $5. 902 State-st., Waukegan, Ill.

WANTED—GOOD COOK. 3400 MICHIGAN-AV. German preferred.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT PROTESTANT girls, one as cook, the other as second girl; must have good city references; call between 5 and 6 p. m. at 4310 Oakenwald-av.

General Housework.

WANTED—PROTESTANT GIRL FOR NURSE girl. Apply 81 East 44th-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL FOR general housework; family of two; references. 46 Bryant-av., near 35th-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT AND RELIABLE GIRL for general housework. 2441 Prairie-av.

WANTED—CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of three adults; good wages. Call 4634 Champlain-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL AT 2806 Calumet-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MARRIED LADY CANVASSERS IN Illinois for a patent article; agents make daily from $8 to $12. Address for particulars and free returnable sample P. O. box 528, Chicago.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

6 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—GENTLEMEN LOOKing for pleasant, quiet rooms and first-class board, call; steam heat and elevator.

2220 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed, well heated room, with first-class table.

2242 WABASH-AV.—CHOICE FRONT ALCOVE and single room with board.

2342 PRAIRIE-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, with board.

2426 PRAIRIE-AV.—JUST OPENED. IT IS FURnished magnificently, regardless of expense. The most homelike, charming little family hotel in the city. It is called the "Home Ideal," a name well deserved. First-class parties invited.

3010 PRAIRIE-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE AND other desirable rooms; excellent table board; table boarders wanted.

North Side.

65 CASS—BEST ROOMS, WITH BOARD; EVERY comfort; reasonable rates.

191 DEARBORN-AV. — DESIRABLE DOUBLE room; also single room with board; reference.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—HANDSOME ALCOVE, CONnecting bath; single room; board; references.

264 ONTARIO-ST.—2 SINGLE ROOMS WITH first-class table.

285 LA SALLE-AV. — LARGE FRONT ROOM; steam heat, gas, bath; also single room; board, walking distance.

451 LA SALLE-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with choice board.

A GENTLEMAN WILL BE ACCOMMODATED with front room, steam heated, and home privileges, in an absolutely private family of two; North Side; references required. Address C 119, Tribune office.

West Side.

NEAR DOUGLAS PARK—A HANDSOMELY furnished flat to rent with board to party of gentlemen or a small family; a luxurious table and exclusive use of dining-room if desired. Address C 135, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY (FREE). 302 Tacoma, for private boarding places.

Hotels.

CURRIER'S HOTEL, 15 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—Reduced winter rates; newly furnished; steam heat; rooms 50c day; $2.50 week up; elevator.

DEARBORN, 398-404 STATE-ST.—200 ELEGANT rooms, bath, steam heat, weekly $2 up; daily 50c.

EUROPEAN HOTEL BREWSTER, 292 DEARborn-st., corner Van Buren; central location; lighted by electricity, heated by steam; everything new; inspection invited; rooms 50 cents per day up; reasonable weekly rates. W. E. MARSH JR. of Galt House, Cincinnati, O.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, 101 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Newly-furnished; steam-heated; 50c daily and upwards; restaurant connected; ladies' and gents' Turkish baths 50c.

HOTEL OAKLAND, DREXEL AND OAKWOOD-blvds.—Charming location; service and appointments excellent; a splendid hotel home for families and transients; rates very reasonable.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

Hyde Park.

5850 ROSALIE-CT.—FEW HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms; first-class table; house just opened.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND COMFORTABLE ROOM IN PRIvate family for a few weeks in exchange for sewing. Address B R 125, Tribune office.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WANTS A COMFORTable room and board; please give full particulars, stating terms and number of boarders; also whether only gentlemen taken. Address 96 State-st., Room [illegible]

BOARD—AND ROOM IN NICE PRIVATE FAMily by genteel couple; reasonable terms; South Side preferred. Address C 150, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR FURNISHED ROOMS OR ROOMS and board apply to WM. REED & CO., 1209 Tacoma

BOARD—AND ROOM—ALL CONVENIENCES, BY young man, South Side, nice locality, walking distance of Van Buren-st. Address C 60, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOMS — THE "Home" Directory, 302 Tacoma.

ROOMMATES.

ROOMMATE WANTED—GENT; MICHIGAN-AV., near Thirty-fifth; extra fine; only $7 monthly [illegible] or lower. Address C 137, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED, having heretofore done business at 241 East Madison-st., Chicago, under the name of Marks & Ostrowski, have this day mutually dissolved said partnership. Aaron Ostrowski assumes all the firm debts and remains in possession of said business.

AARON OSTROWSKI,
PHIL N. MARKS.

CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 202 NORTH WELLS-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. BUSINESS PROPerty—
Michigan-av., near 12th-st., 60 feet. (3522.)
Michigan-av., near 12th-st., 20x130 ft. improved; $80,000. (3526.)
Michigan-av., near 13th-st., 3-story stone; bargain. (3528.)
Michigan-av., near 15th-st., 69x173 feet; cheap. (3524.)
Michigan-av., near 18th-st., 3-story stone, 22x166 feet; $30,000.
To lease—Michigan-av. corner near Auditorium, on a very low valuation.
Michigan-av., 50x180 feet, near Peck-ct.; $1,600 per foot.
B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 88 and 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
A RARE BARGAIN.
CHOICE INVESTMENT.

Joint business and residence building, close to business center, where income is always sure; PRICE $17,500; now bringing RENTAL OF $2,100; must be sold by Wednesday, as owner must have money; $10,000 cash required. Call at once. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 301 to 304 Inter Ocean Bldg., Dearborn and Madison sts.

FOR SALE—10 PER CENT INVESTMENTS—
Stores and flats on Cottage Grove-av., one north of 39th-st. $15,000
The other north of 31st-st. 30,000
On 43d-st., east of Grand-blvd. 36,000
On State-st., north of 51st-st. 6,500
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY,
1203 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE— NEW MODERN HOMES, 4530, 4532, 4534, 4536 WOODLAWN-AV. Three-story and cellar rock-faced stone, 11 rooms, etc.; hardwood finish throughout; open plumbing, water closet first floor, tiled bath-room, hot water heat, east fronts; lots, 194 feet; 20-foot alley; near Illinois Central trains; open for inspection.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A VERY CHOICE PIECE OF down-town business property that I can sell for $70,000; terms $30,000 cash and assume mortgage; will net over 7 per cent. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — OR LEASE — MANUFACTURING property of all kinds; docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

FOR SALE—CENTRALLY LOCATED MODERN 7-story building, with one tenant for a term of years; will sell on basis of 7 per cent net. Investigate. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU HAVE ANY VACANT PROPerty to offer at a bargain please communicate with us. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 157 and 159 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—
Michigan-av., between Madison and Adams-sts., 50 feet at less than $3,000 per foot.
Michigan-av., north of Eldridge-court, an 80-foot corner, full depth.
Michigan-av., between Harrison and 12th-sts., a 40-foot corner, cheap.
Michigan-av., as above, 120 feet at $2,000 to $2,500 per foot.
Michigan-av., between 12th and 13th-sts., 25 feet, 4-story stone front, $35,000.
Michigan-av., south of 14th-st., 70x170 feet, below the market.
Wabash-av., near 14th-st., 25 feet, with stone-front building, at a great bargain.
Wabash-av., near 15th-st., 45 feet, with 4-story stone-front buildings; want offer.
JOS. R. PUTNAM & CO., 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST., EAST front, two-story and basement brick, 14 rooms, all hardwood finish; fine brick barn in rear. This property is rented to a responsible tenant for $1,500 per year. Lot 25x132. Price, $13,000. WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— HIGH CLASS RESIDENCES. 3613 and 3615 Ellis-av. (2 sold), stone fronts, 10 rooms, with every convenience to equip a first-class house. Open daily. For terms and detailed description address FRED P. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 1452-54-56, LOT 43X180; flat buildings and residence; rents $6,500. Price, $75,000. Apply 1452 Michigan-av.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 LA Salle-st.:
$30,000—W. Madison-st., near Wood, 3 brick stores and flats, with lot; best bargain on street.
$5,200—W. Harrison-st., near Robey, modern brick house and lot.
$6,500—Loomis-st., near Jackson, stone front residence and lot.
$7,500—Washington-blvd., near Wood-st., stone-front residence and lot; decided bargain.
$4,500—77 Seeley-av., near Adams-st., 2-story building in flats, barn, and lot.
$3,500—Marvin-place, between Randolph-st. and Park-av., 2-story building in flats, with lot; terms $500 cash, balance monthly, 6 per cent interest.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

Two bargains for cash customers.

Brick store property on W. Lake-st., near Campbell-av.; rent $33; price $3,200.

Leavitt-st., sub-cellar brick house; 9 rooms, east front; rent $40; $5,500.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—Cheap.
Harrison, near Clinton, 50x66, to alley.
Harrison, near Jefferson, 50x114, to alley.
Ewing-st., near Clinton, 120x125, to alley.
Washtenaw-st., cor. Taylor, 100x138.
Call on the owners and exclusive agents,
PAUL F. KNEFEL & CO.,
Room 74, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 838 AND 840 W. MADISON-ST., 3-story brick, plate front; $30,000. Owner, 217 La Salle-st., R. 355.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE LONG TIME, 60X184, West Monroe-st., 170 ft. west of Center-av., alley on side and rear; fine location for apartment or manufactory; will sell at a bargain. JAS. R. PUTNAM & CO., 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS CORNER ON OGDEN-av., between Madison and Harrison-sts.; 168 ft. front; 78 feet improved with modern building; balance vacant. G. S. HUBBARD JR., 12, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN TWO-STORY BRICK flat building, on Kedzie-av., near Ogden; $5,500. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WEST LAKE-ST. WORTH $900; will sell for $500 if taken quick. Address C 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON SEBOR-ST., BETWEEN Desplaines and Halsted. Owner. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE ON ASHLAND-blvd.; big bargain. Address C 49, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—
Garfield-av., near Lincoln-av. ......$ 5,500
Brick house and 28 ft., near Garfield 6,000
Brick house, Diversey, near Clark 6,500
New stone-front, near Lincoln Park 11,000
DAVIS & BROWN,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ASTOR-ST., A VERY DESIRABLE modern house; plans at our office; $20,000. EDWIN READ & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ANY MAN WHO WISHES TO LIVE IN a home of his own on the North Side, right near street cars and trains (5c fare all the way downtown), and has a little cash saved up, can secure the opportunity of a lifetime by calling at once on DAVIS & BROWN, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN THAT CHOICE DISTRICT BEtween Clark-st. and Lincoln Park—Lots on Wrightwood-av., Deming-court, Hampden-court, and facing Lincoln Park; 25 to 100 feet. DAVIS & BROWN, 90 Washington-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—
EVANS-AV., corner 49th-st., 48 ft., $112.50 per ft.
CHAMPLAIN-AV., near 44th-st., e. f., 25 ft., $112.50 per foot.
LANGLEY-AV., near 46th-st., 66 feet; below the market.
REXFORD & BELLAMY,
206 La Salle-st.,
Tel. 1178. N. W. Cor. Adams.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON DREXEL-AV. AND two on Storms-av., near 76th-st., at $22 per foot. ST. LAWRENCE-AV., near 67th-st., 36x125, at $37 per foot.
EVANS-AV., near 49th-st.; lots, per foot, $90.
WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO BUNCHES OF lots near Ill. Cent. station, between South Chicago business center and Jackson Park; in view of World's Fair buildings; at only $25 per ft.; great bargain; will double in value; closing out; call early. THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A 3-STORY AND CELLAR BROWN-stone modern residence, with reception hall, billiard-room, etc., in one of the choicest locations of Hyde Park—No. 5205 Hibbard-av.; price $7,500. Apply for permit to W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD HOMES—KIMBARK-av., elegant, modern, new stone fronts; only two left; 12 rooms, finely finished; every convenience; best planned, best built, best location in Hyde Park for the money; $12,500. G. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE FOR LONG TIME, 100x150 feet, Madison-av., n e cor. 57th-st.; fine lot for hotel or apartment building; price low. JAS. R. PUTNAM & CO., 27 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—A STONY ISLAND-BLVD. CORNER near Jackson Park; 75 ft.; best bargain on boulevard; easy terms; license district. E. A. BURGE, 53 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—GREENWOOD-AV. PROPERTY NEAR 54th-st., by owner. LISTER, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE—WILL SACRIFICE THIS WEEK 50 to 300 ft., e. f., Greenwood-av., near 67th; fine chance for builders; owner non-resident. Exclusive agent, J. W. BOYD, 418, 164 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—FORTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR CHAMplain-av., two-story brick flat building, 5 and 6 rooms, all in good order; lot 25x130; rents $50 per month; price $5,500. WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS—WABASH-AV., near 49th-st., 25 ft., $120. Calumet-av., near 43d, 48 ft., $125. Bowen-av., near Grand-blvd., $135. 41st-st., near boulevard, $125. C. D. SPRINGER, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
BARGAIN NEAR JACKSON PARK.
69th-st., n. w. cor. Adams-av., 80x130, only $100 per foot. W. F. TAYLOR & CO., 304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR 83D-st.; $37.50 per ft.; big profit in this, now that electric road is assured. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCES AND LOTS. Large list H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SNAP—96 FT. COR. 73D AND WENTworth-av.; junction of two street-car lines; $100 per ft.; best bargain in Normal Park. D. W. STORRS, 355 Rookery.

FOR SALE—75TH-ST., WEST OF STATE; EASY terms; bargain. Address C 93, Tribune office.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW HOUSES; $1,850; NEAR Ravenswood; steam and street cars. DAVIS & BROWN, 90 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE WANT TO BUY GOOD 6 PER cent fee from $50,000 to $100,000; prefer it on car line; South, West, or North Side.

BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN A GOOD town in exchange for a fine new flouring mill, capacity 100 barrels per day. J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber of Commerce Building.

WANTED—GOOD IMPROVED, WORTH $100,000 to $150,000; or a good stock farm worth $30,000 to $75,000; will pay in clear choice acres at cash value. Address C 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—MODERN HOUSE SOUTH OF 35TH-st., east of Vincennes-av., from $6,000 to $8,000; will pay one-third cash; possession May 1. Address C 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—40 HOUSES FOR CASH CUSTOMERS within one mile of 39th and Cottage Grove-av. W. P. LARKIN & CO., Major Block, Rooms 64 to 68.

WANTED — BUILDING AND CONTRACTING— Balance on lots paid off and houses and flats erected to suit owners on monthly payments. GEO. H. BRADY, R. 55, 125 La Salle-st.

WANTED—25 FT., BEST PART OF KENWOOD; payment cash and lot near Washington Park. Address C 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS CORNER ON the West Side, with cheap improvements; will pay all cash. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—10 ACRES ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL or Belt line. Address C 36, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—STEAM LAUNDRY DOING GOOD business for Chicago real estate and some cash. Fine South Side saloon for vacant or improved property; will put in money if the property will justify. SAXE & OSMUM, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—BRIGHTON PARK—COR., 125X91, stores and flats which pays now 14 per cent on price asked; would take about $5,000 in cheap vacant for about $25 to $35 per ft., and some cash; balance can remain at 6 per cent.

Cottage Grove-av.—50x140, near 49th-st., for 3-story stone or brick flat building to the amount of $15,000, between 25th and 50th-sts., east of Cottage Grove-av. F. RAHMANOP, R. 10, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—2,500 GALLONS EXTRA quality California wine, 6 years old, for vacant lots or personal property. H. A. HULBURD, agent, 38 Metropolitan Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—NEW FLOURING MILL, CApacity 100 barrels per day, for a first-class hotel in a good town. J. H. KEELER, 423 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE—GOOD REAL ESTATE FOR merchandise. Address V 173, Tribune office.

I HAVE A BUNCH OF CLEAR SUBURBAN LOTS which I wish to exchange for good mercandise business. Address C 23, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FLAT PROPERTY FOR clear vacant and cash. Address C 146, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $930 IN LOT, HALsted at 51st, for large Chicago Lawn or clear South Side, or as first payment on cottage and lot; give particulars. Address C 124, Tribune office.

WANTED—FURNISHED HOUSE OR FLAT IN exchange for clear lots and some cash; will deal with owners only. Address P.-O. Box 952, city.

WANTED—HORSE, PHAETON, SLEIGH, AND harness for equity in 4 lots. C 57, Tribune.

WILL EXCHANGE LOTS IN GROWING WESTern town for stock of merchanddise. Address C 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—PIANO FOR EQUITY, $450, IN FOUR beautiful suburban lots. C 33, Tribune office.

35,000 ACRES OF FLORIDA TIMBER LAND to exchange for a Chicago equity. INGALLS & KIMBELL, 175 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A PRIVATE FUND OF MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved or vacant city. JULIUS WAHL, Tel. 1378. 25, 115 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE
AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURity at lowest rates of interest; money ready; loans closed promptly.
REXFORD & BELLAMY,
206 La Salle-st., Room 20,
Tel. 1178. N. W. Cor. Adams-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT VERY LOWEST RATES ON furniture and pianos; no removal or publicity; on diamonds, watches, warehouse receipts, accepted pay orders, etc.; prompt and courteous attention. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE for six and twelve months. Address C 50, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT in large and small amounts; money on hand; no delay. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved city property in any amount. Money on hand. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real estate security. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at 6 per cent; building loans made, and good mortgages purchased. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 97 Clark-st., Room 11.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL EState at lowest current rates. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

SECOND MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE MADE by a private party. Address C 128, Tribune.

$500, $1,000, $2,000, AND UPWARDS TO LOAN on improved Chicago real estate. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 1203 Chamber of Commerce

$400,000 TO LOAN; 5 AND 6 PER CENT; city business and residence property; funds here; no delay; owners only. C 58, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—
DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods; piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
86 La Salle-st. (main floor).
First floor above the street.

ADVANCES— LOANS.
SHIELDS & BRO.,
95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 9.

We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at lowest rates.

ANY SUM ADVANCED
ON FURNITURE.
No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., 85 Dearborn-st., Room 302.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—$2,000 NOTE, 3 YEARS AT 7 PER cent; $1,050 2 years at 7 per cent; security double on each amount. F. M. CLARKE, 85 Dearborn-st.

LADY OF TALENT DESIRES TO TAKE CHINA painting; will some one loan her $300 on 160 acres of land one year at 10 per cent? Address C 40, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS and other security without removel; confidential; write and I will call. Address V 48, Tribune.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, diamonds, watches, or any good security. KIRKE, HEINS & CO., 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

TO LOAN—$6,000 TO $8,000 FOR A FEW MONTHS on something perfectly sure; 7 per cent interest. Address C 159, Tribune office.

$500 REQUIRED FOR 12 MONTHS IN ORDER to extend a safe and profitable business; will pay 10 per cent interest. Address C 39, Tribune.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—99 YEARS, 6 PER CENT VALUAtion. 55x180, corner Wabash, north 14th.
25x175 and building, Wabash, north 14th.
69x120, corner 43d, near Cottage Grove.
100x100, corner State-st., Englewood.
100x150, on railroad, Clinton and Kinzie.
B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—WE HAVE A GOOD 5-STORY APARTment building on Michigan-av., worth $50,000, which can be bought for one dollar by responsible party who will lease the ground (50 feet) for 99 years at reasonable rental and erect two additional stories. After the additional stories are erected income will be $17,000. Will then net 25 per cent on investment. McBRIDE & BALDWIN, 507 Chamber of Commerce Building.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION, light on four sides, part or all of 275x100 Harrison-st., near Desplaines. Tel. 2737. 2,000x128, Pan-Handle track and Taylor-st.; seven railroads; can give any terms wanted. Owner, J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st., Room 11.

TO LEASE—DOCK LOTS ON NORTH BRANCH, foot of A-st., near Clybourn-av., between Clybourn-place and Webster-av.; now used as lumber yard; 250x230 feet; excellent location for lumber or coal yard or manufacturing site; paved streets and street-cars in every direction; Chicago, Milw. & St. Paul R. R. switch track on premises. Apply to GREENEBAUM SONS, Bankers, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION, northeast corner Ashland-blvd. and Monroe-st., 47x154; will loan lessee money to build. J. W. HEDENBERG, 132 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE—STORE ON SOUTH SIDE, WITH 3-story brick building; good location for saloon; 5 years' lease to good party. Address C 161, Tribune office.

TYPEWRITERS.

DON'T PAY MANUFACTURERS' EXORBITANT prices for typewriters; buy a first-class second-hand instrument and save from one-third to one-half; our guarantee is same as manufacturer's; we sell every make, handle supplies, rentals the lowest; expert repairs cheap; we move to 186 Monroe-st. (ground floor), Feb. 1. Telephone 2821. Typewriter Headquarters, 236 Wabash-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S JANUARY SALE.

$75—HALE SQUARE, 7 OCTAVES, CASE OF handsome design. Has been placed in good condition. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

$175—WASHBURN UPRIGHT, 7⅓ OCTAVES, nearly new. Very handsome. LYON & HEALY.

KNABE UPRIGHT—HAS BEEN USED ONLY four months. Will sell at a liberal discount from price when new. LYON & HEALY.

$225—HARDMAN UPRIGHT CABINET GRAND piano. Beautiful rosewood case, adjustable music-desk. Might be easily mistaken for a brand-new instrument. Easy terms. LYON & HEALY.

$100—KNAUER, 7⅓ OCTAVES, ROSEWOOD, IN good condition. Easy terms. LYON & HEALY.

$150—CHICKERING, 7⅓ OCTAVES, ROSEWOOD finish, very fine condition. LYON & HEALY.

$200—ERNEST GABLER & BRO. UPRIGHT, PRACtically as good as new. Easy terms. LYON & HEALY.

$250—FISCHER BURLED WALNUT UPRIGHT cabinet grand; nearly new. LYON & HEALY.

STEINWAY UPRIGHT, AS GOOD AS NEW, $150 less than the regular price of same. LYON & HEALY.

AND MANY OTHERS EQUALLY DESIRABLE.

CLEARING SALE of slightly-used and second-hand pianos to reduce accumulation at once. The above few samples are taken at random. We are confident that we can furnish you just about such an instrument as you desire. Out of town purchasers may avail themselves of this opportunity with perfect confidence. Our new stock is the largest and finest in the West. The four great leading makes are sold only by us.

KNABE, FISCHER, NEW ENGLAND, PEASE.
Tuning and moving. New pianos for rent.
LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts

A NUMBER OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS, which we took in exchange during the holiday season, will be offered for sale Monday, Jan. 18, and until sold, at VERY LOW PRICES.

SECOND-HAND SQUARE PIANOS, suitable for beginners, for from $30 to $75.

GOOD UPRIGHT PIANOS, from $100 to $185.

SEVERAL NEW PIANOS, damaged in finish, at a CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN PRICE.

ALL ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES,
and sold strictly on
THE ONE-PRICE PLAN,
and on the most favorable terms.

Any second-hand upright piano bought of us will be taken in exchange for a new piano within two years at the full price paid for same.

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF
HALLET & DAVIS, KIMBALL AND EMERSON
PIANOS.

OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Warerooms, Kimball Hall, 243-253 Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

THE NAME TO REMEMBER
When going to buy or rent a
PIANO OR ORGAN.

ESTEY & CAMP, 233 State-st.
ESTEY & CAMP, 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

Celebrated and guaranteed instruments in natural woods.
Decker Bros. Pianos.
Estey Pianos.
Camp & Co. Pianos.
Arion Pianos.
Estey Organs.

Lowest prices. Easy terms.
Second-hand bargains in variety this week.

ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

ORGANS.
ORGANS.
ORGANS.
To reduce our large stock before Jan. 1 we are offering ORGANS at prices that must sell them.

SECOND-HAND ORGANS
from $10 upwards.
NEW ORGANS
from $20 upwards.
SELF-PLAYING ORGANS.
Any one can play, even if without previous musical education.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

WE HAVE IN STOCK SCHAAF, KROEGER, Decker, and Vose & Sons pianos, in all styles of casings; also a large number of second-hand pianos, all makes, which we are offering at greatly reduced prices. Terms cash or time, to suit purchasers.
New pianos to rent, and one year's rent allowed if purchased.
Pianos tuned, repaired, exchanged, moved, and stored at low rates. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

1 7⅓-OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO, $125,
or will rent at $3 per month.
Albrecht pianos with patent note indicator and practicing pedal, the first-class piano of the East.
Also
The Schaff Bros.' Pianos, the first-class piano of the West.
Cash or payments. Sold only by
HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

UPRIGHT PIANOS—

$6 per month,		$125 each.
$6 per month,		$150 each.
$6 per month,	until paid,	$175 each.
$6 per month,		$200 each.
$6 per month,		$225 each.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED.
OPEN EVENINGS.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

MASON & HAMLIN
PIANOS.
Indorsed by highest authorities everywhere and fast becoming as famous as the
MASON & HAMLIN
ORGANS.
The acknowledged standard of excellence.
For cash, easy payments, and rented.
Bargains in slightly used and second-hand pianos and organs.
Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co.,
149 Wabash-av.

FOR CASH—ODD STYLES OF PIANOS will be sold at factory prices until Jan. 5 on account of the issue of new catalogues. A. H. RINTELMAN & CO., 146 State-st.

THE MATHUSHEK PIANOS AND THE reliable NEWBY & EVANS pianos are sold only by the Thompson Music Co., 259 Wabash-av.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, STOOL, scarf sacrificed for cash. C 55, Tribune.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—This is the only school in the city where the Munson system is taught competently and which maintains a department for placing pupils in positions, and other applicants, experienced or not. Daily dictation class for writers of all systems, with typewriting practice and paper, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

A NORTH GERMAN LADY WILL GIVE LESsons in German, music, and painting at reasonable rates. Address X 151, Tribune office.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES.
Auditorium.
NATIVE TEACHERS ONLY.
FREE TRIAL LESSON.
BRANCHES in the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

FRENCH LESSONS BY EXPERIENCED PARISian teacher. First references; natural method. Write to L. G., 1517 Michigan-av.

MRS. A. KRONCKE'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR girls, n. w. cor. 60th and Wright-sts., Chicago.

NEGLECTED EDUCATION A SPECIALTY—LAdies, gentlemen; strictly private; teachers' examinations; great success; terms moderate. Christie's Academy, 598 W. Monroe.

PRIVATE LESSONS — PIANO, FRENCH, GERman for ladies and children only. 5958 Wright-st., Englewood, near E. I. depot.

PUPILS INSTRUCTED IN ITALIAN AND French; natural method; specialty made of advanced pupils. MISS F. J. SLADE, Room 401 Cambridge, E. 39th-st.

PROF. PEDRO DE ALMEIDA, TEACHER OF Spanish, Portuguese, French, German, and Danish languages; class and private lessons. Address Pullman Building, Room 602.

1871. —ATHENÆUM— 1892.
"THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE."
New Athenæum Building, 26 Van Buren-st., has attractive class-rooms, choice Library, and spacious Gymnasium. It employs 29 teachers. Day and evening sessions. Pupils may enter at any time. Best advantages in business school, shorthand, drawing, mathematics, engineering, wood-carving, language. Send for circular.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—LADY PIANIST TO TRAVEL AS ACcompanist to quartet and violinist on Southern tour; state experience and salary expected. Address C 169, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—SOME DRIVING, DRAFT, AND express horses or outfits complete in exchange for well located clear South Side lots. For further information please call on O. J. BARRETT, No. 94 Washington-st.

HORSES WINTERED, STABLED, GRAINed; large yards; 12 miles. Called for and returned free; $1.50 per week. R. S. RHODES, 230 E. Lake-st.

CARRIAGE AND SLEIGH REPOSITORY, 354 Wabash-av. H. J. EDWARDS & SONS.

BUFFALO ROBE—
I want $40 for a fine one worth at least $60. Address C 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SINGLE AND DOUBLE SLEIGH, cheap. 206 East Forty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—1 PORTLAND CUTter, C. P. Kimball make; but little used. 3625 Vernon-av.

FOR SALE—NICE PORTLAND CUTTER. INquire of CHARLES FLEETWOOD, 19 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SLEIGH; HAS BEEN USED ONE season. Call at 258 State-st. or 3246 South Park-av. C. H. SHIVERICK.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. LAMONT, CLAIRVOYANT, GIVES NAMES in full; advice in love, family, and business affairs; charms specialty, 226 N. Clark-st. 1st flat front.

ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 153 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
10 Eldridge-court, 3-story and basement stone-front house, 15 rooms, bet. Wabash and Michigan-avs.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
84-86 La Salle-st., Room 402.

TO RENT—532 WABASH-AV., 17-ROOM HOUSE, all in fine order. A. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—$25 MONTH TILL MAY 1, 1892—4115 Indiana-av., 8-room frame in good repair. BOGUE & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—22 PRATT-PLACE—AN 8-ROOM 2-story and cellar brick; all improvements; cheap. O. H. BENSON, 84 La Salle-st., R. 207.

North Side.

TO RENT—480 LA SALLE-AV.—A NICE, WELL located house, east front, 12 rooms, in good order; moderate rent to a responsible tenant.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
Room 402. 84 and 86 La Salle-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN KENWOOD—
A few new modern houses, 10 rooms, $60 per month. Call and get list.
W. A. PRIDMORE, 4305 Cottage Grove-av.
City Office, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT; JANITOR SERVICE. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., third flat.

TO RENT—
No. 2270 Archer-av., a nice 6-room flat, $15.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
84 and 86 La Salle-st., Room 402.

South Side.

TO RENT—125 35TH-ST.—A NICE 3-ROOM FLAT with all improvements; rent $13. Janitor at 127 35th-st.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
Room 402. 84 and 86 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN THE ELEGANT NEW SHOREham, 4458 and 4460 Oakenwald-av., 7-room apartments; sideboards, refrigerators, shades, hot water by building, steam heat, gas ranges, gas logs, and electric lights; near Ill. Central depot. See janitor.

TO RENT—A CHOICE STEAM-HEATED 5 OR 6 room flat, gas range, all conveniences, and cheap rent, near I. C. R. R. boulevard trains and cable. Columbia Block, s. w. cor. Cottage Grove and 41st-st. See janitor.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—A FINE 7-ROOM FLAT IN THE "Rosalie," cor. 59th-st. and Rosalie-ct.; steam heated. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOME NEW 6-ROOM FLATS ON 41st-st., just east of Grand-blvd.; only $20 per month. BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma, and 3533 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT — 1212 WABASH-AV.—TWO NEWLY furnished rooms; heat, gas, large closets, every comfort; also one unfurnished room; terms reasonable.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM ON second floor; suitable for two; $18. 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—SUNNY, 2D FLOOR, NEWLY FURnished front rooms in new residence. 75 Bowen-av., bet. Ellis and Lake.

TO RENT—1518 WABASH-AV., FLAT 11—NEWLY furnished rooms; steam heat; for two or four gentlemen.

TO RENT — DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH OR without board. 1259 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTment, with piano, etc., until May 1. The Ozark apartments, cor Wabash-av. and 35th-st. See Superintendent at office in vestibule.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, MODern conveniences. References. 1804 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—THE CARLETON, 63 E. 18TH-ST., steam heated rooms; gentlemen preferred.

North Side.

TO RENT—GRAND PALACE HOTEL, 101 NORTH Clark-st.—Newly furnished; steam heated; $3 weekly upwards; restaurant connected; ladies' and gents' Turkish baths, 50c.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM FOR 2 gentlemen; private family. 231 Chestnut-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT ALCOVE FRONT ROOM, also single room; all conveniences. 208 E. Erie-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms, with piano, etc., until May 1 in family apartment building. Address D A 70, Tribune office.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—PRIVATE FAMILY OFfer home; 2 rooms; modern residence; best neighborhood and accommodations. X 145, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—STORE AT 1724 STATE-ST., LIVing rooms in rear. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING prop'ty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle. Tel. 681

West Side.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE, 211½ W. ADAMS-st. Room 206, 112 Clark-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES NEAR BOARD OF TRADE; 8 in Exchange Building, corner Pacific-av. and Van Buren-st. Apply at Room 5 Exchange Bldg., or of W. A. PRIDMORE, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE—VERY DESIRABLE FRONT room; every convenience; rent $40 per month; 2½ years' lease. Apply 304 Tacoma Bldg.

TO RENT—CORNER DEARBORN AND WASHINGton-sts., 2 corner offices on second floor. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT OFFICE IN CHAMBER OF Commerce, with use of ante-room and vault; $30. Apply at 1313.

TO RENT—SOUTH HALF OF 3D FLOOR, 1,500 sq. feet; large vault, electric light, etc.; possession May 1, '92; one suite each, 2, 3, and 4 rooms in the fire-proof Owings Building, 215 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE 606 U. S. EXchange Building; rent $8 per month.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—PREMISES 175 TO 191 WEST POLK-st., near Desplaines-st., 214x124, with 1-story brick and frame building, 100x120; steam power and heat; will divide to suit WARREN SPRINGER, 207 Canal-st. Telephone 4166.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS, ETC.—FINE LIGHT, steam power, and heat, fire sprinklers, large freight and passenger elevators, etc.: 1 floor, 60x100; 1 do. 50x135; 2 do. 40x50; 1 do. 50x60; 1 floor, 42x76. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone 4166.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES. We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—CENTRALLY LOCATED store in retail district; possession not later than May 1; will pay from $5,000 to $8,000 year. Address C 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM; private family, with references, with or without board. Address C 152, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE HOUSE, 12 to 14 rooms. Owners only. Address C 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LADY WITHOUT CHILdren will rent furnished or partly furnished 10 to 15 room house, South Side; convenient to cars; answer one week. Address C 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WANT A FURNISHED flat, about six rooms; not over forty dollars; in good neighborhood; for three adults. Address C 165, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO ROOMS; good location, conveniences, reasonable. Address C 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT — FURNISHED FRONT room in German private family; North Side; $8 per month. Address C 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A REFINED YOUNG man, room, with young married couple, with or without board. Address C 167, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIRE-proof warehouse—Storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co., 3734 Cottage Grove-av. (formerly Cook Storage Co.)—Clean, light, and dry private rooms; low rates; money loaned; moving, packing, and shipping. Telephone 9927.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE — LIGHT, dry, and well ventilated; six-story building exclusively used for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE — FOR storage of furniture and general merchandise, the large and substantial building, centrally located, 399, 401, 403, and 405 West Madison-st.; good light and thorough ventilation; extra care taken of pianos and carriages; packing, moving, shipping a specialty; advances made. Tel. 4026. The E. Jennings Co.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a speciality.
West Side—156, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579.
South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543.
GEORGE PARRY.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. KENNERT, 113 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE Wabash-av., cor. Van Buren (Auditorium Block).
Eminent Specialists in Each Department.
Consultation and 160-page book free; mail 10c.
All Diseases of Men Cured.
All Eye and Ear Diseases Cured.
All Deformities of Limbs and Body Cured.
All Surgical Operations Skillfully Performed.
All Chronic and Nervous Diseases a Specialty.

MRS. DR. SCHWARZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

DESKS— DESKS— DESKS—
Get posted and call. We save you 20 per cent on all kinds of office fixtures.
Office partition of all kinds and price carried in stock and put up on a day's notice.
R. X. McARTHUR & CO., 86 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE RESTAURANT RANGE AND broiler, hot water boiler, plate warmer, etc., at HARVEY'S, 246 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO BUY, FINE FURNITURE FOR A large restaurant, range, silverware, looking-glass, tables, etc. 64 Sherman-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $1,500; CAN DOUBLE your money in 3 months. C 22, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY ONE LOOKING FOR A BUSINESS OPENing in Chicago of any kind or any location, will do well to see The Wheeler Investment Co., Promoters and Hotel Brokers. Suite 314, 167 Dearborn

A JOBBING AND RETAIL CIGAR BUSINESS, with small capital, for sale on South Side; good cash wholesale trade established; reason, must leave city. Address X 177, Tribune office.

AT GOLSEN'S, 912 TACOMA BLDG., FINE sample room, Madison-st., stock $600; license; cheap rent; '94 lease; receipts $50 daily; ¼ cash, $2,000.

A 14-ROOM HOUSE WITH LEASE; NEW FURniture for seven bedrooms; a bargain if taken at once. 1209 Michigan-av.

"CAPITAL" PROCURED FOR ALL LEGITImate business; partnerships and loans negotiated; business places bought and sold. CHICAGO BUSINESS EXCHANGE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 605.

CAPABLE MAN OR WOMAN TO TAKE SOLE management of 30-room hotel; salary and share of profits; $700 required. Address A G 142, Tribune.

FOR SALE—
RATHER GIVEN AWAY—
Small fruit or chicken farm; pretty little place, worth $13,000.
$5,500—CASH—$5,500
Will buy it if taken very soon; can be sold this spring in lots
FOR $18,000 TO $25,000.
As the place is near city and 3 R. R.; must have money; this is your opportunity. Address V 155, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FURNISHED 16-ROOM house; first-class location on Michigan-av., near 18th-st.; lease for term of years if desired; paying $100 per month now; this I guarantee the best bargain in Chicago; must be sold this week; owner lives out of the city. 84 La Salle-st., Room 311.

FOR SALE—PART OF STORE AND WINDOW privilige; in center of city; for particulars address C. 166 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NEW OUTFIT OF WOOD-WORKing machinery, or would take practical machinist as partner who could influence job work. Address C 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, city; lease if desired. Address C 51, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO FLATS OF ELEVEN ROOMS, full of good, steady roomers; must be sold quick on account of sickness; cheap for cash. 199 E. Ontario-st.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE ON SOUTH SIDE; will pay big per cent; this is a rare chance. Tel. 128. B. J. FITZGERALD & CO., 154 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, GROCERY AND MARKET on State. Address C 151, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SOMETHING NEW, just copyrighted; you can make big money to take and push this; I have no time; will take $1,500 cash or suburban lots and some good furniture, with piano. Address C 147, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty—Retail hat business, 174 Madison-st., stock and fixtures; invoice about $3,000; long lease.

FOR SALE—TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON works; good location and business; a bargain. Address C 162, Tribune office.

FOR SALE— WHOLESALE BUSINESS ESTABlished 10 years; 3 years' lease; price $4,000. Address D J 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STOCK OF HARness and saddlery. Address C 122, Tribune.

HOTELS BOUGHT, SOLD, LEASED, AND EXchanged; will furnish estimates on furnishing. CHAS. S. HOLMES, Hotel Broker, Room 305, 167 Dearborn-st.

PROVISION STORE, BEST LOCATION ON State-st., at $1,800 if taken at once; profits $8,000 last year. HAYES, MARTIN & CO., 175 Dearborn-st., Room 85.

WANTED—PARTY WITH CAPITAL WHO HAS experience in handling town sites; to right party will give a good deal. Address C 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY CIGAR STORE IN BUSIness portion of city. Address C 44, Tribune.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN WHO can command capital for a new manufacturing enterprise. Address C 121, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS OR PARTNERship worth $30,000 to $75,000; have clear choice city property. Address C 61, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE PENNY-IN-THE-Slot puzzle; $10 per 1,000. C. P. BOOTH, 1059 South Second-st., Camden, New Jersey.

AGENTS — WONDERFUL ADVERTISING DEvice. Sells to merchants, manufacturers, and at offices. Splendid employment. Inclose stamp. Arct Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis.

MEN TO TAKE ORDERS; NO DELIVERING OR collecting; no experience; steady work; best terms; best specialties; sample free. GLEN BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

WIDE AWAKE WORKERS EVERYWHERE FOR the greatest book on earth; "SHEPP'S PHOTOGRAPHS of the WORLD"; costing $100,000; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; unparalleled success; Mr. Thos. L. Martin, Centerville, Tex., cleared $711 in 9 days; Miss Rose Adams, Wooster, O., $23 in 40 minutes; the Rev. J. Howard Madison, Lyons, N. Y., $101 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only $1. Books on credit. Freight paid. Address Globe Bible Publishing Co., No. 358 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill., or Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—SEVERAL GENERAL AGENTS TO travel and appoint local agents on our publications. Must have experience, ability, and best references. R. H. WOODWARD & CO., Baltimore, Md.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices. Call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF FLAT AT 367 Cleveland-av.; must be sold by Thursday. S. KLEIN.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND NEW FURNITURE OF a modern 5-room flat near Lincoln Park. Owner removes to New York. Must sell. Apply to J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—A VERY PRETTY SPEAKING PARrot. Apply GALOPIN, 3 Park-row.

PROFESSIONAL.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST., practices in all courts; advice free.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.
Express Steamer Service thrice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.

Saale, Tues., Jan. 19, 9 a.m	Aller, Sat., Jan. 30, 7 a.m
Eider, Sat., Jan. 23, 11 a.m	Trave, Tues., Feb. 2, 9 a.m
Havel, Tues., Jan. 26, 1 p.m	Ems, Sat., Feb 6, 1 p.m

Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 a berth. Steerage at low rates.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO.
SPRING SAILINGS, 1892,
to Southampton (London), BREMEN.

Ems,	Sat.,	April	2	Elbe,	Wed.,	May	18
Havel,	Tues.,	April	5	Aller,	Sat.,	May	21
Saale,	Sat.,	April	9	Trave,	Tues.,	May	24
Lahn,	Tues.,	April	12	Ems,	Sat.,	May	28
Eider,	Sat.,	April	16	Havel,	Tues.,	May	31
Spree,	Tues.,	April	19	Saale,	Sat.,	June	4
Elbe,	Wed.,	April	20	Lahn,	Tues.,	June	7
Aller,	Sat.,	April	23	Eider,	Sat.,	June	11
Trave,	Tues.,	April	26	Spree,	Tues.,	June	14
Ems,	Sat.,	April	30	Elbe,	Wed.,	June	15
Havel,	Tues.,	May	3	Aller,	Sat.,	June	18
Saale,	Sat.,	May	7	Trave,	Tues.,	June	21
Lahn,	Tues.,	May	10	Ems,	Sat.,	June	25
Eider,	Sat.,	May	14	Havel,	Tues.,	June	28
Spree,	Tues.,	May	17	Saale,	Sat.,	July	2

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago

INMAN LINE—
NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, General Western Agent.
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE—EXPRESS PASSENger Steamer service. New York to Genoa in less than eleven days. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. Direct route to South of France, Riviera and Italy.
Touching Gibraltar to land passengers to Spain, Avoiding the Northern Latitudes of Atlantic, the Channel Crossing, and Long R. R. Rides.
Werra, Sat., Jan. 23, 2 p. m. Werra, Sat., April 2, 2 p. m.
Fulda, Sat., Feb. 6, 2 p. m. Fulda, April 16, 2 p. m.
Werra, Sat., Feb. 27, 2 p. m. Werra, May 7, 2 p. m.
Fulda, Sat., Mar. 12, 2 p. m.
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth. First Cabin.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents,
80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-st. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. cor. Adams.

	Leave	Arrive
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:25pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 6:40pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom.	* 4:18 pm	*10:05am
Joliet and Streator Express	* 5:20 pm	* 9:30am
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:00pm	* 9:15am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 6:00pm	* 9:15am
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 7:00am
California Fast Express	* 7:20 pm	* 8:30am
Kansas City Express	* 7:20 pm	* 8:30am
Kansas City Express	*11:20 pm	* 7:20am

†Except Sunday. *Daily.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

	Leave	Arrive
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:30 pm	a 9:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a11:30 pm	b10:30 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a 6:30 pm	a 9:20 am
Omaha and Sioux City	a11:30 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	a 8:00 pm	a 7:00 am

Milwaukee, lve a 8:20 am, b 11:30 am, b 3:00 pm, b 5:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, a 8:00 pm, a 11:30 pm; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:20 am, b 11:30 am, b 1:10 pm, b [illegible] pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:30 pm, a 1:15 pm.
aDaily. bExcept Sunday. aSunday only

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	1:30 pm
Kansas City & Denver Ves. Lim.	* 6:30 pm	8:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado & Utah Ex	*11:30 pm	8:30 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	* 9:20 pm	7:00 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	* 9:30 am	7:00 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	*11:30 pm	7:00 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:15 pm	9:45 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 2[illegible] Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm ‡ 6:00 pm ‡10:30 pm ‡10:40 pm	* 2:15 pm ‡ 8:15 am ‡11:50 am ‡ 7:20 am
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	‡ 6:00 pm	‡ 8:15 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	‡ 6:00 pm ‡11:15 pm	‡ 9:00 am ‡ 9:25 pm
Northwestern Iowa & Dakota	‡ 6:00 pm	‡ 8:15 am
LaCrosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	* 9:00 am ‡11:15 pm	‡ 8:20 pm ‡ 6:25 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	X 8:30 am *11:30 am ‡ 3:30 pm ‡ 7:30 pm ‡10:30 pm	X 7:00 pm ‡11:30 am * 4:00 pm ‡ 9:45 pm ‡ 7:20 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 7:00 am * 8:30 am * 3:00 pm	‡ 1:35 pm ‡10:00 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	‡ 5:00 pm *11:30 am ‡10:30 pm	‡ 6:15 pm ‡ 6:45 am ‡ 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	‡ 3:00 pm	‡ 1:35 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	‡10:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 9:05 am	* 6:00 pm
Kansas City and Texas Express	† 2:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 4:35 pm	* 10:10 am

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	10:30 pm	7:15 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex	10:10 pm	7:15 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:30 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:20 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:40 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:15 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln & McCook	*10:30 pm	* 1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:30 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:15 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	† 1:30 pm	† 1:15 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Express	* 1:30 pm	* 7:45 pm
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:30 pm	*10:30 am
St. Joe, Atch. and Leavenworth Ex	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
Denver Fast Vestibule Ex., via Des Moines, Omaha, & Lincoln	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 9:55 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Denver Ex., via Omaha & Lincoln	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & Sioux Falls Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Denver via Kansas City	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
St. Jos, Atch. & Leavenworth Ex.	*11:00 pm	* 6:20 am
Peoria Night Express	¶11:00 pm	¶ 6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D. and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:45pm
Chicago and Memphis	‡ 2:00 pm	‡ 4:45pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:45am
New Orleans Fast Mail	‡ 3:15 am	‡12:20am
St. Louis & Texas Express	‡ 8:35 am	‡ 7:20pm
New Orleans and Memphis Ex.	‡ 8:00 pm	‡ 7:20am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45pm
Springfield Express	‡ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:45am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‡ 1:20 pm	‡ 1:05 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‡11:25 pm	c 6:35 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	‡ 4:10 pm	‡10:35 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:15 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express	......	* 7:10 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday. Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	* 8:30 a m	* 7:47 p m
Evansville Night Line	‡11:00 p m	‡ 6:35 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	‡ 4:30 p m	‡11:00 a m

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO, ST PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:30 p. m. daily; 7:20 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:25 a. m. and 11:15 p. m.

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street—cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 a m	† 5:25 p m
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:15 a m	* 5:25 p m
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 a m	* 5:25 p m
Columbus & East	* 9:45 a m	* 5:25 p m
Philadelphia & New York	*10:45 a m	* 3:15 p m
Baltimore & Washington	*10:45 a m	* 3:15 p m
Washington & New York	* 3:15 p m	* 9:30 p m
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 p m	* 9:30 p m
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 p m	* 9:45 a m
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 p m	* 9:45 a m
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 p m	* 7:30 a m
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 p m	* 7:30 a m
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 p m	* 7:30 a m
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 p m	* 7:00 a m
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 p m	* 7:30 a m

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22nd-st.

‡Daily *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom.	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 8:00 am	‡ 9:20 am
Boston and New York Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	‡ 2:10 pm	‡ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:25 am
New York Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	‡ 7:20 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accom.	* 4:05 pm	*11:40 am

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad.—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.:

	Leave	Arrive
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:35 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 1:30 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:40 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily oExcept Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	*10:30 a m	* 5:20 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:05 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 p m	*10:20 a m

*All trains daily.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:25 a m	6:40 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:30 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:45 p m	*11:55 a m
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 p m	* 8:20 a m
Night Express	*10:25 p m	* 9:20 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive
Mail and Express	† 8:40 a m	† 7:00 p m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	* 9:20 p m
Day Express	*11:25 a m	* 4:20 p m
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 7:27 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 p m

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:15 a m	5:20 p m
Do Night Express	8:30 p m	7:00 a m

MISCELLANEOUS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sun.	Leave.	Arrive
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Pacific Express	* 5:47 p. m. *10:45 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m. * 9:20 a. m.
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:47 p. m. †10:45 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m. * 9:20 a. m.
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:20 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Neenah & Menasha Ex.	* 3:00 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. R.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit †[illegible] a. m., †9 a. m., †3:25 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †[illegible] p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via New Buffalo, †9 a. m., †4:25 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:20 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. Trains arrive [illegible] *1:25, †1:55, †11:15 a. m., *4:50, †[illegible] p. m. City ticket office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ‡Monday Ex.

HADN'T ENOUGH CASH.

R. S. DICKIE MANUFACTURING COMPANY SUSPENDS BUSINESS.

It Appears to Be a Slight Failure and There Is Promise of Resumption in a Few Days—President Dickie Says the Assets are $120,000 and the Liabilities Are Placed at $60,000—The Combine of Show-Card Factories Said Not to Be the Cause of the Failure.

The R. S. Dickie Manufacturing company, one of the largest label and show-card manufacturing concerns in the country, was placed in the hands of an assignee yesterday. Allen F. Moore was the officer appointed to administer the affairs of the company, and he took possession of the Chicago property as soon as the deed was recorded. According to the estimate filed with the assignment in the County Court the assets of the company are worth $100,000 and the liabilities $60,000. In the former account are grouped bills receivable, accounts, stock, and a valuable plant at Elgin, Ill. Liabilities are in the shape of money due supply houses and borrowed to meet previous obligations. Inability to secure further extensions and the maturity of large claims are said to have forced the assignment.

The company's officers are hopeful, and look on the suspension as a temporary difficulty and one that will be soon arranged so as to allow continuance of business.

To this end the directors and assignee were in conference several hours yesterday at the company's offices, No. 1006 Opera-House Block. They were in communication with heavy creditors, and the officers declared that an agreement would doubtless be reached under which the difficulties would be settled.

"On this account," said H. E. Huston, the Secretary, "we do not care to make a statement of the company's condition. The suspension is only temporary, and an assignment was made for the honest purpose of protecting all creditors alike and keeping the estate together until some arrangement could be reached."

"What caused the assignment?"

"Lack of money," was the prompt reply. "We did not have enough ready funds to carry on the business."

Two years ago a number of manufacturers of labels, show-cards, and like goods combined and formed a so-called trust. The Dickie company remained outside the combination and has been the largest and most active rival encountered by the pool in its attempt to control the market. The two concerns have come into frequent contest, but this competition is said to have been no factor in the present crisis.

"No, the trust has not beaten us," said one of the stockholders. "We were their worst rival, but the combination did not cause the assignment."

In March, 1890, the R. S. Dickie company was reorganized as a corporation with a capital stock of $150,000. R. S. Dickie is President, E. L. Lancaster Vice-President, and H. E. Huston Secretary and attorney. Chicago offices were located at No. 1006 Opera-House Block and a branch establishment was located in New York. The factory is at Elgin and consists of a valuable plant equipped for the manufacture of labels, show cards, and paper boxes. The company has done a good business.

President Dickie said yesterday that an inventory of the assets made by the assignee placed them at $120,000, instead of $100,000.

"The assignment at this time," he continued, "was unfortunate. The step was taken to protect creditors, but had we waited one hour we would have had the necessary funds to enable us to continue business until bills receivable would have come due. Just after the assignment was made the money was offered us. We will be able to resume in a day or two."

CLAIMS PROPERTY WAS HIDDEN.

Eva A. Eaton Stirs Up the Old Thirty-first Street Bank Trouble.

The contest in the County Court caused by the proposition to return to Melville T. Roberts the estate of the Thirty-first Street Bank was stirred up again yesterday, but hearing was set for Jan. 28. Eva A. Eaton, holding a $1,000 claim, joined the objectors and filed a petition protesting against the discontinuance. She says Roberts owes $200,000 and has not secured a majority of the creditors to consent to the dismissal. Attacking the alleged majority petition she charges that a large number of claims represented are fraudulent or based on no good consideration and created by the insolvent or acting in collusion with him to secure a discontinuance. She also claims that the banker has concealed part of his property.

MR. HAINES HAD PLENTY OF STOCK.

In Consequence a Building and Loan Association Is Much Agitated.

There is just a suspicion of war among the stockholders and directors of the Stockman's National Building, Loan, and Savings Union, which has an authorized capital of $50,000,000 and has offices at Root and Halsted streets. The Secretary of the institution is H. J. Haines, who has allowed work to accumulate on his hands, much to the dissatisfaction of members of the old body of directors. James Burton, a member of the board up to last Saturday, noticed Mr. Haines' business methods and never lost an opportunity to chide him.

Some time ago, it is said, as the day of the annual election was drawing near, Mr. Haines decided to rebuke Mr. Burton for so often calling him to task. With that end in view, it is claimed, he wrote to the stockholders outside of the city notifying them of the day on which the election would be held. Unable to be present at the meeting themselves they turned over their proxies to Mr. Haines. Last Saturday evening when the meeting was called to order he had 3,000 votes stowed away to be used against Mr. Burton.

When nominations for directors were called for by President Cooley, Robert Strahorn nominated Messrs. Boyden, Westcott, Conergau, and Burton. The ticket seemed satisfactory to all, and the Secretary was about to be told to cast one ballot for all when a friend of the Secretary nominated James Fitzpatrick in place of Mr. Burton. The friends of Mr. Burton settled down to elect their man if possible, and had called in 1,200 votes, when Mr. Haines came to the front with votes from the country towns.

The friends of Mr. Burton intend to make an investigation, and a lively time is anticipated at the next annual election.

MUST REFUND FOR FRAUDULENT BONDS.

Louisiana Court Decides Against an Agent for the Burke Series.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 19.—Associate Justice Breaux as the organ of the Supreme Court today handed down the opinion in the case of Mrs. Sallie C. Pugh vs. Moore, Hyams & Co. The judgment of the lower court was in favor of plaintiff. She sued for the recovery of money paid for State bonds bought from defendants and afterwards found to be fraudulent and valueless belonging to the series of the Burke bonds. The syllabus is as follows:

If a broker or other agent transfer paper by delivery without disclosing who is his principal, he is himself to be regarded as a principal in the transaction and the party responsible to refund money paid for bonds which were valueless.

The term assignment is applied to the transfer of instruments which are negotiable without indorsement. If a bond is not a valid subsisting obligation, according to its purport, the assigner is liable in a suit to recover the amount paid him as the price, because it was not that which it was held to be, and the assignee did not recover any consideration.

A State bond in negotiable form which has come into the hands of innocent holders after having been fraudulently reissued from the Treasurer's office is subject to defense.

An officer cannot ratify an irregular issue of securities of the State or give value to the paper issued ultra vires or fraudulently, as he could not originally issue the paper.

The State is not liable for its paper promises fraudulently issued and even when put into circulation by its Treasurer.

Associate Justice Fenner filed a concurring opinion and Justice Watkins dissented.

Without a Moral.

The managing editor was getting some stuff ready for the Sunday edition and was calling on his force for extra material.

"Trotleigh," he said to the horse reporter, "I wish you'd give me a story of, say, half a column."

"What about?" asked Trotleigh.

"O, anything, so long as it is a story that hasn't any moral."

"Good enough," grinned the reporter. "I'll write up a sketch of the life of a politician."—*Detroit Free Press.*

NOW,

In this stormy weather, is the time to go to Harvey and see the marvelous progress made; take a ride on the new Electric Palace Cars, well heated and most comfortable; see the entire town. Free transportation on Illinois Central train, Van Buren Street Station, at 2:02 p. m.; returning, arrive at 4:45 p. m.

The Harvey Land Association.

World's Fair Bonds.

The City of Chicago offers for sale $1,000,000 4 per cent 30-year bonds, semi-annual interest (January and July) payable at the American Exchange National Bank, New York. These bonds to the amount of $5,000,000, dated Jan. 1st, 1891, were issued pursuant to an act of the Legislature, ratified by a vote of the people, and under an ordinance passed by the City Council December 4th, 1890, in aid of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Sealed bids will be received for all or any portion thereof up to January 26th, 1892, addressed to the undersigned, care of American Exchange National Bank, New York, or at the Comptroller's office in this city, up to January 25th, 1892.

Full information in regard to these bonds may be obtained at the City Comptroller's office in Chicago, or at the American Exchange National Bank, New York.

$1,000,000 of this issue will be placed on the market March 1st, and another $1,000,000 April 1st, 1892. Bids will be received on these also, deliverable on the before mentioned dates.

Privilege reserved of rejecting any and all bids.
H. N. MAY, City Comptroller.

F. G. LOGAN & CO.,
Rooms 4 and 5 Board of Trade.
General Commission Merchants.
Customers afforded every facility for obtaining quotations and information in Room 4, ground floor.

FOR SALE.
MICHIGAN AVENUE,
North of 22d-st.
130x163 FEET.
Principals Only.
CHAS. E. MURISON & CO.,
90 Washington-st.

$50,000

Cash with order, and $50,000 cash on delivery are the conservative estimates (made by the manager of an established manufacturing business) of the volume of sales for 1892, on an investment of $20,000. No debts to assume; no risks of bad debts to run. Any one can investigate if known to me or properly identified.
CHARLES L. PAGE,
119 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED
On Improved or Unimproved City Real Estate.
LOWEST RATES. NO DELAY.
Metropolitan Investment Co., Mortgage Bankers,
S. E. Cor. Dearborn & Washington-sts.

LOANS MONEY TO LOAN on improved Chicago Real Estate at LOWEST RATES. MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD. Apply to J. S. WATSON, Manager Loan Department.
95 Washington-st. VAN VLISSINGEN

WE WANT TO BUY
Special Assessment Vouchers
OR WARRANTS, issued under the law of June 15, 1891, in Chicago or its suburban villages.
MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT CO.,
First National Bank Building, Chicago.

Money to Loan
On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT
11 Pine-st., New York.

CALIFORNIA!
For Sale in the Famous EL CAJON VALLEY, one of the Finest Fruit Ranches to be found in Southern California—ORANGES, LEMONS, OLIVES, and FANCY FRUITS. Fine Buildings, Beautiful Grounds. 240 Acres. CASH PRICE—$100,000.00.
S. M. MARSHALL,
EL CAJON, San Diego Co., California.
REFERENCES.
LYMAN J. GAGE, Esq., Pres. First National Bank, Chicago.
Messrs. SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., Chicago.
For full particulars apply to S. M. MARSHALL & CO., 245 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN
At Current Rates
On Chicago Real Estate.
MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
MEAD & COE, - 149 La Salle-st.

HOTEL.
Have a good 3-story hotel building on Cottage Grove-av. Will sell building for small consideration and lease ground on low basis for 99 years. Building will stand another story of 20 rooms. Has an elegant marble entrance. Apply at Room 409, No. 6 Madison-st., 10 to 12 o'clock.

YOU
Can do anything you want to right on the market in Grain, Provisions, and Stocks at KENDALL & CO.'S, 183 Dearborn-st. Give us a call.

TRUST FUNDS
In Hand to Loan on Improved Chicago Real Estate.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF,
80 DEARBORN-ST.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.
Office of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners held in Chicago, Jan. 5, 1892, it was ordered that Rule Four (4) of rules governing the inspection of grain in the City of Chicago be amended by the addition of the following:

"Number 1 White Clipped Oats shall be white, sound, clean, reasonably free from other grain, and shall weigh not less than 36 pounds to the measured bushel.

"Number 2 White Clipped Oats shall be seven-eighths white, sweet, reasonably clean, reasonably free from other grain, and shall weigh not less than 32 pounds to the measured bushel."

These amendments shall take effect and be in force on and after Feb. 1, 1892.

ISAAC N. PHILLIPS,
JNO. R. WHEELER,
J. C. WILLIS,
Commissioners.

JAS. H. PADDOCK, Secretary.

Chicago, Jan. 9, 1892.

To the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company.

Notice is hereby given that the third regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may be presented will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery Building, on the southeast corner Adams and La Salle-sts., in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1892, at 11 o'clock a. m.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business, Jan. 30, 1892, to the opening of business, Feb. 12, 1892.

H. A. GRAY,
Secretary.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 19.	*Jan. 11.*
New York	$159,744,306	$190,337,476
Boston	15,057,249	17,490,663
Chicago	14,057,000	16,381,000
Philadelphia	12,495,373	13,592,448
St. Louis	3,810,186	4,315,919
Baltimore	2,859,128	2,875,023
New Orleans	2,774,116	

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, par to 10c premium; Boston, 10@12½c discount; St. Louis, 90c premium.

There are not many banks left that do not admit that they have some money loaned at 5 per cent. Even those banks that are pretty well loaned up to their limit and are seeking no new loans are letting out some money at that rate, because old customers report that they can get money at that rate elsewhere and they think their own banks should treat them as well as other banks do. The easy money market in New York is having much effect on the situation here.

The demand for commercial paper here is away ahead of the supply. Some of the largest dealers say that they could dispose of three times the amount of paper they succeed in getting in. The supply of paper is about equal in volume to what it generally is at this season, but the demand is much larger than usual.

The sterling exchange market was firmer yesterday, although quotations showed but little change. Rates were as follows:

	Sixties.	*Demand.*
Posted	483½	485½
Actual	482½	484¼
Documentary	481½	483½

It was a dull day at the Stock Exchange and prices were slightly heavy, but there were no material changes in the quotations. The weakness in New York has a rather depressing effect here, but not pronounced enough to cause any decided selling. A good many of the largest traders desire to see the market decline. They believe in ultimately higher prices, but they would like an opportunity of increasing their line of stocks at lower prices. At the moment there is no decided support to the market from any quarter, but in spite of that it is, under the circumstances, decidedly firm.

Street's Stable Car stock gave way a little under the influence of an unfavorable December statement, but the decline was only ⅛ point. West Chicago street railroad stock was rather heavier, declining 1¼ points to 132, with a slightly better feeling at the close. North Side stock was also heavy, selling down to 177¼ for the account. There was a sale of Brewing and Malting common for the account at 36. The stock is extremely weak in London, and the story goes that there has been large selling there for Chicago account. There were some sales of City railway stock at 309, and one lot of City railway 4½ per cents sold at 97¾. The list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

10 C. B. & M. Co.	36	50 W CStRR Co ac't	132¾
100 Street W C L.	37½	100 do ac't	132¾
100 do ac't	37⅜	100 do ac't	132⅞
195 do	37⅜	400 C & C C & D Co.	78
50 W C StRRCo act	133⅛	200 do ac't	78¼
180 do	133⅛	50 do ac't	78
100 do ac't	133⅛	50 do	78
10 do	133	100 N C StRRCoac't	178
100 do ac't	133⅛	100 do ac't	177

BONDS.

$ 500 WDRyc5-20 5s. 101	$10000 CCRC5-20 4½. 97¾
$2000 WCSRCo1m5s. 101¾	

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

480 Street's W Car L.	37½	50 WCStRR Co, ac't.	132¼
150 do ac't	37⅜	50 do ac't	132¾
5 Chi Pkg & P Co.	47¼	120 do	132
50 N CStRR Co ac't.	177¾	50 do	132
100 Chi B&M Co ac't.	36	50 do	132¼
20 do	36	50 Chi C Ry Co.	309

BONDS.

$10000 Chi City R R Co 5-20 4½s 97¾

The following prices were bid at the Stock Exchange except where a † indicates an asked price and no bid:

Am Straw Bd Co.	86½	Chi P & P Co 6s.	99¼
C & C C & Dock Co.	77½	Chi City Ry 5-20 4½s.	97¾
†Cen Un Tel Co.	57	Chi B T 10-50 5s.	101
Chi B & M Co.	35¾	Chi Auditorium 5s.	101½
Chi B & M Co pfd.	44	Chi G L & C Co 5s.	85¾
Chi P & P Co lim.	49	Ill Vault Co 6s.	102
Chi P & P Co pfd.	46⅞	N Chi City Ry 4½s.	99
Chi City Ry.	306	N C S R R 1st m 5s.	99
†Chi Gas Co.	74	W D Ry cp 5-20 5s.	100¾
Dia Arc L & P Co.	80	W C S R R 1st m 5s.	100¾
Dia Match Co of Ill.	135	†W Stone Co 5-20 5s.	97
†Mil & Chi B lim.	40	†Am Ex Nat.	140
Mil & Chi B pfd.	39	Atlas National.	112
N Chi City Ry.	500	Continental Nat.	155
N C S R R Co.	176¾	†Ft Dearborn Bk.	112
National Ry Co.	107	International.	122
Nat L Oil Co.	28	Jennings Trust Co.	120
Street's W S C Line.	37½	State Bank of Chi.	150
Title G & T Co.	100	†Union National.	180
W Chi S R R.	133	†Union Trust Co.	275
W Stone Co.	92		

The annual meeting of the National Railway company was held yesterday and was well attended. A detailed account of the meeting will be found elsewhere. The officers are to be commended for the extremely full information presented to the stockholders. Nothing in the company's affairs was hidden, and the accounts bore striking contrast in that respect to the average reports presented at stockholders' meetings.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Edison company was held yesterday. The old Board of Directors was reëlected. The annual statement showed that the company had a surplus on hand of $243,000. A report of the meeting will be found elsewhere.

There is considerable business being done in the bonds of the Alley Elevated railway, and they promise to become an active security. E. L. Brewster & Co. yesterday sold a block of $100,000.

Kennett, Hopkins & Co. say of the New York situation: "The low prices today were made by sales of long stocks. These sales covered the whole list and gave the market a ragged appearance from opening to close. The speculative public that was beguiled into buying the latter part of December by the manipulation of local traders is now practically eliminated. Paper profits have mostly turned to losses, and the slow process of restoring public confidence must commence again. The excuse for today's liquidation is fear of war with Chile. The strange part of the situation is that privately the opinion there will be no war is almost unanimous, but the sensational articles in the papers make men doubt their own judgment, and they sell with a rush and then reflect."

Work, Strong & Co.'s telegraphic review to Schwartz, Dupee & McCormick said:

"Our market has been weak and excited during the greater part of the day, with a rally that came quite sharply at about 2 o'clock. It is hard to form an intelligent opinion on a market that has ceased to work at all on general principles and is the sport either of circumstances or of the will of powerful cliques. We feel hopeful for recovery of prices, firmly believing that this is a bull market and that the present depression has nearly run its length, inasmuch as bear attack and general alarm have pretty thoroughly shaken out the weak holders. The market in detail shows a clique support for Chicago Gas and a great deal of selling by small holders. In Distillers the effort to depress the shares was manifest, and with the existing uneasiness the selling met with but little opposition. If the existing rupture among the insiders can be healed these Distillers' certificates must be cheap. We judge that both Mr. Gould and Mr. Cammack have sold stocks, and think they have succeeded in pretty much what they have undertaken to do. The upturn must come soon, and the market is now growing to be as much oversold as it was formerly overbought."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—The troubles in the stock market were nowhere near ended yesterday. The war scare seems to have penetrated to the outlying country, and a large contingent of the public which has been holding stocks for higher prices was frightened into selling. Commission houses were loaded with orders to close out accounts this morning, and the natural result was a further break in prices all down the list of ⅜@1½ during the first hour. It is not impossible that Gould's position and the action of the Missouri Pacific directors yesterday in demanding an immediate consideration of and settlement of the rate cutting subject by the traffic association had quite as much weight with the large operators as the Chilean affair. They foresee a possible rate war that would be more disastrous to the railroad interests of this country at this time than a foreign war. The granger and Western railway shares were particularly heavy in the early trading and set the pace for the rest of the list. Missouri Pacific lost 1⅜ during the opening hour, Rock Island 1⅛, Atchison 1, and St. Paul, Burlington and Union Pacific each ⅞. The coalers, the Vanderbilts, the Villards, and all the industrials were in close attendance on the leaders in the retreat. The market grew steadily worse up to 1 o'clock. The war scare developed into a semi-war panic. The crowds in the different brokers' offices resembled gatherings at funerals. While the whole list was weak to the extent of 1 to 2 points, special drives were made at Chicago Gas and Distillers' and Cattle Feeders' Trust. There was not a scintilla of bad news in the former, but holders were scared at the way the market was moving and sold out, and short selling was also indulged in. In the latter the report that the United States Attorney-General was to institute suits against the trust was sufficient to cause its heavy decline. They both fell off 2½ and 3¼, respectively, before 1 o'clock. It is beautiful weather, too, for a bear market. Anything more depressing to go with the Chilean and the rate war scares would be hard to devise. Nearly everything made a partial recovery, and the industrials in particular made a leap of 1 to 2½ points from their lowest notch.

Railroad bonds were active, but, while in the main displaying a heavy temper, there were few material losses, and considerable irregularity existed in the movements. Out of a total of 2,967,000 Atchison incomes furnished 438,000, Kansas and Texas seconds 411,000, Reading seconds 276,000, or between them about one-third of the business of the day. None of these except the last showed any material change, that losing 1¼, at 65¼. The other changes were generally unimportant.

Money on call easy at 1½ to 2½ per cent; last loan, 2; closed offered at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6. Sterling exchange quiet but steady at 483 for sixty-day bills and 485 for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 490,535 shares, including: Atchison, 35,278; Canada Southern, 3,550; Chicago Gas, 27,220; Erie, 30,875; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 8,450; Louisville and Nashville, 22,495; Missouri Pacific, 9,813; Northwestern, 4,630; North America, 12,070; New York Central, 4,150; Northern Pacific pfd, 19,235; New England, 19,825; Reading, 20,640; Richmond and West Point, 8,290; St. Paul, 40,918; Union Pacific, 23,278; Western Union, 3,998.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	*Sales.*	*High.*	*Low.*	—Closing— J'n.19	J'n.18
Atchison	38,375	41¾	40⅛	41⅛	42½
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	2,052	34	33½	33¾	34⅞
Do pfd	830	64¼	63¾	63¾	64
Amer. Sugar	4,495	79⅝	78⅜	79⅛	79⅝
Do pfd	1,210	90½	90	90	90⅜
B., R. & P.	100	40	40	39	40
Com. Cable	300	150	150	150	150
C., B. & Q.	13,110	107⅞	106⅜	106⅞	107⅜
Canada So.	3,560	59⅛	58⅜	58⅞	59⅜
Can. Pacific	600	94¾	94	94	94⅝
Ches. & Ohio	2,295	25	24⅜	24⅝	25¼
Do 1st pfd	3,055	61½	60	61	61½
Do 2d pfd	12,100	41⅝	40	40⅝	42
[illegible]					

EXPRESS STOCKS.

[illegible]

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

[illegible]

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

[illegible]

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 19.—Stock sales and quotations:

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

[illegible]

MINING STOCKS.

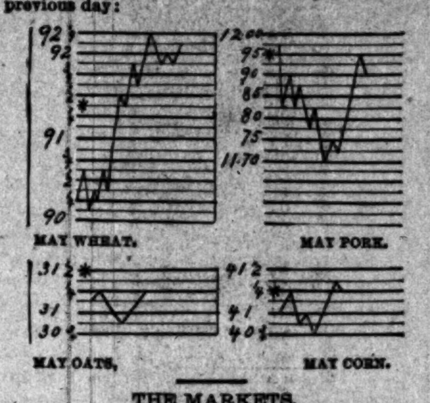
[illegible]

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The leading markets were weak during the early part of the session yesterday, but shortly before the close [illegible]

... trading varied considerably. Some of the traders who had been in the pit all day said that he had covered the greater part of his short line on the early break. Others asserted that while it was true that he bought a great deal of wheat around the bottom he put it all out again at an advance of ⅛@⅜c, and if anything really added to his line of short wheat. He still talks of 70c wheat.

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork Jan. 19. The stars show the latest prices of the previous day:



THE MARKETS.

The weak feeling that marked the close of Monday's session was intensified at the opening yesterday by a confirmation of the reports of a large increase in the quantity of wheat on passage. Cables were also lower, and the private advices indicated that there was less disposition on the part of foreigners to take our wheat. The opening price for May was below the price for which "puts" sold the previous afternoon, and there was some buying by holders of these privileges. Pardridge bought heavily at 90¾c, but sold out again at 90⅝@90¾c, and holders of wheat generally showed an inclination to let go. The market looked heavy, and the sentiment was not improved by the late cables, which were easy for some deliveries and stronger for others. The local speculators, believing in a considerable decline, redoubled their efforts to depress the market and were thus engaged with a fair prospect of success when some one started a war scare. The scalpers didn't wait to inquire where the rumor came from or how much truth there was in it. They bent their energies to get back their wheat and a 2c rally was the result. The closing price for May, 92⅜c, was ⅛c under the top price of the day. The feeling on the curb after the close was for awhile just about as strong, and unofficial sales were reported at 92⅜c. But the tone became easier as the crowd considered the news. The receipts here were about as expected and in the Northwest were 250 cars, 20 cars less than the corresponding date a year ago. The cash and sample markets were quiet and easy early, but later improved with the speculative market and closed strong. Receipts at principal Western points were 263,900 bu and at Eastern points 176,300 bu, a total of 440,200 bu. The shipments from the principal Western points were 152,900 bu and from Eastern points 283,500 bu, a total of 436,400. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 326,000 bu and New York reported the engagement of 104,000 bu yesterday for export. The local out-inspection was 1,400 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 87c for No. 2 hard, 85½c for No. 2 spring, and 79½@81c for No. 3 spring. Free-on-board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 72@80c, No. 3 do at 84½@87c, No. 4 spring at 66@78c, and No. 3 do at 82@85c.

Corn shorts took a drive at the market yesterday and helped by the depressed cables and the fact that the outside markets were lower succeeded in bringing about a decline of ½c. The market reacted, however, when wheat bulged and closed about where it did the previous day. The receipts here were about as expected. The inquiry for cash corn was fair, and contract grades were steady. The lower grades in store and by sample, however, were ¼@1c lower. There was no trading of prominence by any individual. Receipts at principal points were 1,035,900 bu and shipments 935,000 bu. The export clearances were 327,000 bu and the engagements for export reported yesterday were 172,000 bu. The local out-inspection was 48,600 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 38½@38⅝c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, 35½@36c for No. 3, 35¾@36¼c for No. 3 yellow, 36@36½c for new No. 2, and 36¼c for new No. 2 yellow. Free on board sales were at 35@36½c for No. 4 mixed, 36¼@37¼c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow, and 40c for No. 2 white.

Oats were unsettled within a narrow range, there being only a moderate speculative business, while the increased offerings on the sample tables were weak to ¼c lower. Exports were favorable at 133,767 bu from New York, but that market was ⅜c lower and some outsiders attempted to break the local market, putting May down ⅜c, to 30¾c. Subsequently free buying orders appeared, and, with the late strength in wheat, prices recovered to 31⅛c, closing steady at that bid. January was not active, being salable at 29¼@29⅜c. Free on board sales were at 28½@29¾c for No. 3 mixed, 30@31½c for do white, and 29¼@30¼c for No. 2. Sparing sales of No. 2 white were at 32@32¼c.

Rye received considerable attention, with May unsettled and lower early in the day, and subsequently recovering. Opening at 88½c, it declined to 87⅞c, or 1c below Monday's latest figure, but, with the upturn in wheat, advanced to 88¾c and closed at 88⅝c, with January about 5c discount. No. 2 to go to store sold at 82½@83⅛c, closing nominally steady, as the few cash transactions were made when futures were weak. Exports were 8,268 bu. Barley showed no important change, with a moderate cash trade scored, while futures were not quotable. The posted receipts were materially larger, but a part of this was on the market the previous day. Bids in some instances were reduced, but sellers were independent, and low grades especially were fully steady. Free on board sales were at 42@62c for No. 3 and 38@48c for No. 4.

Though the receipts of hogs were under the estimates and the prices at the yards were 10c higher, the manufacturers of product sold freely at the opening and the market sagged off. The outside sentiment was bearish and there was a disposition to part with long stuff. The foreign markets showed some improvement, but the Southern demand has fallen off so much that it has had an influence with speculators. When wheat turned up the shorts began buying product and a part of the decline of the morning was recovered, the close for pork being about 5c under that of the previous day. The Chicago Packing company and Counselman-Day were among the leading sellers early. Cash pork was quotable at $11.57½@11.60 for new. May lard opened at $6.65, sold off to $6.60, and closed at $6.62½, cash being $6.30@6.32½. May ribs opened at $6.00, sold off to $5.90, and closed at $5.97½, cash being $5.70@5.72½. Cash sales included 500 tcs lard at $6.32½, 200 boxes short clear sides at $6.00, 75 tcs sweet pickled hams, average 12 lbs, at 8¾c, 180 brls beef hams at $13.00, and 125,000 lbs oleo-stearine at 6c.

The flour market was without special change. There was only a moderate inquiry on local account and dealers were inclined to accept offers at slight reductions. Exporters showed less interest in the market.

Millstuffs were in rather light supply and firm. Bran sold at $13.00@14.00, middlings at $12.25@14.50, and shorts at $12.25.

Flaxseed was weak early, but eventually recovered and closed firm. Trade was not large and futures this side of May received no particular attention. The smaller cash supply sold sparingly at 94½c for No. 1 on track, but later and chiefly at a previous figure of 95c, closing at that bid; rejected, 90½@92½c. Receipts, 48 cars; shipments, 16,816 bu. May sold at 99½c@$1.00 and closed at the outside bid. Timothy-seed was quotably 1c higher on the basis of $1.30½ bid for March, against $1.29½ a previous best bid, with no sellers appearing. The small cash offerings sold at $1.11@1.20 for common to good country, with prime or January about $1.25@1.26. Clover was neglected at about $8.50 for January, with no business.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	*Range yesterday.*	*Closed yesterday.*
WHEAT.			
January	$ 86¾	$ 85¾@ 87⅛	$ 87⅛
May	91⅞	90⅝@ 92½	92⅜
CORN.			
January	$ 38¾	$ 38⅜@ 38¾	$ 38¾
February	39½	39⅛@ 39¾	39⅜
May	41⅜	40⅞@ 41⅜	41⅛
OATS.			
January	$ 29¼	$ 29⅛@ 29¼	$ 29¼
May	31⅛	30¾@ 31⅛	31⅛
MESS PORK.			
January	$11.67½	$...... @	$11.60
May	11.92½	11.70 @12.00	11.90
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
January	$ 6.32½	$ 6.30 @ 6.32½	$ 6.30
May	6.62½	6.60 @ 6.65	6.62½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 5.72½	$ 5.70 @	$ 5.70
May	5.97½	5.90 @ 6.00	5.97½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	January.	*February.*	*May.*
No. 2 wheat	$ 88½	$	$ 94⅛
No. 2 corn		49	50⅜
No. 2 oats	43		45⅜
Mess pork	10.07½		10.75
Lard		5.72½	6.15
Short ribs	4.90	5.32½	

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Saturday by carloads:

	Contrac't grades.	*No. 3.*	*Low grades.*	*Total*
Winter wheat	7	5	14	26
Spring wheat	61	117	34	212
Corn	62	272	97	431
Oats	88	236	...	324
Rye	23	4	...	27
Barley	1	64	71	136
Total	242	700	216	1,158

Inspected out: 1,383 bu wheat, 48,644 bu corn, 20,845 bu oats, and 860 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 124 cars wheat, 200 cars corn, 180 cars oats, and 34,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 6 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1892.	1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1892.	1891.
Flour, brls	16,644	14,894	18,118	10,237
Wheat, bu	40,871	31,341	48,887	24,391
Corn, bu	213,717	107,250	193,066	109,065
Oats, bu	209,311	223,270	159,318	137,450
Rye, bu	15,316	5,013	1,111	21,276
Barley, bu	70,742	58,540	39,700	30,972
T. seed, lbs	70,516	328,130	89,648	121,551
C. seed, lbs	9,774	118,728	27,423	278,973
Oth. seed, lbs	....	1,280	2,798	72,878
F. seed, bu	30,857	14,343	32,836	8,002
B. corn, lbs	17,950	113,050	94,172	40,898
Cheese, lbs	64,149	83,167	96,405	166,055
Butter, lbs	208,980	331,613	521,187	495,222
Hides, lbs	509,227	253,445	902,323	1,276,370
Wool, lbs	13,500	83,810	17,749	124,931

The following were reported on passage to the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Jan. 16, 1892.	*Jan. 9, 1892.*	*Jan. 17, 1891.*
Wheat and flour, qrs.	2,790,000	2,580,000	2,030,000
Corn, qrs.	420,000	460,000	420,000

Also the following on passage to the Continent of Europe:

	Jan. 16, 1892.	*Jan. 9, 1892.*	*Jan. 17, 1891.*
Wheat, qrs.	1,370,000	1,270,000	710,000
Corn, qrs.	330,000	300,000	70,000

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending Jan. 16, 1892.	*Week ending Jan. 9, 1892.*	*Week ending Jan. 17, 1891.*
Flour, brls.	153,000	214,000	142,000
Wheat, qrs.	208,000	207,000	96,000
Corn, qrs.	110,000	108,000	64,000

The following were the exports of the articles named from the Atlantic seaboard ports for the week ending on the dates named:

	Jan. 16, 1892.	*Jan. 9, 1892.*	*Jan. 17, 1891.*
Flour, brls	389,500	219,500	142,400
Wheat, bu	2,801,200	2,023,500	393,400
Corn, bu	2,850,900	2,491,100	270,200
Oats, bu	561,800	475,600	5,900
Pork, brls	8,690	6,530	5,650
Lard, lbs	12,806,000	20,016,800	7,286,100
Bacon, lbs	9,860,100	11,247,800	10,945,800

GENERAL MARKETS.

The street produce markets were moderately active, with prices much as recently, butter showing considerable strength. At current quotations there is an excellent demand and stocks remain small, with no accumulation of any description. Cheese is quiet though firm, with foreign markets favorable to stability, and eggs are held at figures slightly above those recently reported. Fruit dealers are looking for advices of damage to semi-tropical varieties due to extreme cold weather in the South, but to date no change in the market has ensued, oranges remaining firm. Increasing receipts from California are expected in the immediate future.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 30@30½c; fine, 28@29c; fair to good, 25@27c; fancy dairies, Cooleys, 24@25c; medium to good, 22@24c; roll butter 17@19c; packing stock, fresh, 14@16c.

BUTTERINE—Best creamery, 20c per lb; extra dairy, 18c; dairy, 15c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

BEANS—Navies, hand-picked, $1.75@1.90 per bu; medium, hand-picked, $1.70@1.80; poor to common lots, $1.25@1.50.

BROOMCORN—Choice hurl and fine carpet brush, 7@8c per lb; good hurl, green, 6@7¼c; yellow or red tipped, do, 5@6c; green self-working, 7@7½c; red or yellow tipped, self-working, 4@5½c; inferior brush, 3@3½c; crooked, 2@3c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 72½c; lard tierces, 95c.

CHEESE—Full cream flats, 11¼@11½c per lb; do Young Americas, 12½@13c; cheddars, 11@11½c; skim cheese, 5@10½c; low grades and sour cheese, 5@7c; brick cheese, 10@12c; imitation Swiss, 9½@11c.

EGGS—Guaranteed fresh laid, Southern, 23½@24c per doz; ice-house stock, 18@19c.

GAME—Mallard and red-head ducks, $3.75@4.25 per doz; canvas-backs, $8.00@12.00; teals, $1.50@2.25; jacksnipe, $1.50@1.75; plover, $1.25@1.75; prairie chickens, $5.50@6.25; partridges, $5.00@5.50; quail, $1.75@2.25; venison saddles, 11@13c per lb; bear, 12@15c; antelope saddles, 10@11c; rabbits, 65@85c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Choice to fine apples, $2.00@2.25 per brl from store; common to good, $1.25@1.75; bananas, 75c@$1.75 per bunch; Messina lemons, $4.00@4.50 per box; Cape Cod cranberries, $7.50@8.50 per brl; Wisconsin bell and cherry, $6.50@7.00; bell and bugle, $7.50@8.25; Florida oranges, $2.00@3.00; grape fruit, $4.00@4.50.

HAY—The liberal offerings proved excessive and the market was weak. Sales were: On track—9 cars No. 1 timothy at $12.50@13.50, 21 cars upland prairie at $9.00@11.00. Receipts, 945 tons; shipments, 106 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 light or heavy green salted, 4¼@5c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½@4c; green salted calf skins, 6@7c; dry salted hides, 6@7c; deacons, each 25@30c; sheep pelts, 25@30c per lb for estimated wool. Tallow—No. 1 country, 4@4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¼@3¾c; cake, 4¼@4½c.

POTATOES—Choice Hebrons and Burbanks, 33@35c per bu on track; fair to good, 32@34c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.75@2.50 per brl.

POULTRY—Good to fancy dry-picked turkeys, 11@12c per lb; gobblers and mixed lots, 9@11c; dressed chickens, 8½@9½c; old roosters, 5@6c; dressed ducks, 11@12c; dressed geese, 9@10c; live geese, $5.00@7.50 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Beets, $1.00 per brl; cabbage, $4.00@6.00 per 100; celery, 20@30c per doz; lettuce, $4.00@5.50 per brl; oyster plant, 25@35c per doz bunches; onions, 75@80c per bu; radishes, 20@30c per doz; Hubbard squash, 75c@$1.00 per doz; rutabaga turnips, 20@25c per bu.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.18.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub-washed, 28@30c per lb; medium, 30@33c; fine unwashed, 16@19c; medium unwashed, 22@25c; coarse washed, 28@30c; medium washed, 28@32c; Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 14@16c; medium unwashed, 17@20c; coarse unwashed, 17@19c.

LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

The following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	*Cattle.*	*Calves.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 18	19,899	465	35,281	5,543
Tuesday, Jan. 19	6,000	200	22,000	5,000
Week thus far	25,899	665	57,281	10,546
Previous week	31,605	1,174	110,040	16,443
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 18	4,190	20	10,879	777
Tuesday, Jan. 19	3,000	100	8,000	1,000
Week thus far	7,190	120	17,879	1,777
Previous week	7,294	178	25,443	2,242

Receipts for Jan. 19, with comparisons at four markets:

Markets.	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Chicago	6,000	22,500	5,000
Kansas City	3,500	8,000	800
Omaha	1,900	4,500	400
St. Louis	1,200	5,200	300
Totals	12,600	39,700	6,500
Previous week	21,600	81,500	9,200
Cor. week 1891	16,700	65,800	8,000
Cor. week 1890	17,000	73,000	5,200

Today's (Wednesday's) receipts are estimated at 40,000 hogs, 16,000 cattle, and 8,000 sheep, against 52,898 hogs, 19,956 cattle, and 9,820 sheep one week ago, and 52,386 hogs, 14,492 cattle, and 11,410 sheep one year ago.

CATTLE—Monday's receipts of cattle exceeded all estimates, while yesterday's arrivals were below expectations. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to extra steers, 1,450@1,800 lbs	$4.85@5.75
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,800 lbs	4.10@4.75
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	3.40@4.00
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,100 lbs	2.90@3.40
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.10@2.80
Inferior to fair cows and heifers	1.00@2.00
Stock steers, 600@850 lbs	2.00@2.60
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	2.60@3.50
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.50@6.00

HOGS—Prices advanced 10c yesterday, making 20@25c advance since Saturday. Trade was active, and receipts again below expectation. The quality showed no improvement, there being a scarcity of "good" hogs. Of the 27,000 on sale about 6,000 were carried over by speculators who are playing for a further upturn in values. Sales ranged at $3.90@4.50, with pigs at $3.50@4.25. Light sold up to $4.30, and mixed up to $4.40. Heavy sold largely at $4.25@4.40, and light largely at $4.15@4.25.

SHEEP—This branch of the trade was fairly active, and values were without quotable change. A small lot of 108-lb lambs sold at $6.50, and 59@89-lb lambs at $5.25@5.75. Native sheep sold at $3.50@5.50, largely at $5.00@5.30. Westerns averaging 90@134 lbs sold at $4.75@5.30.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 19.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,759; all for export and slaughterers; no grade; feeling steady; dressed beef lower, 6½@9c per lb; shipments tomorrow, 6,640 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 410 head; market steady; veals, $5.50@9.00 per 100 lbs; Western calves, $2.87½@3.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,700 head; market dull; sheep, $4.50@5.75 per 100 lbs; lambs, $5.75@6.80; dressed muttons steady, 7½@9½c per lb; dressed lambs lower, 9@10½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,978 head, including two cars for sale; market steady at $4.10@4.60 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,800; shipments, 1,500; market active and firm; steers, $3.20@5.20; stockers and feeders, at $1.75@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,000; shipments, 100. Market active and 10c higher; bulk, $4.10@4.20; extreme range, $3.40@4.32½.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800; shipments, 100. Market unchanged.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 100; market strong on natives, steady on rangers; fair to good natives, $3.20@4.40; Texans, fair to hand-dressed beef grades, $3.00@3.65.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,200; shipments, 1,200; market 10c higher; fair to prime heavy, $4.10@4.35; mixed ordinary to good, $3.70@4.20; light fair to best, $3.90@4.15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300; shipments, none; market strong; fair to good natives, $4.00@5.50.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.—PROVISIONS—Close: Pork—Demand improving; prices unchanged. Lard—Demand for spot and poor for futures; spot, February and March, 33s 9d, firm; January, 33s 9d, firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Demand poor; No. 2 red winter and spring, 7s, 11d, dull. Flour—Demand poor; prices unchanged. Corn—Demand fair; spot steady; 4s 11½d for new; January steady at 4s 8¾d; February steady at 4s 5¼d; March steady at 4s 4¼d.

New York, Jan. 19.—[Special.]—COTTON—After the advance yesterday of 15 to 17 points, it showed further strength today. Prices advanced 3 to 4 points. This was lost, and a decline followed of 3 to 4 points, which was recovered, and a rise succeeded of 2 to 4 points, closing with part of this lost, but steady after sales of 97,700 bales. Liverpool advanced 5 to 6 points, closing steady after spot sales of 10,000 bales. In Manchester yarns were in moderate demand and cloths steady. In New Orleans futures were at one time 1 point higher, at another 5 to 6 points lower, and closed 3 to 5 higher for the day and steady. Here on the spot the market was unchanged. Middling uplands, 7 9-16c. Sales of 353 bales for spinning and 20 for speculation. The Southern markets were generally firm in New Orleans, Memphis and St. Louis advanced 1-16c, while Augusta rose partially 1-16c. New Orleans received 11,900 bales, however, and there was a holiday at Norfolk, Wilmington and Savannah. Trade is generally quiet. Port receipts, 19,394 bales, against 42,624 this day last week and 30,666 last year; thus far this week, 63,405 bales, against 100,879 thus far last week. New Orleans has received thus far this week 29,687 bales, against 55,540 thus far last week. Receipts at Augusta today, 402 bales, against 243 this day last week and 677 last year. Memphis, 403 bales, against 1,904 this day last week and 1,961 last year, and St. Louis 852, against 1,087 this day last week and 1,213 last year. Total at the three points 1,657 today, against 3,851 this day last year. From Rome, Ga.: "Waters receding and business resumed, but receipts will be light for a week." Atlanta, Ga.: "We expect receipts of cotton at the ports to increase again within a few days with good weather. Receipts curtailed by bad roads and swollen streams." Norfolk, Va.: "We estimate Norfolk receipts this week at 6,000 bales, against 10,900 last week and 16,600 last year." Other Norfolk advices say: "Light receipts are owing more to unwillingness on the part of planters and country merchants to sell than to bad weather." Memphis, Jan. 19: "We think the Texas crop shows an increase of 10 per cent, while that of Louisiana and Arkansas is about the same as last year. The increase in the Indian Territory, however, is probably equivalent to about 10 per cent increase on the Arkansas crop. The acreage this year is probably small in the Atlantic States, but the increase in the West will fully offset the decrease in the East." Gainesville, Tex., had a heavy snow storm yesterday and the coldest weather this season, with no receipts. Rome, Ga., advices, dated Jan. 16, predict a noteworthy falling off in receipts during the rest of the season. A private Liverpool dispatch said that Manchester was better. Today's sales:

Months.	*Sales.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*
February	7,700	7.38	7.30
March	26,700	7.43	7.39
April	10,800	7.59	7.51
May	30,000	7.70	7.62
June	7,600	7.81	7.74
July	2,400	7.90	7.85
August	10,200	7.99	7.92
September	900	8.05	8.03
October	1,400	8.14	8.09

COFFEE—Declined 5 points, but recovered this and advanced 5 to 10 points, closing steady after sales of 14,000 bags. January closed at 12.75@12.80c; February, 12.35@12.40c; March, 12.10@12.15c; April, 11.85@11.95c; May, 11.80@11.85c; July, 11.65@11.75c; September, 11.65@11.70c. Rio Janeiro advanced 109 reis. Receipts for two days 20,000 bags. Rio exchange, 12 11-16d. Santos, unchanged. Receipts 18,000 bags for two days. United States warehouse deliveries, 11,274 bags. The rise here was due to covering by leading bears in the near months. Some of the bulls think the warehouse deliveries this month will approximate 275,000 bags. The speculation is without striking features. Havre showed no decided change. Sales, 33,000 bags. Hamburg quiet and unchanged. London unchanged. New York stock of Brazil, 154,887 bags. United States visible supply, 440,363 bags, against 371,107 last year. Spot Rio firm and more active at 13⅝c for No. 7. Sales of 2,000 bags No. 5 on private terms; 5,000 bags No. 7, January shipment, at 13c; 6,000 Nos. 7 and 8, 12¼c, c. and f. for No. 7; 250 bags No. 8, per Progreso, at 14¼c; 500 bags Santos No. 9, per Rousse, at 12½c; and 2,000 bags No. 6, to be shipped, at 15c. Mild grades firm but quiet; sales, 1,140 bags Maracaibo and 130 bags Savanilla on private terms.

WHEAT—Declined 1c to 1¼c but recovered this and advanced ⅜c to ⅝c. Exporters took 120,000 bu, including No. 1 hard at 4c over May, No. 2 red at 1¼c over May F. O. B., No. 2 Northern at 3¼c under May afloat, No. 1 Northern at 2c over May for early February and do in store at May price. Millers took 5 loads of No. 1 Northern to arrive at 1¼c over May. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.01@1.02 at the close. Option sales 2,600,000 bu.

CORN—Fell ⅜@⅝c, but recovered part of this later on. Exporters took 80,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 50½@50¾c in elevator; steamer mixed, 49@49½c in elevator and 49½c for January; No. 2 white in car lots, 52½c; yellow, 50⅜c; No. 3, 46@46½c in elevator; steamer white, 50¼c. Total cash sales, 160,000 bu; option sales, 1,400,000 bu.

OATS—Declined ⅛c but recovered ⅛c later. Cash sales, 75,000 bu. No. 2 mixed, 36@36½c; do white, 38¼@38½c; January, 38⅛c; February, 38c; No. 2 white, 37¾c. Option sales, 150,000 bu.

SUGAR—Raw more active at slight decline at the close at 3c for 89-test Muscovado. Refined quiet and steady.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 31@32c.

CHEESE—Fancy state, 11¾@12c.

EGGS—15@24c.

RYE—Dull; Western, 96½@99c.

COTTON SEED OIL—Quiet and steady.

DRY GOODS—The weather being again inclement, business was without further development.

PETROLEUM—Opened steady, declined ⅛c, and closed steady; Pennsylvania oils, spot, at 62¼c; February option, opening, 62⅜c; highest, 62⅜c; lowest, 62c; closing, 62c. Lima oil, no sales. Total sales, 20,000 brls.

FREIGHTS—On a somewhat freer movement, chiefly in the grain interest, generally about held their own as to rates. Wheat for Glasgow, hence by sail, was out 64,000 bu at 4¼@5d (this showing a decline), and 10,000 bu oats at 3s; London 10,000 bu oats on Western account for February at 3s; Leith, 8,000 bu wheat, Jan. 26, at 5½d; Havre, from Baltimore, about 32,000 bu grain, April shipment, reported at 6d; Genoa, hence 24,000 bu grain, late January and early February, at 4s 3d; Antwerp, 58,000 bu do at 6d; Hamburg, from a near-by port, about 48,000 bu corn, prompt, at 6d; Cork, for orders, hence, 80,000 bu oats, February shipment, reported at 3s; and from New York and near-by ports about 264,000 bu grain, January to March, at 3s 3d@4s 4½d; and from San Francisco, by sail, a cargo of wheat at 20s 9d.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Oats—Choice to fancy clipped, 43@44c; No. 2 white, 41@42c. Corn—Steamer yellow, 54@55c; steamer, 53c.

BUTTER—Western extra, 29@30c; extra firsts, 27@28c; firsts, 23@27c; Western June extra, 23@24c; dairy Western firsts, 18@20c; dairy Western seconds, 16@17c; Western imitation creamery, firsts, 20@22c; Western imitation creamery, seconds, 18@20c; Western ladle packed, firsts, 19c; Western ladle packed, seconds, 16@17c.

EGGS—Michigan, 25@26c; Western extras, 25@26c; held eggs, 16@19c. Jobbing prices 1@2c higher.

WOOL—The demand has been fair and a steady trade is in progress. Prices remain the same. In Ohio fleeces there have been sales of X at 28c, XX at 30c, and No. 1, 35@36c; Michigan X, 26½@27c; No. 1, 33@35c; No. 1 combing wools dull at 38@39c; Ohio fine delaine at 34@34½c; Michigan fine delaine, 32@33c; unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces are selling at 19@23c for Ohio and Michigan; Territory wools are in demand at 58@60c clean for fine, 55@57c for fine medium, and 50@55c for medium. Texas, California, and Oregon wools selling in small lots at previous prices; pulled wools are in steady demand, with choice supers 33@40c; fair to good supers, 34@38c, and extras, 22@30c. Australian wools in good demand. Carpets wools are dull.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Dullness and steadiness characterized the early hours of the market today. Futures ruled inactive and trades in cash were also far between. One cause of this slowness and inactivity was due to the fact that this was annual election day on the board. Prices opened off ⅛c and sagged off another ⅛c in a short time, ranging steady until about 12:30, when prices began a steady advance on bull news. The news contributed to strengthen prices up to 90⅞c on May about 1 p. m. Just before the close there was a little flurry of excitement, and heavy sales were made at that. The close was steady at an advance of from ⅛c to 1c, all around over yesterday's figures. Cash No. 1 hard closed at 86½c; on track, 87c; cash No. 1 Northern closed at 85½c; on track, 86c; cash No. 2 Northern closed at 80c; No. 3 spring closed at 61c; January No. 1 hard closed at 86½c; January No. 1 Northern closed at 85½c; May No. 1 hard closed at 91½c; May No. 1 Northern ruled dull up to the last fifteen minutes of the session, when it sold up to 90⅞c, closing steady at 90⅜c; cars on track 79, last year 16. Receipts, wheat, 18,521 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 19.—WHEAT—Took a big whirl upward today on a rumor that Chile had fired on an American gunboat. The report lacked confirmation entirely, but that did not prevent a bulge of a cent and a half near the close. It was welcome to the longs, and a good many scrambled out while the opportunity lasted. May wheat opened at 86c and held with but slight fluctuations within an eighth of that price until noon, when 86⅛c was made. The range of the morning was from 87⅛@86⅛c. The trading was light and longs showed some desire to sell. It was felt that but for Pardridge's buying in Chicago the market would have declined. He was credited with having bought a million bushels before noon, and at a time when the market seemed a little unsteady Gifford purchased 50,000 and established a tranquil condition at once. About a half-hour before the close there was an interesting change in the course of the market. Some one had succeeded in getting a Chilean rumor on the wire and it worked a bulge beautifully. There was a good deal of excitement in the pit and bidding was animated. No one knew how much to believe of the gossip in circulation, but shorts were afraid to trust to a possible error and covering was lively. May advanced 1½c in fifteen minutes and held strong to the close at 87⅜c, an advance of ⅝c over last night's close. January closed at 84⅛c. The cash market was fairly active, No. 1 Northern selling at about 84½c. There was quite an advance noted on coarse grains. Receipts of wheat here were 170 cars and 79 at Duluth and Superior. Close—No. 1 Northern, 84⅛c; yesterday, 83⅛c; May, No. 1 Northern, opening, 86c; highest, 87⅜c; lowest, 85⅞c, closing at 87⅜c; yesterday, 86⅝c. On track—No. 1 hard, 86c; No. 1 Northern, 85c; No. 2 Northern, 81@82c.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—Opened ⅛c lower, lost ⅛c more, but the Chilean war news caused much excitement and prices advanced 2c from the bottom and closed ⅛c higher than yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 88⅛@88⅜c; January closed 89⅛c; May, 90⅛@92⅝c, closing 92⅛c bid; July, 86⅞c, closing 88c bid. Corn, like wheat, started lower, but reacted likewise, and the close was only ⅛c below yesterday; No. 2, cash, 37½@37⅝c; January, 37¾@37⅞c, closing 37½c asked; May, 37¾@38⅜c, closing 38⅛@38¼c asked. Oats were quiet but steady; No. 2, cash, 30c; May, 31⅛c, closing 31⅜c bid. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 81½c bid. Barley—Steady; Iowa, 57c; Minnesota, 59½@61c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork—Old, $9.00; new, $11.50; Lard—$6.20. Dry salt meats—Boxed shoulders, $4.40; longs and ribs, $5.85; short clear, $5.65. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, $5.25; longs and ribs, $6.25; short clear, $6.37½@6.50.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 43,000 bu; corn, 149,000 bu; oats, 48,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 27,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 33,000 bu; corn, 249,000 bu; oats, 36,000 bu; rye, 31,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 2 red, spot, $1.00¾@1.00⅞; January, $1.00¾; February, $1.00½@1.00¾; March, $1.01¾; May, $1.02¾@1.02⅞; steamer No. 2 red, 97⅝@98⅛c; receipts, 11,195 bu; shipments, 96,800 bu; stock, 889,866 bu; sales, 143,000 bu. Corn steady; mixed, spot, 50⅛@51⅛c; January, 58⅛@58⅜c; February, 49¾@49⅞c; March and April, 49⅛@49⅜c; May, 49⅛c; steamer mixed, 47⅞@48c; receipts, 207,247 bu; shipments, 123,404 bu; stock, 1,427,259 bu; sales, 325,000 bu. Oats quiet. No. 2 white Western, 39c; No. 2 mixed Western, 37⅛c; receipts, 3,000 bu; stock, 112,500 bu. Rye firm; No. 2, 94@95c; receipts, 1,200 bu; stock, 116,612 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—lower; No. 2 red January, 98⅛c; February, 99@99⅛c; March, $1.00¼@1.01; April, $1.02@1.02¼. Corn—Lower; No. 4 yellow, 43@44c; No. 3 in export elevator, 45c; steamer No. 2 yellow in grain depot, 50c; steamer in export elevator, 47½c; No. 2 yellow in grain depot, 52½@53c; No. 2 mixed January, 49⅛@49⅜c; February, 49@49¼c; March, 49@49⅛c; April, 49@49¼c. Oats—Quiet; No. 3 white closed 39½@40c; No. 2 white, 40¼@41⅛c; No 2 white, January, 39@39¼c; February, 38@39c; March, 38¼@39c; April, 38¼@39c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,626 bu; corn, 171,700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 900 bu; corn, 92,700 bu; oats, 7,100 bu.

Toledo, O., Jan. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat active, higher; No. 2 cash and January, 90½c; May, 96⅛c. Corn steady; No. 2 cash, 41c; January, 41⅛c. Oats quiet; No. 2 cash, 32⅛c. Rye dull; cash, 88c.

CLOVER SEED—Active; steady; prime cash and January and February, $5.60; March, $5.65.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 17,310 bu; oats, 1,045 bu; rye, 500 bu; clover seed, 309 bags.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,300 bu; corn, 92,000 bu; oats, 1,800 bu; rye, 3,400 bu; clover seed, 244 bags.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 19.—GRAIN—Corn—Steady, active; No. 2, 38c; No. 3, 37c; No. 4, 35c. Oats—dull; No. 2 white, 30½@31c; No. 3 white, 29½@29¾c. Rye—steady; No. 2, 82c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.18; spirits, $1.20.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 88,800 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 1,650 bu; barley, 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 69,600 bu; oats, 41,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 2,400 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 19.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.00¾; No. 1 Northern, 98⅛c; No. 2 red, 96⅛c. Corn—No. 2, no offerings.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,500 bu; corn, 38,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 18,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 19.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 31c.

Thrilled by Numerals.

Mme. Modjeska, like the rest of humanity, is not averse to an occasional joke, and one of a practical nature which she recently played upon a supremely swell assemblage was rather unique in its conception. A dinner in her honor had been given at a certain Fifth avenue mansion, and toward the close the guests joined the hostess in a request that Madam would join them in a brief recitation. She stated her willingness to oblige, but though she racked her brain nothing apropos recurred to her, and finally she begged to be let off with a short selection in her own tongue. The suggestion was applauded and Madam began.

Although her listeners could not understand the words, her gestures and some thrilling tones held them enchained until the final syllable, when she was overwhelmed with plaudits.

As she was preparing to depart her hostess asked her for the title of the selection she had given, and much to her surprise Madam went into a small-sized paroxysm of laughter.

"I am sorry to deceive you," she said, smiling, "but my recitation hasn't any name. My memory failed so badly that as a last resort I recited the numbers from 1 to 220 in Polish."—*New York Advertiser.*

Railroad Commission for Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 19.—[Special.]—A bill to be introduced today in the Legislature for a Railroad Commission, ostensibly intended to prevent discrimination, is practically an attempt to give the State authorities control of the property of the railroads passing through Maryland. It provides for three commissioners, to be appointed by the Governor, each to receive $3,000 yearly. The commissioners are to make rates, passenger and freight, for State and connecting roads, direct the location of stations, change or revise the schedule of rates, and they are empowered to examine officers under oath, inspect agreements, and virtually run the railroads in this State. It looks as if the bill was prepared as a boodle measure.

An Explanation.

Bobby—"Pa, what does it mean when it says a man's estate was divided according to law?"

Pa—"It means, Bobby, that the heirs of the dead man get what is left after the lawyers get through."—*Judge.*